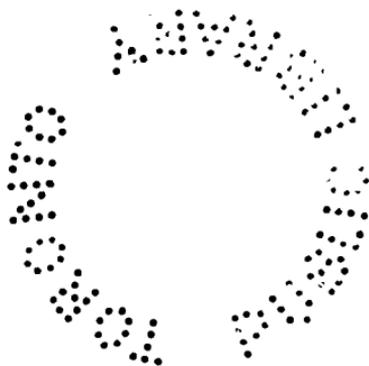


BULLETINS

OF

THE CAMPAIGN-1810.



Printed by A. Strahan, Printers-Street, London.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 6th,
1810.

No. I.

Admiralty Office, February 5, 1810.

THE following are Copies of Dispatches which have been received at this Office, from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*Pompee, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique,
December 11, 1809.*

SIR,

I SEND herewith, the Copy of a Letter from Captain Ballard, of the Blonde, detailing the Particulars of an Attack on an Enemy's Privateer.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

*His Majesty's Ship Blonde, Saints,
September 25, 1809.*

SIR,

THE Signal for an Enemy's Vessel was made from the Hill, standing for Basse Terre; the Boats of the Vessels named in the Margin *, were sent in pursuit of her, under the Orders of Lieutenant Ri-

* Blonde, Facon, Scorpion.

Richardson, of this Ship. On their Approach she ran on Shore in a Bay between Two Batteries, which kept up a very heavy cross Fire at the Boats; but that was not an Obstacle to prevent their getting Possession of her, and attempting to tow her out, although a very large Body of Men with small Arms were firing at them out of Bushes; she was bilged, and they left her.

I beg Leave to recommend to your Notice Lieutenant Richardson, for his brave Conduct; he speaks highly of the cool and determined Valour of every Individual employed on this Service.

Mr. Thompson, Master, and one Sailor of the Blonde, were most severely wounded; the latter soon after died; Mr. Thompson's right Arm has been amputated; I hope he will do well. I beg to recommend him to your particular Notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. V. BALLARD.

To the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

Pompee, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique,

SIR,

12th Dec. 1809.

THE enclosed Copy of a Letter from Captain Cameron, of His Majesty's Sloop Hazard, addressed to Commodore Fabie, in my Absence, I request you to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; the total Destruction of the Schooner Privateer mentioned therein, and the Silencing of the Battery under which she was moored, was accomplished, under Circumstances of considerable Difficulty, in the Face of a formidable Force, and is highly honourable to the Parties employed.

Our Loss in this little Dash has, I am sorry to say, been severe. I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

His

His Majesty's Sloop Hazard, off St. Mary's,

SIR, *Guadaloupe, Oct. 17, 1809.*

CRUISING on my Station blockading Point-à-Petre, Pelorus in Company, at Day-light this Morning I observed a Privateer Schooner, moored under the Battery of St. Mary. I immediately determined on the Capture or Destruction of her. Both Ships stood in sufficiently close to silence the Battery effectually, and cover our Boats, which were dispatched under the Orders of Lieutenants Robertson and Flinn, First of their respective Ships; and I am happy to say they succeeded in boarding her; but as she was moored to the Shore with a Chain from the Mast head and each Quarter, finding it impossible to bring her out, they shortly after blew her up.

In justice to the Officers and Men employed on this Service, I cannot omit particularizing the very gallant Manner in which they approached the Schooner, under a very heavy Fire of Grape from the Battery, until it was silenced by the Ships, and of Grape and Musquetry from the Privateer, until they were nearly alongside, when the Enemy quitted her, and joined a long Line of Musquetry on the Beach, and Two-Field Pieces, to the Fire of which they were exposed during the whole Time they were preparing to blow her up, at a Distance of not more than Ten Yards.

The Privateer had One long Eighteen-Pounder on a circular Carriage, and Two Swivels, about One Hundred Tons, and appeared to have from Eighty to One Hundred Men; she was coppered and appeared new, and left Point-à-Petre Yesterday on a Cruize. Our joint Loss has been Fifteen killed and wounded, Lists of which are enclosed; that of the Enemy must have been very considerable, as the Shore was completely lined with Musquetry, exposed to a heavy Cannonade from both Ships, as well as from the small Arms in the Boats.

I should be very deficient in my Duty was I not to mention the very gallant Style Captain Huskisson of the Pelorus supported me in totally destroying the Enemy's Battery by a joint Fire.

It is impossible for me to express my Ideas of the very gallant Manner in which Lieutenants Robertson and Flinn conducted themselves on this Occasion ; and they speak in the highest Terms of Messrs. Brisbane and Hunter, Midshipmen of this Ship, Mr. Ferguson, Boatswain, and Mr Scott, Mate of the Pelorus, who as well as every Individual employed were Volunteers on the Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

HUGH CAMERON.

To Commodore Fabie.

Report of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop Pelorus, on the Morning of the 17th October 1809.

Lieutenant Edward Flinn ; much hurt by blowing up the Enemy's Schooner.

Alexander McCardell, Capt. Mast ; killed.

Richard Grumby, Private Marine ; ditto.

Michael Lane, Private Marine ; wounded (since dead).

John Simpson, Yeoman of the Powder-Room ; severely wounded.

• Thomas Redgrave, Yeoman of the Sheets ; slightly wounded.

John Livingstone, Quarter-Master ; ditto.

John Swan, Coxswain ; ditto.

Report of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop Hazard, on the Morning of the 17th October 1809.

James Murray, Captain of the Forecastle ; killed.

Thomas Farthing, Corporal of Marines ; ditto.

William Perryman, Private Marine ; ditto.

Mr. Fer-

Mr. Ferguson, Boatswain; badly wounded, blown up.

Thos. Giles, Private Marine; dangerously wounded.

William Tallowgreen, Private Marine; severely wounded.

Pierce Heltra, Private Marine; slightly wounded.

(Signed) HUGH CAMERON.

Pompee, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique,
 SIR, December 13, 1809.

I HAVE to request that you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying Letter from Captain Ballard, of the Blonde, with its Enclosure from Captain Miller, of the Thetis.

The Manner in which the Capture of the Nifus French Corvette was planned by Captain Miller, was most ably carried into Execution by Captain Elliott, of His Majesty's Sloop Pultusk, who commanded the Seamen and Marines that were landed at a Distance to attack the Battery under which she was anchored; a Service they performed after passing through almost impenetrable Woods.

Captain Elliott received a severe Contusion from the Enemy's advanced Sentinel, whom he surprized, and shot with a Pistol, but who had sufficient Strength to strike him in the Knee with the Butt-end of his Musquet, after firing it. He speaks highly of Lieutenant Belchier, and the other Officers and Men under his Command.

Lieutenant Carr, of the Attentive Gun Brig, has ever conducted himself as a brave and able Officer. On every Occasion he has distinguished himself. I have the Honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's Ship Blonde, off Guadalupe, Dec. 14, 1809.

SIR,

IT was not until Sunday the 10th Instant that I heard from Captain Miller that a French Brig from Europe had got into the Hayes. The Thetis was dispatched to reconnoitre her, and, if possible, to get her out. I have much Pleasure in forwarding you Captain Miller's Letter to me, giving an Account of his having taken the French National Brig Nifus, and destroyed the Fortifications at that Place.

I have desired Captain Miller to remain off that Port, as probably most of the Supplies bound to this Part of the Island may make for it. I regret not having had earlier Information of her being there, as it is likely she might have been taken before the Supplies which she brought, consisting of Flour, Beef, &c. were landed.

The Blonde and Hazard are off Basseterre.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

V V. BALLARD.

To the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B.

His Majesty's Ship Thetis, off N. W.

Part of Guadalupe, Dec. 13, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that the Brig you directed me to reconnoitre at the Hayes, proved to be the French National Corvette Le Nifus, commanded by Monf. Le Netvel, Capitaine de Frigate, brought out of that Port Yesterday Evening. The Gallantry displayed by Captain Elliott, of the Pultusk, who headed the Marines of this Ship, the Pultusk, Achates, and Bacchus, with a Party of Seventy-five Seamen, secured the Possession of this Vessel, and the Destruction of every Defence at the Port of the Hayes. The Difficulties they had to encounter in finding their Way through thick Woods, over a high Hill, without any Path or Guide,

Guide, adds an Instance to the Perseverance and Intrepidity of British Seamen and Marines. It was dark before this gallant Party found their Way to the Fort. Their Charge made upon it was irresistible; the Enemy (amounting, by the Account of one of the Prisoners, to Three Hundred Men) fled after a slight Resistance, and the Brig surrendered immediately upon the Guns of the Fort being turned upon her, and was brought out by Captain Elliott, who left Lieutenant Belchier, First of this Ship, in Charge of the Destruction of the Battery, which he completely effected, setting Fire to the Buildings, spiking the Guns, and throwing the Carriages and Ammunition over the Cliff. I should be deficient in Duty not to report the Zeal and Ability displayed by that Officer in the Performance of this Service, as well as the Assistance his Abilities have afforded me whenever called upon; and the Credit Lieutenant Carr has added to his Character, and the Gallantry of the Attentive in keeping up a Fire on the Battery and Brig for upwards of Six Hours, a considerable Part of the Time within Range of Grape.

I am gratified at the Conduct of every Officer and Man of this Ship, keeping up a constant Fire, and working in a very narrow Harbour with 120 Men out of the Ship. Captain Elliott reports the Conduct of his Ship's Company, and of Lieutenants Ruel and Cooke, and the Marines, as well as of every Officer and Seaman of the Landing Party, in the highest Terms.

Conceiving it of much Importance to prevent the Enemy getting Guns mounted again at the Fort, and cutting off Reinforcements from Basseterre, which the Prisoners report were expected, I have thought it my Duty to remain off the Hayes in Hopes of accomplishing that Object, and preventing any Vessels getting into that Port, or their getting round the Cargo of Le Nifus, which I understand to be a Supply of Provisions, and is in the Town;

most of her Crew got on Shore from her after surrendering: She sailed from L'Orient on the 30th October, and arrived at the Hayes the 1st of this Month, and was ready again for Sea, laden with Coffee. I am happy to add, that not a Man has been lost; the Boatswain's Mate and one Seaman on board the Attentive, one Marine and one Seaman belonging to this Ship, wounded on Shore.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE MILLER.

To V. V. Ballard, Senior Officer, off Guadaloupe.

General List of Killed and wounded, Dec. 12, 1809.

THETIS.

John Holland, Marine; badly wounded.

Thomas Elford, Seaman; slightly wounded.

ATTENTIVE.

Thomas Berry, Boatswain's Mate; severely wounded.
Archibald Champman, Quarter-Master; slightly wounded.

*Pompee, Fort Royal Bay,
Dec. 16, 1809.*

SIR,

I SEND for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Copy of a Letter from Captain Hawker, of the Melampus, acquainting me with the Capture of a French Corvette, laden with Supplies for Guadaloupe.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

*His Majesty's Ship Melampus,
Dec. 14, 1809.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, His Majesty's Ship under my Command captured this Day, after a Chase of Twenty-eight Hours, Le Bearnais, French Brig Corvette, of Sixteen Twenty-four-Pounder

Pounder Carronades and One Hundred and Nine Men, including Thirty Soldiers, commanded by Monsieur Montbazen, Lieutenant de Vaisseau; she is perfectly new, laden with Flour and Warlike Stores, from Bayonne to Guadaloupe; she had One Man killed and some wounded, and wounded Two of ours before she struck; Part of the Cargo was thrown overboard during the Chase.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

E. HAWKER.

The Honourable Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B.

Es. Es. Es.

Pompee, under Marie Galante,

Dec 25, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE great Pleasure in sending Captain Walker, of His Majesty's Sloop Rosamond's Report of his Success in capturing the Papillon, a French Corvette, having Thirty Soldiers and a Quantity of Flour on Board, intended for the Garillon of Guadaloupe.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

SIR,

Rosamond, at Sea, Dec. 19, 1809.

I HAVE great Satisfaction in acquainting you that, on Sunday the 17th Instant, while running down on the North Side of Grandterre, I received Information from the Boat of a small Privateer belonging to Antigua, commanded by a Mr. Morris, that a French National Brig was between Guadaloupe and Montserrat; on which I immediately proceeded in the Direction pointed out, and at Noon was fortunate enough to get Sight of her, and, after a Chase of Thirty-eight Hours, she surrendered to His Majesty's Sloop under my Command, close in with Santa Cruz. She is the National Brig Le Papillon, commanded by Monsieur De la Genetiere, Capitaine

Capitaine de Frigate, mounting Fourteen Twenty-four-Pounder Carronades, and two Long Sixes, with One Hundred and Ten Men on board, Thirty of whom are Troops. She was from Bourdeaux, bound to Guadaloupe, had been Thirty three Days out, with Three Hundred Barrels of Flour on board, Eighty of which she threw overboard during the Chace. The Papillon is a Vessel of large Dimensions, Two Years old, sails fast, and appears to me to be well calculated, in every Point, for His Majesty's Service.

It is a pleasing Part of my Duty to represent to you the Alacrity and Zeal shewn by every Officer and Man under my Command, during the Chace, and I beg to introduce to your Notice Lieutenant Henry Loney, First Lieutenant, who shewed himself on this and all other Occasions a most active and zealous Officer. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. WALKER.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B.

*Pompee, under Marie Galante,
Dec 25, 1809.*

SIR,

BEING at Anchor in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, on the 16th Instant, a Man of War Brig, far in the Offing to Leeward, appeared with a Signal flying that she had been chased by the Enemy's Frigates; I immediately made the Signal to the Perlen, then on her way towards Guadaloupe, to speak the Brig, and to proceed according to the Intelligence she might obtain; the Alcmena was ordered to weigh and follow, and the Sceptre, Alfred, and Freija, which had at that Moment joined me, were not allowed to anchor, but to leave their Flat Boats, and proceed also.

So soon as I heard from Captain Weatherall of the Observateur, the Brig which made the Signal, that the Enemy's Frigates, Four in Number, had captured

tured and burnt His Majesty's Ship Junon (belonging to the Halifax Squadron), about One Hundred and Fifty Miles to Windward of Guadaloupe, and that the Observateur had escaped by superior Sailing. I proceeded to Sea with this Ship and the Abercrombie, and arrived off the Saintes early in the Morning of the 18th; and about Noon I was informed by Captain Elliot, of His Majesty's Sloop Pultusk, that Two of the Enemy's Frigates were at Anchor about Three Leagues to the Northward and Westward of the Town of Basseterre; I then directed Captain Fahie, of the Abercrombie, to remain and guard Point-à-Petre, and Captain Watson, of the Alfred, to guard Basseterre, and made all Sail in this Ship with an Intention of attacking the Enemy; but on approaching nearer, I discovered the Sceptre, of the Line, the Blonde, Thetis, Freija, and Castor Frigates, and Cynet, Hazard, and Ringdove Sloops, and Elizabeth Schooner, ready to commence the Attack, I therefore did not interfere with the judicious Arrangement of Captain Ballard of the Sceptre, the Senior Captain, and had only an Opportunity of witnessing the Engagement. Baffling and light Winds preventing the Pompee from getting within Gun Shot until the Action had ceased, and the Two Frigates and Batteries which defended the Anchorage completely destroyed.

The Blonde, Thetis, Cynet, Hazard, and Ringdove, bore the Brunt of the Action from their being a-head of the other Ships, and by the animated Fire kept up from them, one of the Enemy's Frigates was very soon dismantled, when the Men began to desert their Ships, and soon after set Fire to them. Upon this Captain Cameron, of the Hazard, with the Boats of the Squadron, gallantly landed and formed the Batteries, which were still annoying our Ships both with Cannon and Musketry, and in the Act of hauling

down.

down the Enemy's Colours, he fell by a Swivel Shot. In him the Service has lost a brave and distinguished Officer, and who, with Lieutenant Jenkins, First of the Blonde, also killed, have left each a Widow and Family to lament their Loss.

The Names of the Frigates destroyed are, I understand, the Loire and Seine, pierced for forty Guns each, but had none mounted on their Quarter Decks or Forecastles; they were moored in a strong Position in Ance La Barque, with their Broad Sides toward the Entrance, which was defended by a heavy Battery, now demolished, and the Magazines blown up.

I am informed by the Seven Prisoners brought off from the Shore, that these Ships had not their full Complement of Seamen, but that they had Four Hundred Troops on Board and Fifty Artillery Men, which all escaped, with the Exception of the above Seven, and Twenty others taken in a re-captured Vessel; but all the Warlike Stores and Provisions, intended for the Garrison of Guadaloupe, were blown up in the Frigates.

I enclose a List of Killed and Wounded: the Blonde's Loss is rather severe, and so is, I have Reason to believe, the Enemy's, who had Time to save Nothing but their Clothes.

I had every Reason to be highly pleased in witnessing the Emulation and Bravery displayed by the several Ships, in closing with the Enemy; and I request you to make the same known to the Lords, Commissioners of the Admiralty; also Captain Ballard's Report, which is sent herewith.

I have not yet been able to fall in with the other Two Frigates; but I am in great Hopes of preventing their Arrival at Guadaloupe.

I have, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

SIR. *Sceptre, off Guadaloupe, Dec. 18, 1809.*

THE Moment I took charge of the Squadron you did me the Honour to place under my Command, I that Instant rejected the Enemy's Truce, conceiving it a mere French Finesse, to procrastinate our Attack on their Frigates, at an Anchor in Port á la Duché.

The Captains of the Squadron most readily entered into my Plans, which, and that ready Zeal manifested throughout the Squadron, claims my most grateful Thanks. To Captains Ballard and Miller all possible Praise is due for so judiciously placing their Ships, in a Situation nearly annihilating the Enemy's Two Frigates, of Forty Guns each: the outer Ship's Masts gone and on Fire, by the Time this Ship, and the Rest of the Squadron from baffling Winds, could render Assistance.

I lament that this little Affair has not been achieved without Bloodshed. To that gallant Officer, Captain Cameron, I gave discretionary Orders with the other Commanders, aided by the Armed Boats, to act against the Batteries; and, while in Possession of the Northernmost Fort, which we had before silenced, he received a Wound from a Musket Ball, and afterwards his mortal Wound from a Swivel Shot. In him the Service has lost a most meritorious and good Officer. I grieve to find he has left a Widow to mourn his Loss.

I beg Leave to recommend to your Notice Lieutenants Wyborn and Collins, of this Ship, as well as Guise and Mollesworth, for their prompt Measures in destroying the Batteries; and to every other Officer there employed; for the same Spirit that excited them seemed in short to animate every Individual in the Squadron.

From Captain Dix I received every Assistance the Nature of the Service required, who I trust stands high in your Estimation.

Enclosed

Enclosed is a List of the Wounded on board the Thetis, which is the only Return I have received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. V. BALLARD.

To Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. Vice-
Admiral of the Blue, &c.

List of Men wounded in Action with the Enemy belonging to His Majesty's Ship Thetis, George Miller, Esq; Captain, dated December 18, 1809.

John M'Masters, Quarter-Master's-Mate; badly wounded, in destroying the Battery and Two Frigates.

William Royle, Landman; ditto.

William Upton, Able Seaman; ditto.

Wm. Hooper, Ordinary Seaman; slightly wounded, in destroying the Battery and Two Frigates.

Patrick Steele, Landman; ditto.

William M'Ferrett, Able Seaman; ditto.

G. MILLER, Captain.

W. DAVIS, Surgeon.

His Majesty's Ship Blonde, off Guadaloupe,

S I R, *December 18, 1809.*

I HEREWITH return you a List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Blonde, in Action with Two French Frigates, Loire and Renommée, of Forty-four Guns each, under a Battery of Ance la Barque, on the Evening of the 1st December. Thank God our Loss is not greater. The Blonde has not suffered either in her Hull, Masts, or Yards. One Bower and Stream Cables were shot away; the other lower Cable was cut: we are now without a Bower Anchor. The Conduct of the Officers and Ship's Company merit my warmest Praise. Mr. Thompson, the Master, lost his Arm about Three Months past in a gallant Manner, destroyed

Destroying a small Privateer under the Batteries of
Guadaloupe. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) V. V. BALLARD.

*List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's
Ship Blonde, in Action, on the Evening of 18th De-
cember, with the French Frigates Renommée and
Loire, of Forty-four Guns each, under a Five Gun
Battery L'Ance à Barque, Guadaloupe.*

Killed.

Mr. G. Jenkins, First Lieutenant.
Mr. Edward Freeman, Master's-Mate.
P. Johnstone, Able Seaman.
John Potter, Able Seaman.
N. Lops, Able Seaman.
George Bushell, Private Marine.
Anthony Stanning, Private Marine.

Wounded.

William Johnson, Captain of the After-Gallery;
mortally.
Thomas Sedgraves, Able Seaman; severely.
John Willson, Ordinary Seaman; ditto.
Jean Saing, Supernumerary Seaman (Black Man);
ditto.
Luke Skeppen, Private Marine; ditto.
William Bluet, Private Marine; slightly.
Jof. Trenter, Private Marine; ditto.
William Johnson, Private Marine; ditto.
Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Lieutenant; ditto.
Mr. T. Robotham, Midshipman; ditto.
Thomas Urell, Able Seaman; ditto.
Robert Morrison, Yeoman of the Sheets; ditto.
John Copeman, Able Seaman; ditto.
David Logne, Ordinary Seaman; ditto.
William Cox, Ordinary Seaman; ditto.
John Stringfield, Landman; ditto.
James Leach, Acting Caulker; ditto.

(Signed) V. V. BALLARD.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 10th,
1810.

No. II.

Admiralty-Office, February 10, 1810.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Bligh, of His Majesty's
Ship Valiant, addressed to Admiral Lord Gambier,
and transmitted by him to John Wilson Croker, Esq;*

His Majesty's Ship Valiant, off Belleisle,

MY LORD, 3d February 1810.

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that at Daylight
this Morning I fell in with, and after Six Hours'
Chace, captured the French Frigate Cannoniere
(now called the Confiance), from the Isle of France,
in part disarmed, having Fourteen Guns and a Com-
plement of a Hundred and Thirty-seven Men, and
laden with a Cargo of Colonial Produce.

It appears she was lent to the Merchants of the
Mauritius, for the Purpose of transporting this va-
luable Cargo to France.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BLIGH.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 13th,
1810.

No. III.

Admiralty-Office, February 13, 1810.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received at this Office by John Wilson Croker, Esq; from Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, addressed to the Honorable William Wellesley Pole.

La Bourbonnaise, Table-Bay, November 16, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to congratulate their Lordships on the beneficial Effects that have already manifested themselves to the Interests of His Majesty's Service, and particularly those of the Honourable East India Company, by the Measures their Lordships have been pleased to adopt for the Blockade of the Isles of France and Bourbon, and by the prompt Reinforcement they have been pleased to place under my Orders, for the Furtherance of this Object; the Communications from Captain Rowley and Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, Copies of which are forwarded herewith, fully explain the Nature of the Services performed; the able Manner in which they have been conducted, and the Unanimity, Zeal,

1810.

C

and

and Discipline, which have distinguished the whole Proceeding, merit the highest Approbation, and to which I feel that no Comment or Encomium of mine can render sufficient Justice.

The Objects proposed by Captain Rowley and Lieutenant-Colonel Keating in undertaking this Enterprize were very considerable, and have succeeded in every Point; all the Batteries, Guns, Mortars, at St. Rosa, St. Paul's, St. Gill's, and St. Luce in the Island of Bourbon, have been effectually and completely destroyed, and in their Harbours the Enemy can no longer find that Protection for their own Ships or their Captures, which they were accustomed to seek, when the Rigour of the Blockade opposed their Entrance into the Isle of France.

Their naval Force is reduced on this Station, by a Frigate (La Caroline) of Forty-four Guns, and a Corvette (the Grappler) of Eighteen Guns, besides Merchant Vessels; but what is still more gratifying is the Recovery out of the Hands of the Enemy of the Honourable Company's Ships Europe and Streatham, with a considerable Part of their Cargoes, being the only Two Ships belonging to the East India Company which have, within my Knowledge, been brought within the Limits of this Station since my Arrival on it.

I cannot forbear to observe to their Lordship, that on the present Occasion the Service has been particularly indebted to Captain Corbett, of His Majesty's Ship Nereide; and on every Service in which he has been employed, he has displayed a Zeal, Activity, and universal Abilities which are the Lot of few, and which when united must distinguish their Possessor.

Captain Rowley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, alike express their high Approbation of the Conduct of Captain Willoughby of the Otter, both by Sea and Land; his many Wounds are honorable Testimonies of his former Services, and on no Occasion

caſion can he have diſtinguiſhed himſelf beyond the preſent. It gives me much Satisfaction to add, that the Loſs, conſidering Service performed, has been comparatively inconfiderable, a Statement of which, with other Documents, is herewith tranſmitted.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. BERTIE.

*Raiſonable, off Port Louis,
Auguſt 28, 1809.*

SIR,

THE Harbour of St. Paul's having long been the Rendezvous of thoſe French Cruizers, and ſuch of their Prizes as have eſcaped the Vigilance of our look-out Ships off the Iſle of France, and La Caroline French Frigate having ſucceeded in entering that Port with two homeward bound Indiamen richly laden, I conſidered it practicable, both from the Reports of Captain Corbett, of the Nereide, who is perfectly acquainted with the Coaſt, as well as from my own Obſervations, and from Information received from Priſoners, that the Place might be carried with the Aſſiſtance of a Detachment of the Troops from Roderique, to aſſiſt by Land in an Attack on the Batteries. Having communicated my Opinion to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, commanding the Troops there, he immediately acceded to the Meaſure, and in the moſt handſome Manner offered to embark with all the Troops that could be ſpared from the Defence of the Place. I have therefore detached the Nereide, Otter, and Sapphire, to bring them down; and as ſoon as they arrive ſhall proceed with the whole of our Force to the Attack of the Place. I have in the meantime ſent the Boadicea to blockade the Port, and truſt that theſe Meaſures will meet your Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. ROWLEY.

To Vice-Admiral Bertie, &c.

*Raisnable, St. Paul's Road,
29th Sept. 1809.*

S I R,

HAVING acquainted you by my Letter of the 28th August with the Reason which induced me to request the Assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, commanding the Troops at Roderique, to cooperate with His Majesty's Ships in an Attack on St. Paul's, I have now further to acquaint you, that being joined by the Nereide, Otter, and Wasp Schooner, having on board a Detachment of the 56th Regiment, and of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, amounting in the whole to 368 Men, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, and the Sirius having joined, we proceeded at Dusk on the Evening of the 20th for the Isle of Bourbon; the Force intended to be landed were the Detachment of His Majesty's and Company's Troops, reinforced by the Marines of the Squadron, and a Party of about 100 Seamen from this Ship and the Otter, under the Command of Captain Willoughby, whose Zeal induced him to volunteer the Command of so small a Party. As Secrecy and Dispatch were essential to the Success of the Expedition, the whole of this Force, amounting to 604, were embarked with Five additional Boats on board the Nereide, Captain Corbet, who, from his perfect Acquaintance with the Coast, as well as his known Skill and Activity, was intrusted with this important Service.

On our Approach towards the Bay of St. Paul's, to prevent Suspicion, the Nereide preceded the other Ships, and being anchored close to the Beach, the whole of the Detachment were landed with the greatest Celerity, without any Alarm being given to the Enemy, and proceeded towards the Batteries, which were successively stormed and carried with the greatest Gallantry, and several of the Guns pointed on the Ships in the Roads; in the mean Time the Squadron stood into the Bay, and according to the Plan agreed upon, when the Movements
of

of the Troops enabled them to act, opened their Fire on the Shipping, which was warmly returned by La Caroline Frigate, the Indiamen her Prizes, and those Batteries which, from their Distance from the first Point of Attack, were enabled to continue their Fire; but these being finally carried, our Ships preparing to anchor, and the Sirius having already taken a close raking Position a-head of La Caroline, they found it necessary to surrender, having made an honorable Resistance, and by Nine o'Clock the whole of the Batteries, Town, and Shipping were in Possession of His Majesty's Troops and Squadron.

The Squadron having anchored in the Roads close off the Town of St. Paul's, immediate Exertions were made to secure La Caroline and the rest of the Shipping, whose Cables being cut had drifted on Shore, and they were hove off without material Injury.

The Guns and Mortars at the different Batteries and on the Beach being spiked, their Carriages burnt or destroyed, and Magazines blown off under the Directions of Captain Willoughby, the whole of the Troops, Marines, and Seamen, were embarked soon after dark on board of the different Ships: Thus, Sir, have we completely succeeded in the Objects of the Expedition, by the Capture of the Enemy's Shipping, the Destruction of all the Defences of the only safe Anchorage in the Island, and which has always been a Place of Shelter for their Cruizers and Prizes when prevented from entering the Ports of the Isle of France, besides the Rescue of Property to an immense Amount out of the Hands of the Enemy.

It is impossible for me to do Justice to, or sufficiently express the high Sense I entertain of the Gallantry and Skill of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, which were equally conspicuous in planning and conducting this Affair; and the Bravery shewn by the Troops in successively carrying the Batteries, was eminently distinguished.

I beg Leave to refer you for Details, to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating's Letter, and am happy to say he mentions in high Terms the Conduct of Captain Willoughby, the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, employed on this Occasion. I need scarcely say that I received every Assistance and Support from the Captains of His Majesty's Ships, whom I had the good Fortune to have placed under my Command, that might be expected from Officers of their known Merit and Experience; and I have only to regret that their Ability and Zeal had not more Room for Exertion, as to prevent Interference with the Movements of the Troops on Shore, the Services of the Ships were necessarily much limited.

The Loss of the Detachment in Killed and Wounded, considering the Nature of the Service the Troops had to perform, and the Advantages of the Position on the Part of the Enemy, was not so great as might have been expected; I herewith enclose a List of the Killed and Wounded of the Ships of the Squadron; among the latter I have particularly to regret Lieutenant Lloyd and Lieutenant Howden of the Royal Marines, both of the Reasonable with the Party on Shore, who have been always zealously forward on Occasions for Service; the Damages sustained by the Ships of the Squadron are immaterial.

On the Morning of the 22d we could have but little Communication with the Shore, on account of the Surf on the Beach, but we observed the Enemy collecting on the Heights, and in the Afternoon they appeared in Force, advancing towards the Town from St. Denis, upon which it was considered advisable by Lieutenant-Colonel Keating and myself, to destroy the Stores containing the public Property. From the State of the Surf on the Beach, the Marines were selected for this Service, with a small Party of Seamen, and Captain Willoughby again volunteered his Services on the Occasion:

caſion: the Lieutenant-Colonel himſelf accompanied the Party, and a large and valuable Magazine, the only one we could aſcertain to be public Property, was fired, and the Party re-imbarked without Loſs. On the Morning of the 23d, the Troops, Marines, and Seamen, all in Boats, were in Readineſs to land under Cover of the Nereide, when we were informed that the Enemy, under the Command of General Des Bruleys, had retreated to St. Denis in the Night. The Commandant St. Michiel being diſpoſed to negotiate, the Lieutenant-Colonel and myſelf agreed to ſign the Terms, of which the enclosed is a Copy, ſince which Time the Troops and Seamen have been actively employed in ſhipping the Property found in the public Stores, conſiſting of Proviſions and ſome Ordnance Stores, and a Part of the Cargoes of the captured Indiamen, which had not been fired at the ſame Time as the others, on the Suppoſition of its being private Property; the Cargoes of the Indiamen alone being valued by them at Three Millions of Dollars.

As the Captains of the captured Indiamen were found in the Place, I have replaced them in their former Situations, with ſuch of their People as we can collect, and are fitting their Ships for Sea. A ſtrong Party has alſo been employed completing the Deſtruction of the Batteries, by burſting the Guns and Mortars, or heaving them off into deep Water, carrying off the Shot and Shells, &c. I have given the Charge of the Caroline to Lieutenant Bluett, firſt of this Ship, to whoſe Steadineſs and good Conduct I feel much indebted, both on this and many other Occaſions. The Sapphire ſailed on the 24th, and the Boadicea on the 25th, to reſume the Blockade of the Iſle of France. I had to regret the Loſs of the Services of the former, which from baffling Winds did not join us till the 23d.

I forward theſe Diſpatches by the Nereide, and beg to refer you for further Particulars to Captain

Corbett, who can give you every Information relative to these Islands, and to whom I feel highly indebted for the Assistance I have received from him on every Occasion.

The Wasp Schooner will be dispatched this Evening for Bombay. I beg to add, that the Commander, Lieutenant Watkins, has shewn much Zeal and Attention in the Performance of every Duty he has been employed upon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ROWLEY.

To Vice-Admiral Bertie, &c. &c. &c.

A Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed, wounded, and missing, belonging to His Majesty's Ships under the Command of Josias Rowley, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Raifonable, in Action with the Enemy at St. Paul's and its Vicinity, Island of Bonaparte, 21st September 1809.

Killed.

Raifonable—1 Able Seaman, 1 Private Marine.

Boadicea—1 Private Marine.

Sirius—2 Private Marines.

Nereide—1 Able Seaman.

Otter—1 Private Marine.

Total—7.

Wounded.

Raifonable—1 Lieutenant (4th), 1 Able Seaman, 1 Lieutenant of Marines (2d), 3 Private Marines.

Boadicea—1 Lieutenant of Marines (1st), 1 Corporal, 2 Private Marines.

Nereide—1 Corporal, 4 Private Marines.

Otter—1 Able Seaman.

Sirius—2 Private Marines.

Total—18.

Missing.

Sirius—1 Ordinary Seaman.

Names of Officers wounded.

Raisnable—Lieutenant Lloyd (4th); Mathew Howden, Lieutenant of Marines.

Boadicea— ——— Pye, Lieutenant of Marines.
(Signed) J. ROWLEY.

St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon,
29th Sept. 1809.

S I R,

MY Letter of the 16th Instant, with its Inclosures from Commodore Rowley, will have prepared the Honourable the Governor in Council for a detailed Account of our Operations since that Period; and which in Justice to the Steadiness, Bravery, and good Conduct of His Majesty's, and the Honourable Company's Troops, I feel it my Duty to enter into minutely; trusting that the Names of those excellent Officers, whom it has been my particular good Fortune to have had the Honour to command, may be noticed, in proportion to the great national Service which they have performed, and the Honour acquired by His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops, in an Attack upon the Town, Batteries, Posts, and Shipping of St. Paul's.

His Majesty's Ships *La Nereide* and *Otter*, and Honourable Company's Cruizer *Wasp*, with Three Hundred and Sixty eight Officers and Men, who were embarked on the 16th Instant at Fort Duncan, Island of Roderiques, arrived off Port Louis, Isle of France, on the Evening of the 18th, and joined His Majesty's Ship *Raisnable*, Commodore Rowley, and *Sirius*; early the next Morning, the 19th, the Seamen and Troops declined for the Attack, amounting to Six hundred and Four, were, according to an Arrangement made by Captain Corbett, and approved by the Commodore, put on board the *Nereide*, and towards Evening, the Squadron stood for the Isle of Bourbon; on the Morning of the 20th being off the East End of the Island.

At

At Five A. M. on the 23d Instant, the Troops were disembarked to the Southward of Point de Galotte, Seven Miles from St. Paul's, and immediately commenced a forced March, with a View of crossing the Causeways that extend over the Lake, before the Enemy could discover our Debarkation or Approach to the Town, which we were fortunate enough to effect: nor had they Time to form in any Force until we had passed the strongest Position. By Seven o'Clock we were in Possession of the First and Second Batteries, Lambouisiere and La Centiere; when Captain Willoughby of the Royal Navy, who commanded a Detachment of about a Hundred Seamen on Shore, and to whose Zeal, Activity and Exertions I feel much indebted, immediately turned the Guns upon the Enemy's Shipping, from whose Fire, which was chiefly grape and well directed, within Pistol Shot of the Shore, we suffered much, being necessarily exposed to it during our Movements upon the Beach, and through the Town. From the Battery La Centiere, Captain Imlack was detached with the Second Column, composed of a Hundred and Forty-Two of the Second Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry and Twelve Europeans, to take Possession of the 3d. or Battery of La Neuf, deserted by the Enemy. On his Way thither, he fell in with and was opposed by the entire Force of the French, who had concentrated, and taken up a very strong Position behind a Stone-Wall, with Eight Brass Field Pieces, Six Pounders, upon their Flanks. This Post was instantly charged in the most gallant Manner by that Officer and his Men.

The Enemy, however, maintained their Position, and Captain Hannon, of the 56th Regiment, was ordered to proceed with the third Column to his Support, who charged, and took Two of the Enemy's Guns. The Action now became warm, but never doubtful. The Enemy being reinforced from
the

the Hills, and having also received One Hundred and Ten Troops of the Line from the French Frigate *La Caroline*, and the Squadron not being able to stand in to support us, our Movements being endangered by their Fire, except at Intervals, which they always took Advantage of, Captain *Wilmington* was directed to spike the Guns of *Lambouiere* and *La Centiere*, and with the Seamen to man the third Battery *La Neuf*, continuing to fire upon their Shipping. By this Arrangement Captain *Forbes*, who with the Reserve had covered those Batteries, was enabled to advance against the Enemy, who, after an honourable Resistance, were compelled to give way; their remaining Guns being carried by that excellent Officer, a sufficient Number of Men were ordered to act as Light Troops, and to pursue the Enemy, whilst the 3d Column, with Part of the Reserve, advanced against the 4th and 5th Batteries, *La Pierre* and *La Caserne*, which fell into our Hands without Opposition, and whose entire Fire was immediately directed against the Enemy's Shipping. By Half-past Eight o'Clock, the Town, Batteries, Magazines, Eight Brass Field-Pieces, One Hundred and Seventeen new and heavy Iron Guns, of different Calibres, and all the Public Stores, were in our Possession, with several Prisoners. The Instant the Squadron perceived that the Object in Landing had succeeded, and that they could, with Safety to the Troops, stand in effectually, they immediately anchored close to the Enemy's Shipping, which after a short Firing surrendered. The Entire of the Batteries being destroyed, and the Town completely commanded by our Squadron, the Troops were re-imbarked by Eight o'Clock the same Evening.

Herewith I have the Honour to annex a Return of the Shipping, Guns, and Stores taken and destroyed upon this Occasion. I have also the Honour to inclose a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and
Missing;

Missing ; and though our Loss has been severe, it is not equal to what might have been expected from the Nature of the Attack, the Position and Strength of the Enemy, and the Number of Guns, to which our little Force was exposed at different Times during the Morning.

To the judicious Arrangements of Commodore Rowley, the cordial Co-operation and Support of the rest of the Officers of His Majesty's Navy, and personal Exertions and Assistance of Captain Corbett in landing the entire Force from His Majesty's Ship *La Nereide*, I impute the happy Termination and ultimate Success of this Enterprize.

On the 2^d, late in the Evening, the Enemy appeared in some Force upon the Hills, and a heavy Column was observed advancing from *St. Denis*, which I since understand to have been under the immediate Command of General *Des Bruleys* ; the Commodore and myself now agreed upon the Propriety of landing a sufficient Force to destroy all public Property ; and accordingly the Marines, with a few Sailors under Captain *Willoughby*, were ordered upon this Service, when I had an Opportunity of again witnessing the Steadiness and good Conduct of the Seamen and Royal Marines, who effectually burnt an extensive Government Store of considerable Value : the remaining Stores were only saved from some Doubt existing respecting their being public Property.

On the Morning of the 23^d, the entire Force was put in Boats to re-land and attack the Enemy, whose Retreat however to *St. Denis* during the Night prevented the Necessity of any further Debarkation. The Commandant, *St. Michiel*, being disposed to enter into Negotiations, with the Concurrence of Commodore Rowley the preliminary Articles were drawn up, a Copy of which is enclosed, and the Commandant accompanying me on board His Majesty's Ship *Raisnable*, they were signed, subject to the Confirmation or Rejection of the Commander

in Chief General Des Bruleys. On the 24th all the remaining public Stores were delivered over by the Head of the Police, and Fatigue Parties from the Squadron and Troops were ordered to embark them on board the Honourable Company's recaptured Ship *Streatham*, which together with the *Europe* were placed under the Orders of their former Commanders. From the 25th to the 28th, the whole of the Guns, &c. were finally destroyed, our Guards continuing to mount regularly in the Town for the Protection of the Inhabitants and their Property. The Frigate *La Caroline*, with the other Shipping, are making all possible Preparation for Sea, and it is hoped that all the necessary Arrangements will be made for the Troops returning to *Roderiques* by the 3d of next Month.

I cannot conclude this Dispatch without mentioning the Obligations I am under to Lieutenant *Reman*, of the *Bombay Engineers*, through whose Exertions I was enabled to give a Plan of Attack to the Officers in Command of *Columns*, and who, upon the Entire of this Service, has been zealous and indefatigable. I beg also to notice the Exertions of *Ensign Pearce*, of the *56th Regiment*, who, being attached to my personal Staff, has rendered me the most essential Services.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING,
Lieut. Col. 56th Regt.

*To Fras. Warden, Esq; Chief Secretary to
Government, Bombay.*

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT *entered into between Commodore Josias Rowley, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Ships in the Roads of St. Paul's, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, commanding His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops, on the one Part, and Captain St. Michiel, Commandant Militaire of St. Paul's, on the other.*

It is agreed that, in consequence of the Town of St. Paul's being in Possession of the English, and the Situation of the Inhabitants, a mutual Suspension of Arms shall immediately take place, under the following Conditions :

Article I. That the Field Pieces taken by the English Troops, and subsequently stolen by the Negroes, shall be restored to the English.

Answer.—Two Field Pieces only were taken by the Negroes, and brought to my Camp. I will refer this Article to the General commanding the Island.

Art. II. That public Property of every Description, such as Guns, Stores, Merchandize and Money, in the Town of St. Paul's, shall remain in Possession of the English.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. III. That the Limits of the Town are considered to be the Canal running near the Promenade, and from thence to the Cavern.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. IV. That such public Property as is not in Possession of the English, shall be pointed out to them by the Commandant upon his Word of Honour.

Answer.—If any such comes to my Knowledge, within the Limits marked, I will point it out.

Art. V. That no Troops of the Island shall march into the Town of St. Paul's, or in any Manner molest the English, without Twenty-one Days previous Notice, given in Writing to the Officer commanding His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops ; and the English on their Part agree, not to erect

erect any Batteries, or make any other military Arrangements on Shore, without the same Notice to the Commandant of the Town

Answer.—Accepted, for those Troops under my Command; the rest I will refer to the General.

Art. VI. That there shall be no Impediment to the Inhabitants selling to the English Supplies of fresh Meat and Vegetables, the English paying the usual Price for the same; and that the Sick are to be accommodated on Shore if required.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. VII. That nothing here abovementioned shall be considered as preventing the English from attacking any other Part of the Island either by Sea or Land.

Answer.—Accepted, under the Condition that no Disembarkation or Movement of Troops shall take place at St. Paul's within the Limits abovementioned.

Art. VIII. That all English Prisoners at St. Paul's shall be given up.

Answer.—I will refer this to the General.

Art. IX. That no Impediment shall be made to the Negroes who have been accustomed to work on the Beach, assisting the English, upon receiving their regular Pay.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. X. That Three Days shall be given for the Ratification of General Des Bruleys to these Articles; and in the Event of these not being ratified on his Part, either Party shall be at Liberty to commence Hostilities, upon giving Twenty-four Hours previous Notice

Answer — Accepted.

The following Articles added on the Part of Captain St. Michiel.

Art. I. The French Troops under my Command are to be considered as at Liberty to quit their present Canton-

Cantonment, and to march to the Assistance of any other Part of the Island that may be threatened with an Attack, without giving Notice to the British Commandant. The Commandant of the Militia will remain at St. Paul's, to see the foregoing Articles carried into Effect.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. II. The Civil Authorities of St. Paul's shall resume their Functions, the Inhabitants shall be governed by French Laws, and remain in the undisturbed Exercise of their Religion.

Answer.—Accepted.

Done at St. Paul's, in the Island of Buonaparte, this 23d of September 1809.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

HENRY KEATING, Lieut. Col. commanding a Detachment of His Britannic Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops.

ST. MICHIEL, Commandant Militia.

TRANSLATION.

To Commodore Rowley, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces, and Colonel Keating, commanding His said Majesty's Land Forces.

GENTLEMEN,

THE sudden Death of General Des Bruleys has not allowed his Successor, who was then absent from the Head Quarters, to examine the Articles of the Suspension of Hostilities agreed upon between you and me, which has caused a Delay in my Return. As the Term has expired, I am directed, Gentlemen, to propose to you a Prolongation of the same for the Space of Five Days.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ST. MICHIEL.

St. Paul's, 26th Sept. 1809.

To

To Captain St. Michiel, Commandant Militaire,
St. Paul's.

S I R,

WE have the Honour to acknowlege the Receipt of your Letter of the 26th Instant, explaining the unavoidable Delay which occurred in your Return to St. Paul's, and purposing to prolong the Suspension of Arms entered into between us, on the 23d Instant, for Five Days longer; a Proposition which meets with our Concurrence.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSIAS ROWLEY, Commander.

HENRY KEATING, Lieut. Col.

St. Paul's, 27th Sept. 1809.

A List of Ships and Vessels captured and destroyed in the Road of St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, 21st September 1809.

La Caroline Frigate, of 46 Guns (28 long Eighteen-Pounders, 10 long Eight-Pounders, 8 Thirty-six-Pounder Carronades,) and 360 Men; commanded by Monsieur Ferretier, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

Grappler Brig, pierced for 16 Guns, 11 on board; 6 Eighteen-Pounder Carronades mounted, 3 long Six-Pounder Carronades in the Hold.

Merchantmen captured and destroyed.

Streatham, Ship, of 30 Guns and 819 Tons; partly laden with Saltpetre, the rest of the Cargo landed.

Europe, of 26 Guns and 820 Tons; ditto.

Fanny, Brig, of 2 Guns and 150 Tons; laden with a little Rice and Corn.

Trois Amis, of 60 Tons; laden with Slaves and Rice.

Le Creole, Schooner, of 50 Tons; in Ballast.

Three Vessels, Names unknown, destroyed.

One Ship, Name unknown, burnt on the Stocks.

(Signed) J. ROWLEY.

1810.

D

Return

Return of the Guns, Ammunition, &c. found at Post St. Paul's, Island of Bourbon, when taken Possession of by a Detachment of Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, on the 22d September 1809.

In the Battery Lamboufiere—7 Iron Guns, Twenty-four-Pounders; 3 Iron Guns, Twelve-Pounders; 500 Balls of Sizes.

In the Battery La Centiere—5 Iron Guns, Twenty-four-Pounders; 1 Thirteen and Half Inch Mortar, 1 Eight-Inch Mortar, 100 Balls of Sizes, 100 Thirteen and Half Inch Shells, 20 Eight-Inch Shells, 15 Rounds of Grape Shot.

In the Battery La Neuf—5 Iron Guns, Twenty-four Pounders, 320 Balls of Sizes, 30 Eight-Inch Shells.

In the Battery La Pierre—5 Iron Guns, Twenty-four-Pounders, 1 Iron Gun, Six-Pounder, 1 Thirteen and Half-Inch Mortar, 1 Five and Half-Inch Mortar, 3600 Balls of Sizes, 40 Thirteen and Half-Inch Shells, 35 Eight-Inch Shells, 24 Five and Half-Inch Shells, 150 Bar-Shot, 20 Rounds of Grape-Shot.

In the Battery La Caferne—6 Iron Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, 1 Eight-Inch Mortar, 500 Balls of Sizes, 50 Eight-Inch Shells, 12 Rounds of Grape-Shot.

On the Beach between the Batteries La Neuf and La Pierre—15 Iron-Guns, Twenty-four-Pounders, 10 Iron Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, 16 Iron Guns, Twelve-Pounders, 12 Iron Guns, Nine-Pounders, 9 Iron Guns, Four-Pounders, 4 Carro-nades, Twelve-Ponnders, 8 Brads Field-Pieces, Six-Pounders, 150 Balls of Sizes, 15 Thirteen and Half-Inch Shells, 110 Bar-Shot, 30 Rounds of Grape-Shot.

In the Grand Magazine—320 One to Four-Inch Shells, 17 Boxes of Ammunition, 8 Barrels of Ammunition, 2 Barrels of Fuzes, 12 Barrels of Gun-

Gunpowder, 200 Cannisters of Grape-Shot, 50 Rounds of Grape-Shot, 320 Pikes, 40 Rammers, 40 Sponges, 1 Stand of Arms.

Total—37 Iron Guns, Twenty-four-Pounders, 16 Iron Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, 19 Iron Guns, Twelve-Pounders, 12 Iron Guns, Nine-Pounders, 1 Iron Gun, Six-Pounder, 9 Iron Guns, Four-Pounders, 4 Carronades, Twelve-Pounders, 8 Brass Field-Pieces, Six-Pounders, 2 Thirteen and Half-Inch Mortars, 2 Eight-Inch Mortars, 1 Five and Half-Inch Mortar, 5170 Balls of Sizes, 155 Thirteen and Half-Inch Shells, 135 Eight Inch Shells, 24 Five and Half-Inch Shells, 320 One to Four-Inch Shells, 260 Bar-Shot, 17 Boxes of Ammunition, 8 Barrels of Ammunition, 2 Barrels of Fuzes, 12 Barrels of Gunpowder, 200 Cannisters of Grape Shot, 127 Rounds of Grape-Shot, 320 Pikes, 40 Rammers, 40 Sponges, 1 Stand of Arms.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING,
Lieut. Col. 56th Reg.

N. B. Since the making out of this Return, a Battery of Five Eighteen-Pounders has been found and destroyed.

Return of Guns, &c. destroyed at St. Gilles, Island of Bourbon, on the 3d of October 1809.

4 Eighteen-Pounders.

9 Twelve-Pounders.

A Guard-House, and a new Building.

N. B. Six Twelve-Pounders were mounted complete in Two Batteries, and there were new Carriages ready for the remaining Guns, all of which were destroyed.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING,
Lieut. Col. commanding.

Return

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force
under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating,
22d September 1809, Island of Bourbon.*

Royal Marines—7 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 17 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Batt. 56th Reg.—1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 26 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File, missing.

2d Batt. 2d Reg. Bombay Native Infantry—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Soubaltdam, 2 Havaldams, 1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

Total—15 killed, 58 wounded, 3 missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Royal Marines—Lieutenant J. R. Pye; Second Lieutenant Mathew Howden.

2d Batt. 2d Native Infantry—Lieutenant Grant; Subidam Shaik Solomon.

(Signed) H. O'NEILL, Major of Brigade.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF MARCH 16th, 1810.

No. IV.

Downing-Street, March 15, 1810.

CAPTAIN WILBY, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived this Morning with a Dispatch from the Lieutenant-General to the Earl of Liverpool, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a Copy.

MY LORD, *Guadaloupe, Feb. 9, 1810.*

IN obedience to the King's Command to attack this Island, as pointed out in your Lordship's Dispatch of the 2d November last, I have the Honour to report, for His Majesty's Information, that having taken the necessary Measures to collect such a Force as Circumstances admitted, and as I judged adequate to this important Service, and having made every necessary Arrangement with Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, I sailed from Martinique on the 22d Ult. to the Place of general Rendezvous, at Prince Rupert's, Dominica, where we were detained Forty-eight Hours, some of the Transports having fallen to Leeward.

1810.

E

The

The Army was formed into Five Brigades.

The First Brigade, under the Command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, was composed of Five Hundred Light Infantry; Three Hundred of the 15th Foot, including their Flank Companies, and Four Hundred Battalion Men of the 3d West India Regiment.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Barrow, consisted of Three Hundred Grenadiers, Six Hundred Men of the 25th Regiment, including their Flank Companies, and Three Hundred and Fifty Men of the 6th West India Regiment, including their Flank Companies.

The Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Maclean, consisted of Five Hundred Light Infantry, Five Hundred Men of the 90th Foot, including their Flank Companies, and Four Hundred Men of the 8th West India Regiment, including their Flank Companies.

The Fourth Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Skinner, was composed of a Battalion of Six Hundred Men, formed from the 13th and 63d Regiments, a Detachment of Two Hundred Men of the York Light Infantry Volunteers, and the 4th West India Regiment.

The Fifth Brigade, under the Command of Brigadier-General Wale, consisted of Three Hundred Grenadiers, Nine Hundred Men of the Royal York Rangers; to this Force was added Three Hundred Artillery, under the Command of Colonel Burton, with a Company of Military Artificers. These Brigades were formed into Two Divisions and a Reserve.

The First Division, commanded by Major-General Hislop, was composed of the Third and Fourth Brigades; the Second Division, under the Command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, consisted of the First and Second Brigades.

The Fifth Brigade under the Command of Brigadier-General Wale, formed the Reserve.

The

The Second Division sailed from Dominica on the Morning of the 26th, and anchored at the Saintes. The First Division, with the Reserve, sailed in the course of the Afternoon, and anchored on the 27th at Isle Gosier Grande Terre, and early in the Morning of the 28th, proceeded across the Bay to St. Mary's in Capesterre, in the smaller Vessels of War, other Craft and Flat Boats, where a Landing was effected without Opposition in the course of the Day; and in the Afternoon, the First Division, under the Command of Major-General Hislop, moved forward, the Third Brigade to Capesterre, the Fourth Brigade to Grande Riviere; the Reserve remained to cover the Landing of the necessary Provisions, and other Objects.

On the 29th, the First Division marched to the Bannaniers River, where it took Post. The Reserve at the same Time abandoned the Landing-Place at St. Mary's, and reached the Grande Riviere that Night, with Two Days Provisions for the Corps acting to Windward. On the 30th, the First Division advanced by the strong Pass of Trou au Chien, which was not defended, and the Head of the Column reached Three Rivers about Eleven o'Clock, pushing small Detachments on the Enemy with the Light Troops. The Reserve marched early in the Morning from its Position, gaining Three Rivers about Sunset.

The Enemy marked a Disposition to defend the Heights, D'Olot and other Places strengthened with Field Artillery, but in the Afternoon he abandoned all his Posts with Precipitation, leaving his Ordnance behind.

It became necessary for the First Division and the Reserve to remain at Three Rivers until the Morning of the 2d Instant, to land Five Days Provisions from the Fleet, which, owing to the uncommon Exertions of Commodore Fahie, Captains Dilkes and Dowers, with other Naval Officers, (whose Activity

on this Occasion, as well as at the landing at Saint Mary's, was most conspicuous.) was promptly effected.

The Corps marched in Two Columns, the Reserve forming the Right, and advancing by the Mountains took Possession of Palmiste, at his upper Extremity, whilst the First Division marching by D'Olet, and the great Road to Basseterre, subdivided at the Foot of this Height, the Fourth Brigade ascending it near the Centre, the Third Brigade at its lower Extremity; the Reserve found the Posts of Langlais abandoned, and the Guns spiked. The Possession of Morne Hoüel being of the highest Importance, I directed Brigadier-General Wale to march with the Reserve at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, who occupied it without Resistance about Eight at Night, the Cannon being spiked and dismounted, and the Ammunition in general wasted or destroyed.

On the Morning of the 3d, the First Division marched from Palmiste, crossing the River Gallion in one Column at the only practicable Pass, the Fourth Brigade taking Post in the Centre, about a Mile from the Bridge of Noziere on the River Noire, and the Third Brigade occupied Mr. Peltier's House, where the Enemy abandoned a Magazine of Provisions.

In the course of the 29th, the Second Division, under the Command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, weighed from the Saintes, and standing across towards Three Rivers, gave the Enemy some Jealousy in that Quarter, facilitating the Advance of the Rest of the Army, but in the Night bore up, landing the next Morning to Leeward near the River du Plessis; and marching immediately towards the Enemy's Right, inclining to his Rear, excited his Attention to such a Degree as to induce him to abandon his Defences at Three Rivers, Palmiste, Morne Hoüel, and to retire beyond the Bridge of Noziere,

Noziere, putting the River in his Front, and extending his Left in such Manner into the Mountains as in his Opinion to secure his Position.

The Second Division was enabled, from the Nature of the Country, to land two Royal Howitzers and two Field Pieces, and to mount them in Battery, to which two Eight-inch Howitzer Mortars were afterwards added.

The Enemy being now compressed within narrow Limits, the Difficulty, (and that a considerable one,) was the Passage of the River Noire, to the Defence of which he had paid the utmost Attention; it appeared to me to be necessary to turn his Left by the Mountains, notwithstanding all the Obstructions of Nature and of Art which opposed this Decision. I therefore gave the necessary Orders to Brigadier-General Wale, commanding the Reserve, to carry this important Service into Execution during the Night of the 3d; but, after my separating from the Brigadier-General, he obtained Intelligence of a Nature so important as not, in his Opinion, to admit of consulting me upon an Alteration in the Time; and he proceeded to execute his Orders, although by a shorter Route than we possessed the Knowledge of at the Period of my quitting him.

I entirely approve of the Brigadier-General's Determination on the Grounds on which he decided, although it created a temporary Embarrassment.

This important Service was greatly and successfully executed, as will appear more fully by Brigadier-General Wale's separate Report; and my Sentiments of what is due to Major Henderfon, commanding the Royal York Rangers, who was wounded upon this Occasion, and to the Officers and Soldiers of this Regiment, are fully expressed in my public Order forwarded with this Letter; which I request your Lordship will be pleased to lay before the King, with my earnest Hope, that His Majesty will pro-

mote Major Henderfon, whose Merits are beyond my Praise.

I lament on this Occasion the Loss sustained by this young Corps, which has suffered considerably, amounting to no less than Four Lieutenants killed; One Field Officer and Four Captains wounded, with upwards of Eighty Men killed and wounded; but the Effort decided the Campaign, the Enemy being so confounded in finding his Flank turned, and the Heights occupied, that the Captain-General instantly hoisted White Flags at his own Quarters and other Places, whilst the Troops were advancing; and indeed this Officer's Person was greatly exposed in his Position.

I am concerned to add, that Brigadier-General Wale, commanding the Reserve, and Captain Grey, an Assistant in the Quartermaster-General's Department, were wounded on this Service.

Commissioners appointed on both Sides having met the next Morning (the 5th), a Capitulation was agreed upon, which was ratified on the Morning of the 6th, and which I trust will be honoured with His Majesty's Approbation.

I have the Honour to inclose the following Documents :

- No. 1. The Proclamation addressed by the Admiral and myself to the Inhabitants of Guadeloupe.
- No. 2. Major-General Hislop's Report of the First Division.
- No. 3. Brigadier-General Harcourt's Report of the Second Division.
- No. 4. Brigadier-General Wale's Report of the Attack made by the Royal York Rangers, with the Feint of the Second Battalion of Grenadiers, upon the Bridge of Noziere, on the Evening of the 3d and Morning of the 4th.
- No. 5. The Capitulation.

No. 6.

- No. 6. Copies of my public Orders of the 5th, 6th, and 7th, to the Army and Navy serving on Shore.
- No. 7. Returns of Killed, Wounded, and Missing; also, Medical Report of Wounded.
- No. 8. Return of the General Officers serving in the Field.

When the uncommon Strength of this Country, generally, is considered, and the Nature of the Enemy's Position, which had been selected with great Attention, covered with Redoubts and furnished with Artillery, I trust the Advance of one Column of the Army without a single Field-Piece, and of the other equally unprovided, until within Range of the Enemy's principal Works, will be held by Military Men a bold and arduous Enterprize, where the Defence possessed a Force, in the first Instance, of 3500 Men, notwithstanding which, the Campaign terminated in eight Days. This Force underwent a gradual Diminution, and latterly a very extensive one, by the falling off of the Colonial Troops, and by the Increase of the Sick and Wounded, whose Numbers (independent of the Killed and Missing, which are considerable) are stated to me to exceed Six Hundred Men.

I hope the Services of this Army will be honored with His Majesty's Approbation, and the Confidence of their Country.

Captain Wilby, one of my Aides-de-Camp, who was intrusted with the Eagles taken from the Enemy at Martinique, last Campaign, has the Honor to be the Bearer of this Dispatch, and of the Eagle of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, which has fallen into our Possession on the present Occasion, to be laid at the King's Feet.

I beg Leave to recommend this Officer to His Majesty's Favour, and your Lordship's Protection, for the Rank of Major in the Army.

The Co-operation of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, of Commodores Ballard and Fahie, the Captains and other Officers of the Navy, which are expressed in Detail in my Inclosure No. 6, has been incessant and effectual, and without such Exertions a Service of the present Description, if at all practicable, must have been drawn into Length. The Services of Captain Kempt, principal Agent for Transports, labouring under ill Health, of Captain Parry, and of other Officers of the same Department, have been highly laudable, and the Exertions of Mr. Matthew King, a Merchant of Consideration, but bred a Seaman, who without Remuneration has superintended the Disposition of upwards of Fifty Vessels hired in the West Indies, for the Transport of Troops and Stores, have been extremely important, and are now continued much to the Benefit of His Majesty's Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

G. BECKWITH, Commander of the Forces.

No. 1.

(Translation.)

PROCLAMATION by their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. and Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. commanding the Land and Naval Forces of His Britannic Majesty, at the Windward and Leeward Islands, &c.

Planters and Inhabitants of Guadaloupe,
SINCE the Commencement of the French Revolution you have been a Prey to every Species of Calamity that can be brought upon Man in a State of Society, by a Despotism at Times unjust and arbitrary, at others atrocious, and at all Times rapacious.

Providence has, at length decreed that a Scandal which has lasted too long should cease, by the Removal

removal from these Countries of the pernicious Influence of the Man who has spread Mourning and Wretchedness throughout Europe.

We come in His Majesty's Name to determine your Fate, and recal amongst you Days of Happiness, by making you participate in the Prosperity enjoyed by the Countries subjected to the King's paternal Government.

These beneficent Intentions are supported by a Land and Sea Force, formidable to those who would oppose it, but offering Protection to those who are attached to Peace and to their own Interests.

We order all the Planters and Inhabitants of Towns to return to their Homes; they will find themselves protected there in their Persons and Properties.

We direct the Civil Commissioners to repair to their Posts, and to remain at them to maintain internal Order, for which they are responsible, and to execute such Instructions as they shall receive from the Persons delegated by us.

All Planters and Inhabitants taken in Arms, will be treated as Prisoners of War, of whatever Description they may be.

Masters will be responsible for the Acts of their Slaves.

Ministers of Religion! do not forget, on so critical an Occasion, the Duties imposed upon you by the Divine Religion you profess. It is His Majesty's Intention that it should be maintained and respected, and that its Ministers should be protected, if they preach Obedience and Fidelity to the Monarch we represent.

Done at Head-Quarters, Guadaloupe, 27th
January 1810, in the Fiftieth Year of His
Majesty's Reign.

G. BECKWITH.
A. COCHRANE.

By Command of Their Excellencies,

W. H. WILBY.
J. S. TRACEY.

No. 2.

*Guadaloupe, February 8, 1810.**Report of the March and Operations of the First Division of the Army, from the Period of its Landing to the Suspension of Hostilities.*

Sunday, Jan. 28.—The Second Battalion of Light Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, of the 8th West India Regiment, effected its Landing by Nine o'Clock this Morning at the Bay of St. Marie, without Opposition, and immediately possessed itself of the commanding Heights, thereby covering the Disembarkation of the Third Brigade under the Command of Brigadier-General Maclean, to which it belonged. The Commander of the Forces landed at the same Place before Ten, as I did immediately after. The whole Brigade being ashore between Twelve and One o'Clock, and having formed on the Heights, I reported the same to the Commander of the Forces, who ordered the Light Battalion to march and take a forward Position for the Purpose of keeping open the Communication by the high Road with Cabesterre, and obtaining Information of the Situation, Force, &c. of the Enemy. Brigadier-General Maclean was at the same Time ordered to put himself at the Head of the Light Battalion, which had then become the advanced Guard of the Army that landed to Windward.

About Two o'Clock, I received Orders from the Commander of the Forces to follow the March of the advanced Guard with the other Battalions of the Third Brigade, marching by my Right; and having come up with it at the Position it had taken and halted at, I ordered it forward, directing Brigadier-General Maclean to pass the River, (called Rivieres des Peres Blancs,) beyond the Village of Marigot, and to halt on the most advantageous Ground for maintaining himself during the Night, that he could discover near it.

At Five in the Evening I reached Marigot, in the
immediate

immediate Vicinity of which the Troops took up their Ground, and lay on their Arms for the Night. The Troops marched this Day, with Three Days' Provisions in their Haverfacks, which had been previously cooked on board Ship. The Weather extremely favourable.

Monday, Jan. 29.—The Brigade was under Arms an Hour before Daylight, and, in consequence of the Orders received from the Commander of the Forces, I awaited his Arrival at my Post before I moved forwards, and which having taken place between Ten and Eleven o'Clock, the Troops were soon after put in Motion; the Commander of the Forces directing in Person the March of the advanced Guard. The Fourth Brigade, under the Orders of Brigadier-General Skinner, having come up before the Rear of the Third had moved off its Ground, the whole Division marched this Day in One Column, arriving at Bannaniers before Sunset, where it halted, taking up its Ground in Two Lines, and bivouacking for the Night. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding the Light Battalion, was ordered immediately to possess himself with Two Companies of the strong Pass (above our Position) at Lacasse, where we yesterday could perceive the Enemy had a Post, but which he abandoned last Evening. The Weather had been very hot during the whole of this Day's March, but it began to rain soon after the Troops arrived on their Ground.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.—The Light Company of the 8th West India Regiment, in pursuance of the Orders of the Commander of the Forces, was detached this Morning at Two o'Clock, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and the Two Companies at Lacasse, which were ordered to return with him to his Battalion. The Division having been under Arms as usual, an Hour before Day-light, formed at that Column of March by the Night, when, on the Arrival of the Commander of the Forces at the
Dawn

Dawn of Day, Orders were given for the Light Battalion to march forwards, and for the Two Brigades to follow at their proper Distance, the Commander of the Forces placing himself between the Advanced Guard and the Head of the Third Brigade. The former having, between Nine and Ten o'Clock, descended the Heights on the Side of the Trois Rivieres, came up with the Rear of a Detachment of the Enemy, which appeared not to have had timely Notice of our Approach, in consequence of which they were exposed for a short Time to some Shot from our Riflemen, from which they sustained some trifling Loss. The advanced Guard pursuing its March, reached the open Ground or Savannah at Loriols Trois Rivieres about Eleven, when the Commander of the Forces, arriving at the same Time, ordered it to halt, and the Men to rest themselves, until the Column should come up. In consequence, however, of the Enemy being still in Possession of the Sea Batteries commanding the Anchorage in the Grande Ance, and from both of which they continued to fire on our Men of War, the Light Company of the 70th was sent to dislodge them, which was instantly effected, the Party of the Enemy escaping along Shore.

A Company of the 8th West India Regiment was at the same Time detached to take Possession of the Battery De la Pointe, which was already abandoned, and by which the Security of the Anchorage was insured. The Enemy's Position, which was defended by a Line of Redoubts, Intrenchments, &c. on the commanding Heights of Petrizel, was now before us, and in Front of which the Commander of the Forces ordered the Army to take up a Position, the Light Battalions moving to the Left, and the Third and Fourth Brigades extending along the Heights on its Right. In the Execution of this Order, the Light Battalion advancing upon the High Road leading towards the Enemy's Position,

tion, alarmed him to such a Degree as to induce him to open from all his Batteries and intrenched Lines, with Cannon, Mortars and Musketry, as well from Petrizel as from his Post at Dolé, from which he kept up for some Time an incessant Fire, without doing us any other Injury than killing One Man and wounding another. The Troops took up their Position in the meantime without any further Inconvenience. Towards the Close of the Evening Numbers of the Enemy were seen ascending the Mountain above their Works at Petrizel. The Heat this Day was excessive, and the Country through which the Troops marched extremely difficult, the strong Pass of Trou au Chien lying in their Way.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Nothing extraordinary occurred during the preceding Night to occasion Alarm or Disquiet, but at Daylight not a Soul was to be seen in or near the Enemy's Redoubts or Intrenchments. As the Day, however, advanced, some of our own Riflemen were plainly perceived on the Parapets. The Evacuation of them by the Enemy being in consequence ascertained, the Commander of the Forces ordered the Light Company of the First West India Regiment to march at Twelve o'Clock this Day to take Possession, following immediately himself, and escorted by the Light Company of the 90th Regiment. On his Return to Head-Quarters, the Light Company of the 46th was detached to possess itself of the Batteries at Dolé, which were likewise evacuated by the Enemy.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—The Troops remained in the same Position they occupied Yesterday. One Day's Provisions was issued for their immediate Consumption, and three Days for the March, which was accordingly cooked this Afternoon.

Friday, Feb. 2.—This Morning, pursuant to the Orders of Yesterday, the Division marched by the
Right

Right in One Column, but previous to being put in Motion, the Light Battalion was placed at the Head of the Fourth Brigade, the Detachment of the York Light Infantry Volunteers replacing it at the Head of the Third, with which I received Orders to proceed by the Pass of Walkannar, to turn the Palmiste by its Right, and gain Possession of the Heights thereof, while the Commander of the Forces at the Head of the Fourth Brigade was, by a shorter but more difficult Ascent, to reach the Summit of the same Heights about the Centre. Accordingly, the Heads of both Columns (of the Third and Fourth Brigades) arrived nearly at the same Time at the Points intended, and were ordered to take up their Ground, on which they remained until Daylight the next Morning, without any particular Occurrence taking place.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—At Daylight the Commander of the Forces being on the Ground, ordered the Division to be put in Motion, the Third Brigade leading, followed by the Fourth, in the same Order as they moved Yesterday, himself being at the Head of the Fourth. Having descended with the Third, the North Side of the Palmiste, passed the River Gallion, and formed on the opposite Heights, I directed the Captain, commanding the Detachment of Artillery attached to the Third Brigade, to examine Two Pieces of Ordnance, which were in a Redoubt in our Front, and in which none of the Enemy appeared. This Officer (Captain Clewe) returned, and reported his having found an Howitzer, and an Eighteen-Pounder, both spiked. At this Moment I was ordered by the Commander of the Forces to march forwards, and take up a Position along the rising Ground, on which Pelletier's Estate is situated; by doing which I should find myself placed so as to intercept the Communication by the great Road, between the Town of Basseterre and the Enemy's Camp, which was accordingly immediately executed;

cited; my Right resting on the Buildings of the Estate before mentioned, and my Left extending towards the Ravine, which separated it from the Enemy's Position at the Park.

Having placed a strong Piquet in a Redoubt evacuated by the Enemy at this Point, about Five o'Clock this Evening, my Attention was drawn towards the Right by a heavy Musquetry Fire in the Woods, between Morne Hoel and the Posts occupied by the Enemy on the same Heights, as well as from the quick Fire he kept up from his Batteries commanding the Road towards the Bridge of Voziere. Accordingly, I instantly ordered the York Light Infantry, supported by the Flank Companies of the 90th Regiment, composing the Advanced Guard of the 3d Brigade, to move forward for the Purpose of diverting the Attention of the Enemy towards our Side, from any Operations which might be carrying on against his Left by our Reserve, a Conjecture which turned out to be correct.

The advanced Corps beforementioned maintained its Position, without Molestation, during the Night, every Thing remaining quiet in the Enemy's Batteries in its Front.

Sunday, Feb. 4.—At the dawn of Day, I directed the left of the Advanced Guard to be thrown back, and placed out of Sight of the Enemy's Redoubts at the Park, to which it was exposed, and taking with me a small Covering Party from the York Light Infantry, I approached as near as was necessary (in Company with Brigadier-General Maclean) the Enemy's Post at the Bridge, and for some Time unperceived, and without being molested; but a Piquet of the Enemy, moving along the opposite Side of the Ravine, commencing a loose Musketry Fire upon the Covering Party, which gradually augmented by the Increase of their Numbers, it was necessary to order forward the whole of the York Light Infantry Detachment, under Major O'Hara,

O'Hara, to disperse them, which was soon effected, and it was said with some Loss on their Side; only one Man of the York Light Infantry was wounded, but it was found he was badly so.

While reporting this Circumstance to the Commander of the Forces, the White Flag was perceived to be hoisted at General Ernouf's Quarters, at Matouba, from which Moment a Suspension of Arms took place.

I cannot close this Report without bearing Testimony to the good Order and Discipline of the Division which I have had the Honour to command, the same having been in every respect highly meritorious and exemplary; no Complaints having reached me, or a single Man committed to the Custody of the Provost Marshal, since I took the Command of it.

As the zealous and effectual Services of Colonel Soter, who accompanied the Division, in the Distribution of the Guides, as well as in his own personal Exertions, could not fail to fall under the Notice of the Commander of the Forces, the mentioning thereof by me with a View of attracting it must be superfluous; but I owe to my own personal Feelings, not to omit in this Report the Expression of my most grateful Acknowledgements, as well as the high and just Sense I entertain of his able and important Assistance.

(Signed) J. HISLOP, Major-General,
commanding First Division.

To His Excellency Sir Geo. Beckwith, K. B.
Commander of the Forces.

No. 3.

(Copy.)

Post Bellair, Morne St. Louis,

Feb. 7, 1810.

SIR,
IN obedience to your Excellency's Commands,
I have the Honour to submit to you the following
Detail

Detail of the Operations of the Second Division of the Army, the Charge of which your Excellency was pleased to repose in my Hands.

On the Morning of the 30th Ultimo, between Nine and Ten o'Clock, the First Brigade, under my immediate Command, disembarked at a Bay somewhat to the Northward of the Village of Les Vieux Habitans; and Brigadier-General Barrow, with the Second Brigade, was directed to make his Disembarkation at the Village itself; both of these Operations were effected without Opposition.

It was my Intention to have moved the Division in Two Columns, and to endeavour to reach the Enemy's principal Position at Bellair in the Interior, as a first Object, (conceiving thereby that your Excellency's Wish to compress him would be best attained,) but on advancing, I found the Country to be so extremely strong and close, as not to admit of a Separation of the Division, and it was consequently moved in a single Column, the First Brigade leading.

On rising a Height just above the Village des Habitans, we perceived an Out-post of the Enemy on some high Ground in our Front, and separated from our Column by a deep Ravine. This Party however soon abandoned his Position, fearful of being turned, and the Column pushed on, its Advance skirmishing with the Enemy, until he shewed himself in extended Order over some high and tolerably open Ground.

The Rifle Company of the Royal West India Rangers were detached through the Canes, to turn his Left, the 15th Regiment to his Right, and the 13th Light Infantry moved down a Road which led direct to his Position. A smart Affair now took place, and the Enemy was soon driven over a Ravine in his Rear, on the opposite Bank of which he had an Entrenchment, and where he again endeavoured to make a Stand; but the 13th Light In-

fantry, supported by the Remainder of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, forced him from it in a very spirited Way; and the whole Battalion took Post for the Night on the Ground they had gained, the Remainder of the Division occupying strong Ground in the Rear.

On the 31st, the First Brigade moved to a Position within Twelve Hundred Yards of, and parallel to, Post Bellair, by which I was in Hopes of penetrating to the Rear of that Work; but on reconnoitring the Passes of the Ravine between us, they were found so difficult that I was induced to take Ground to my Right (from whence an Approach to the Enemy's principal Defences was alone practicable): but previous to this Movement, having ascertained that Artillery might be most usefully employed on that Spot, I desired Two Six-Pounders and Two Five and a Half Inch Mortars to be brought up there, which by the uncommon Exertion (I may almost say unparalleled Efforts) of the Navy, was effected during the Night of the 2d, and the Battery opened on the Morning of the 3d, under the Direction of Captain Unett, Royal Artillery. In the Evening of the 2d, I determined to occupy the Ridge Beau-paire St. Louis, on the upper Part of which the strong Post of Bellair is situated, and for this Purpose pushed forward the 1st Battalion Grenadiers, under Major Browne, and a Detachment of the 4th West India Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buchan, the whole to be eventually under the Command of the latter Officer.

This Detachment succeeded in their Object without Opposition; but on the Morning of the 3d, the Enemy being observed moving in Force from his Work, evidently intending an Attempt to dislodge Lieutenant-Colonel Buchan's Party, I lost not a Moment in moving to his Support with the First Brigade. Ere I could reach him, however, a very smart Action had commenced, but we arrived

in Time to compleat the Repulse, and to drive the Enemy back to his Post with severe Loss.

Not judging it expedient immediately to attempt the Assault of the Work, as well from my Knowledge of your Excellency's Plan, as from the extreme Fatigue of the gallant Troops who were impatient to execute it, I contented myself with pushing forward the First Light Infantry 15th Regiment, and Third West India, within a few hundred Yards of Bellair. The two former Corps were not much annoyed during the Remainder of the Day, but the Enemy made a Movement in the Afternoon against the Third West India Regiment, and a Company of the Royals under Major Allen, which was spiritedly repulsed, but unfortunately not without Loss.

I grieve to say also the general Loss is not inconsiderable, as will appear by the enclosed Returns of Killed and Wounded.

During the Night we got up Two Eight-Inch Howitzer Mortars, under the Fire of which I proposed to have possessed myself of Post Bellair, but at Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 4th Instant, (being a few Hours before the Battery was compleated,) Flags of Truce were shewn from Bellair, and the Head Quarters of General Ernouf, which terminated all Hostilities.

With the Exception of the Grenadier Companies of the Second and Fourth Battalions of the 60th Regiment, who, notwithstanding every Exertion of their gallant Officers, did not conduct themselves to my Satisfaction, it only remains for me to express my highest Approbation of the good Conduct of the Division under my Command, of their patient Endurance of Fatigue and Deprivation, of their chearful and prompt Obedience to every Order, and of their Gallantry, whenever an Opportunity offered for its Manifestation.

Where all deserve so much Praise, it is difficult to

discriminate, but the good Fortune of the Grenadiers of the 46th Regiment, under Captain Ogilvie, and of the 1st Light Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel David Stewart, brought their Merits very conspicuously forward. They, in truth, behaved most admirably.

To Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shipley I am particularly indebted for his indefatigable Exertion and friendly Co-operation on every Occasion, from the Period of his having reconnoitred the Point of Debarkation, to his ready Assistance in the Affair of the 3d.

To Brigadier-General Barrow, for his cordial Services on all Occasions, but especially during the Action of the 3d, when he brought up his Brigade in a very handsome Manner to my Support, I owe my best Thanks.

The Arrangements, Zeal and Activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Biall, on whom the Command of my own Brigade devolved, have been conspicuous.

The Detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Unett, fully deserve their Share of Praise; and the Conduct of the Royal Engineers, under Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shepley and Colonel Johnstone, was highly meritorious.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Deputy Q. B. M. General, has conducted the Duties of his Department much to my Satisfaction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Deputy Adjutant-General, merits my warmest Acknowledgments, by his zealous Services, which have been unremitting, and particularly for his Exertions and able Assistance in the Affair of the 3d.

Dr. Burke and the Medical Staff have ably and diligently performed their Duties; and the same Credit is due to Mr. Deputy Commissary-General Wethered in his Department.

I cannot omit mentioning Captain Beatty, Assistant Q. B. M. General, who having been the Staff Officer principally with me, and having much exerted himself,

himself, well deserves at my Hands being named to your Excellency.

I have purposely reserved for a separate Statement the Expression of the Admiration and Gratitude I feel towards those Officers of the Royal Navy, whom Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane was pleased to select for the Purpose of co-operating in that Branch of the general Service, which your Excellency entrusted to me.

The Arrangements of Commodore Ballard for our Landing, were not only ably made, but successfully executed; and after our Landing the Continuance of his cordial and zealous Support was unceasing.

In bringing up the Ordnance to our advanced Positions, Captains Ballard, Stauffell, Elliott, Flyn, and many other Officers, rendered the most effectual Service; and though their Exertions, I really think, were almost unparalleled, such was the Spirit, the Zeal, and the Energy of these gallant Officers, and their brave Men, they made light of Difficulties, Obstacles, and Labours, which would have dispirited and overcome any but British Seamen.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

G. HARCOURT, Brigadier General,
commanding a Division.

To His Excellency Sir G. Beckwith, K. B.

Commander of the Forces.

No. 4.

S I R,

Mourne Hoüel, Feb. 5, 1810.

THOUGH your Excellency is fully acquainted with the Result of Yesterday's Action between the Reserve and the Enemy, I should not do Justice to the Conduct of the Troops under my Command did I not point out to your Excellency the Particulars of an Action, in which the Courage and Coolness of British Soldiers was perhaps never more conspicuously displayed.

Soon after your Excellency had given me Instructions for forcing the Passage of the River de la Pere, I found an intelligent Guide, who promised at the Forfeiture of his own Life to lead my Brigade across the River, at less than Half the Distance of the original intended Route, but the Road so difficult, it would be necessary to pass it in the Day-Time; as therefore no Time was to be lost, I decided upon an immediate Attack, encouraged the more to this Plan as there was a Diversion against the Enemy, who at this Time was engaged with another Division of the Army in an opposite Direction.

The Brigade was in Motion about Four o'Clock, Major Henderson at the Head of the Royal York Rangers; Major Edden with the Grenadier Battalion was directed to make a Diversion to the Left, and to avail himself of any Opportunity that might offer to force the Bridge, agreeable to your Excellency's Intention. The Detachment of Artillery, ordered to take Advantage of any favourable Circumstance that might occur, myself and Staff accompanied the Royal York Rangers; we proceeded to the Banks of the River without meeting any Resistance from the Enemy but a few random Shot and Shell. The Pass of the River de la Pere was by Nature most difficult, and was made still more so by Abbatis lined with Troops, and every possible Obstruction thrown in our Way. Here it was the Enemy first opened their Fire of Musketry; but our brave Troops, superior to all Difficulties, soon forced this Passage. Having passed the River, we continued our March for about 100 Yards through rugged Rocks and Bushes, when the front Companies branched off into three Columns, rapidly ascending the Heights, the three leading Companies reserving their Fire till they gained the same, the Remainder firing to their Flanks on the Enemy, but still following the Van; as we approached the Summit of the Height, the Ascent became more
difficult

difficult, and about 500 of the Enemy's best Troops poured down on us a most destructive Fire.

Major Henderfon, with the Three Companies who first ascended the Heights, found the Enemy posted behind Abbatis and stockaded Redoubts. This intrepid Officer did not return the Fire of the Enemy till within about Twenty-five Yards Distance, and immediately closed with them, followed by the rest of the Regiment, and in a few Minutes completely routed them; it was about One Hour and a Half from our being first engaged with the Enemy, after the Passage of the River, to their complete Dispersion, during which Time it was impossible for Troops to shew more cool and undaunted Courage, than was exhibited upon that Occasion by that gallant Regiment the Royal York Rangers, to every Individual of which I feel highly indebted for the Success of the Day; and as your Excellency was an Eye-Witness to the Difficulties they surmounted, I need not say more upon the Subject; and when all behaved well it would be invidious to distinguish particular Merit. Major Henderfon was wounded and disabled from further Service by a Ball in the Breast in close Contact with the Enemy. Being myself afterwards disabled, the Command would have devolved on that gallant Officer Captain Stark, had he not, with Capt. Darling, also been wounded about the same Time. I understand, by the Exertions of Captains Sutherland and Mathewson, the Regiment was formed and prepared to advance in the Morning, to carry into Effect your Excellency's Plan of forcing the Passes of the Bridge, to the Success of which you were an Eye-Witness.

To the Staff of my Brigade I feel much indebted. Brigade-Major Brareton was amongst the foremost in the Attack, and continued with them all Night. Captain Grey, Assistant Quarter and Barrack-Master-General was also most actively em-

ployed till disabled by a Wound near the Close of the Action.

I have sincerely to regret the Loss of many brave Officers and Soldiers, killed and wounded ; the Return of which, as far as can at present be collected, I have the Honour to enclose.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. WALE, Brigadier-General.
To Lieutenant-General Sir Geo. Beckwith, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *between His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, Knight of the Bath, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Land Forces, and Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, Knight of the Bath, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron, upon a joint Expedition against the French Colony of Guadaloupe, on the one Part ; and His Excellency the Captain-General Ernouf, Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Island of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies, in which the Island of St. Martin's is included, on the other Part.*

Art. I. La Garnison de la Guadaloupe sortira le 8 Fevrier 1810, du Parc, du Matouba et des Postes qui lui restent, avec les Honneurs de la Guerre ; elle sera conduite à la Ville de la Basseterre, où elle restera jusqu' au Moment de son Embarquement sur les Bâtimens de Sa Majesté Britannique, pour être ensuite débarquée dans un des Ports de France, sans être Prisonniere de Guerre ; elle conservera ses Armes, ses Effets et Equipages.

Answer.—The Garrison of the Park and its Dependencies, being separated in Two Divisions, and consisting of several Posts, those on the Left of the River St. Louis shall march out at Nine o'Clock on the

the Eighth Infant, by the Bridge of Noziere, and ground their Arms on the Lines of Saint Clode; those on the Right shall march out by Port Belle-air, and ground their Arms on the Glacis, all with the Honours of War. The Officers to retain their Swords and private Baggage. The Soldiers their Baggage. They will march down to or near the Town of Basseterre, to be embarked on board the Ships appropriated to receive them; and they are to be considered as Prisoners of War to be sent to England until regularly exchanged.

All other Points contained in this Article are totally inadmissible.

Art. II. Des ce Moment toutes Hostilités cesseront de Part et d'autres; les Troupes respectives conserveront les Position qu'elles occupent.

Granted.

Art. III. Les Forts de Fleur d'Epeeé et de Richepanse, ainsi que l'Artillerie et les Munitions existantes, Magazins et Approvisionnement, seront rendus et reçus par les Commissaires nommés à cet Effet.

Answer.—Fort Richepanse to be delivered up immediately after these Articles are signed; and the Fort Fleur d'Epée as soon as British Troops shall be sent to take Possession thereof.

All public and warlike Stores to be regularly accounted for, and delivered over to the Commissaries to be named by the Commanders in Chief.

Art. IV. Tous les Malades et Blessés de la Garnison, ainsi que les Officiers de Santé qui resteront pour les soigner, seront confiés à la Générosité de Messrs. le Commandant en Chef et l'Amiral Cochrane; après leur retablissement ils suivront le Sort de la Garnison.

Answer.—Granted; but the French Government to maintain its own Medical Staff.

Art. V. Toutes les Administrations, et les Personnes

sonnes qui y sont attachés, resteront le Temps qu'il prendra pour regulariser leurs Comptabilités : ils auront la Faculté d'emporter avec eux les Pieces relatives à leur Comptabilités envers leur Souverain.

Answer.—Four Months will be allowed the French Administration to settle their Accounts. They shall pay the just Debts of the existing Government to the Inhabitants of Guadaloupe previous to their Departure. They will be allowed to take all their Documents with them, the Removal of which will not be injurious to the Colony. The Properties of Persons resident in France, or in Countries under the Power or Controul of France, shall be made responsible for these Engagements.

Art. VI. Il sera fourni le Nombre de Batimens nécessaires pour le Transport des Bagages de la Garnison, et un en particulier pour ceux de l'Etat Major Général.

Answer.—Agreed to for personal Baggage only, and subject to the first Article.

Art. VII. Messieurs le Commandant en Chêf, et l'Amiral Commandant les Forces Navales, sont priés de fixer aux Militaires qui ont des Propriétés dans cette Colonie, une Espace de Temps nécessaire pour arranger leurs Affaires. Ce Délais expiré, ils subiront le Sort de la Garnison.

Answer.—Six Months, where necessary, will be allowed for Military Officers holding Property in this Colony, to settle their private Affairs, provided they conduct themselves in a proper Manner : but they will be expected at the Expiration of that Period to proceed to England at their own Expence.

Art. VIII. Les Femmes et les Enfans de tout les Individus composant la Garnison, auront la Liberté de rester dans la Colonie, et d'y conserver leurs Propriétés, et celle qui pourraient leur avoir été laissés par leurs Epoux : Ces Femmes, quand elles seront rapellées par leurs Maris, pourront sans Difficulté

culté les joindre et emporter leurs Propriétés, ou leur Valeur. Le même Article est applicable aux Militaires congédiés.

Answer.—The Wives and Children of Officers actually composing the Garrison of Guadaloupe, and holding Property in their own Right, shall enjoy the Benefit of the foregoing Article, and no other. No Dismission of a Military Man of any Description can affect his Situation.

Art. IX. Ceux de l' Administration Générale de la Colonie qui en sont originaires qui y ont des Propriétés, et qui y sont établis, auront la Faculté d'y rester autant que leurs Affaires l'exigeront.

Answer.—All Civilians shall enjoy the Benefit of this Capitulation as long as they conduct themselves properly, and in obedience to the Laws.

Art. X. Il ne sera rien innové dans la Legislation Française telle qu'elle existe en ce Moment. Les Grèffes et autres Depots publics resteront intacts. Tous les Officiers Judiciaires et Ministeriels auront la Faculté de passer librement en France s'ils le jugent à propos, et pourront disposer de toutes leurs Propriétés sans être recherchés sur leurs Opinions.

Answer.—This Article involving many Considerations of high Importance, is left to the Decision of His Britannic Majesty; but in the meantime the Inhabitants shall enjoy the Benefit of their ancient Laws and Customs in all Civil and Criminal Matters. All Persons, not Military, may depart for France at their own Expence (disposing of their Properties if they shall think fit), by such Routes as the State of the War may admit, and subject always to the Provisions expressed in the Twelfth Article.

Art. XI. Le libre Exercice des Cultes sera maintenu.

Answer — Granted.

Art. XII. Les Habitans de toutes Classes seront maintenus dans toutes leurs Propriétés, Privilèges, Droits, Libertés, Franchises, et Exercice de leurs Métiers;

Métiers ; ils ne pourront être recherchés en rien par Rapport aux Opinions qu'ils ont manifestées avant la présente Capitulation.

Answer.—Perfect Security is given to all Colonists, in respect to their Persons and Properties, whilst they continue to conduct themselves in obedience to the Laws ; but Articles relanded from Shipping subsequent to the Debarkation of the British Troops, shall not be deemed to be comprehended in this Article. Ships and Vessels, with all their Furniture, &c. to be deemed public Property ; and nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit that Power and Authority which every Governor possesses, and must exercise, when necessary, in a conquered Colony.

Art. XIII. La Patente de Liberté accordée aux Hommes de Couleur, qui ont été appelé au Service, sera maintenue, sans que nul d'Entréux puisse être recherché à ce Sujet.

Answer.—All Freedom granted by the French Government to Slaves, previous to this Capitulation, will be held valid, provided this shall in no case injure private Property.

Art. XIV. S'il survient quelques Difficultés sur les Termes exprimants les Conditions de la présente Capitulation, l'Interprétation en sera faite dans le Sens le plus favorable pour les Troupes de la Garnison, et ceux pour qui il vient d'êtres stipulés.

Answer.—Granted.

Additional Article by the French Commissioners,

Le Général en Chéf Ernouf prie Messrs. les Commandans en Chéf de lui accorder un Batiment leger pour Envoyer en France un Officier de son Etat Major, pour etre Porteur de Depêches annonçant la présente Capitulation à Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi.

Answer.—The Officer having Charge of the Captain-General Ernouf's Dispatches to the French Government,

Government, shall either go in the Ship of War that conveys the Dispatches from the British Commanders, or a separate Vessel will be sent with him, as the British Admiral may find convenient. The Officer so to be employed shall however be considered as a Prisoner of War until regularly exchanged.

Additional Articles by the British Commissioners.

Art. I. All Persons whatever, intending to reside in Guadaloupe, shall take the Oaths of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty within one Month from this Date, meaning thereby such Oaths as are taken in conquered Countries by those who are not natural-born Subjects.

Art II. All public (national) Property of whatsoever Nature or Description, whether included or not in the Third or any other Article or Articles of this Capitulation, shall be faithfully accounted for, and immediately delivered up to Commissioners to be named for the Purpose of receiving Charge of the same, by their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief; and it is hereby expressly understood that in this Article is included all public Government Properties or Estates, with their Negroes, Stock, &c. All public Papers, Documents and Archives, Maps, Plans, Charts, Military Memoirs, and Inventories of the same shall be taken by the said Commissioners.

Art III. The Properties of Absentees described in the Fifth Article, or the annual Produce thereof, under the Provisions therein contained, shall be sent to England for the Behoof of the Proprietors, subject to such Regulations respecting its further Transmission to the several Parties, as His Britannic Majesty, during the War, shall think proper to prescribe.

Art. IV. As soon as the present Capitulation shall have been ratified, the British Troops of the First Division shall occupy the Bridge of the Ra-

vine aux Ecrivices, and those of the Second Division, the Commanding Battery at Post Belleair.

The Articles of the present Capitulation shall be ratified as soon as possible, and at the latest at Eight o'Clock To-morrow Morning.

This Capitulation is signed by the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. Commander of the Land Forces, and Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Squadron of His Britannic Majesty, on the one Part, that is to say, Brigadier-General George William Richard Harcourt, and Commodore Samuel James Ballard; and the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Captain-General Ernouf, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies, on the other Part, that is to say, Colonel Faujas, Commander of the Troops, and Chevalier de l'Empire; and Lieutenant-Colonel D'Alvymare, de l'Etat Major de S. E. le Général Ernouf.

Done at the Advanced Posts this 5th Day of
February 1810,

(Signed) G. HARCOURT, Brig. Gen.
S. J. BALLARD, Commodore.

(Signed) FAUJAS, Col. Com.
D'ALVYMARE.

Ratified,

(Signed) G. BECKWITH.
A. COCHRANE.

Ratifié la presente Capitulation par nous Général de Division, Grand Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, Gouverneur pour Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et Roi d'Italie, de la Guadaloupe et Dépendantes. Au Quartier Général du Parc, le 6 Fevrier 1810.

(Signed) ERNOUF.

No. 6.

*Head Quarters, Beau Vallon,
Guadaloupe, Feb. 5, 1810.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Commander of the Forces not being yet in Possession of official Reports from the General Officers commanding Divisions and Brigades, intended to have deferred adverting in public Orders to the high Sense he entertains of the eminent Services rendered by the Generals, the Staff, the Officers of all Ranks, the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army, now serving under his immediate Command, until the final Reduction of this important Colony; but the Conduct of the Royal York Rangers, under the Command of Major Henderson, effected in the Presence of Brigadier-General Wale, commanding the Reserve, of which Corps this Regiment constitutes the principal Part, has been of a Nature so brilliant and so decisive in its Effects, that the Commander of the Forces feels it his Duty to return his Thanks in this public Manner to Brigadier-General Wale, to Major Henderson, and to the Officers and Men of the Royal York Rangers, for their distinguished Valour, in forcing the Enemy from their Entrenchments and Fastnesses in the Woods and Mountains, on the Evening of the 3d Instant, turning the Left of their Position, seizing and maintaining the Heights which commanded it; and the General is not less sensible of the Merits and Discipline of this young Corps, in having the next Morning at Day-break, after being deprived of the Talents and Experience of the Brigadier-General, and of Major Henderson, their commanding Officer, both of whom were carried off the Field wounded during the Night, persisted in completing the important Objects arising from their Position, by detaching under their Captains, whose individual Merits he cannot at this Moment

Moment designate, and driving the Enemy from his Batteries, opening the Passage of the Bridge of Noziere to the Army, which was not to be forced in Front.

Such a Service is a precious Deposit in the History of any Corps, and cannot fail being honored with some signal Mark of the Approbation of their King and Country, and the Commander of the Forces trusts that the State of Discipline of this Regiment, its distinguished Merits last Campaign in maintaining Fort Edward, under the Ordnance of Port Defaix, and the Exertions of Major Henderson, its commanding Officer on that and on the present Occasion, will secure to this Officer all that Consideration and Promotion, which his uncommon Services so highly entitle him to.

*Head Quarters, Beau Vallon,
Guadaloupe, Feb. 6th, 1810.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Capitulation of the Island of Guadaloupe, and its Dependencies, were signed by the Commissioners on both Sides last Night, and ratified this Morning at Eight o'Clock, by the Admiral and Commander of the Forces.

The Enemy are Prisoners of War, to be sent to England, not to serve until duly exchanged.

Thus, by the general Exertion and Co-operation of the Fleet and Army, has been effected the important Conquest of this Colony in Nine Days from the Landing of the first Division, and with a Loss which, however to be lamented, from the Character and Merits of the Parties, is comparatively small from the Nature of such a Service.

The Commander of the Forces returns his public Thanks to Major-General Hislop, commanding the First Division, for his uniform Attention and Exertions in the Discharge of his Duty :

To Brigadier-General Harcourt, commanding the
Second

Second Division, for his Activity in carrying into Execution his Instructions for compressing the Enemy, and for the Judgment he has evinced in the whole Course of these Operations :

To Brigadier-General Barrow, commanding the Second Brigade, for his general Conduct :

To Brigadier-General Maclean, commanding the Third Brigade, for his Zeal and Activity on all Occasions :

To Brigadier-General Skinner, commanding the Fourth Brigade, for his unremitting Attention in effectuating whatever has been entrusted to him : and

To Brigadier-General Wake, commanding the Reserve, for the great Attention paid by him, in the first Instance, to bringing up Provisions for the Army from the landing at St. Mary's ; for the Judgment with which he penetrated through the Woods from the Heights above Trois Rivieres, to the upper Extremity of the Palmiste, on the Morning of the 2d, and for his subsequent March to Morne Houël on the same Night, which covered the Right of the Army on approaching the Enemy, and led to the brilliant and important Termination of the Operations, so fully described in the General Orders of Yesterday, and for which Service the Commander of the Forces has already given his public Opinion.

The General desires to convey his Thanks to Brigadier-General Gledstanes, the Quarter-Master-General, and to all the other Officers of this Department, for their Exertions and Services :

To Brigadier-General Ramsay, the Adjutant-General, and to the Officers of this Department, for their uniform Attention to their Duty :

To Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shipley, commanding the Royal Engineers, for his Exertions with the Second Division of the Army :

To Colonel Burton, of the Royal Artillery, for the Order manifested by that Part of the Corps un-

der his Command attached to the Brigades; and the General is persuaded that had the Powers of the Enemy enabled him to maintain himself in such Manner as to render it necessary to attack him in Form with Cannon and Mortars, the Ordnance Department, generally, would have evinced the same Superiority and Excellence which was so conspicuous last Campaign at Martinique.

To his personal Staff, for their Exertions and Services on all Occasions, the General desires to express his Obligations.

To Commissary-General Bullock and his Department, for the laborious but important Duties incident to this Branch; and to Dr. Baillie, the Inspector of Hospitals, and to the Medical Officers of the Army, for their effectual and unremitting Attentions to the Comfort of the Sick and Wounded.

The Commander of the Forces also returns his public Thanks to the Officers of all Ranks for their meritorious Exertions, and to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers for the Cheerfulness with which they have undergone the Fatigues of a March, difficult in its Nature, through the strongest Country in the World, and the Spirit they have manifested upon all Occasions to close with the Enemy.

*Head Quarters, Beau Vallon,
Guadaloupe, Feb. 7th, 1810.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander of the Forces desires to convey his best Acknowledgements and Thanks to Commodore Ballard, Capt. Ballard, Capt. Stanfell, Capt. Elliott, and to Capt. Flinn, of the Royal Navy, for their great and effectual Services with the Second Division of the Army to Leeward, under the Command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, and to the other Officers and Seamen of the Fleet employed under their Orders, without whose Exertions the Troops could
not

not have been victualled in their present Positions, nor the Artillery brought forward with the necessary Ammunition and Stores, and placed in Battery in a Situation to be served against the Enemy at the Moment in which he signified his Wish to open a Negotiation.

The Commander of the Forces is equally anxious to convey to Commodore Fahie, to Captains Dilkes and Dowers, of the Royal Navy, and to the other Officers and Seamen serving under their Orders, to Windward, the high Sense he entertains of the important Services rendered by them, not only at the Landing of the First Division of the Army under the Command of Major-General Hislop, and of the Reserve, with a considerable Proportion of Provisions and Stores, but for similar Exertions at Three Rivers, in disembarking Five Days Provisions for the Troops, without which they could not have advanced or closed with the Enemy, thereby bringing the Objects of the Campaign to a rapid Termination.

The General desires to acknowledge the Services of the Royal Marines now acting on Shore at Basse-terre.

The Commander of the Forces requests the Admiral will be pleased to do him the Honour to convey this public Order to Commodore Ballard and to Commodore Fahie, and to all the other Officers, Seamen and Royal Marines to whom it may refer, in such Manner as he shall think proper.

(Signed)

GEO. W. RAMSAY,
Brig. and Adjutant General.

*Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. Commander of
the Forces.*

No. 7.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army
under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir George
Beckwith, K. B.*

Guadalupe, the 9th of February 1810.

- Staff—1 General, 1 Captain, wounded.
 Royal Artillery—1 Rank and File, wounded.
 Royal—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant,
 12 Rank and File, wounded.
 13th Foot—1 Rank and File, killed; 5 Rank and
 File, wounded.
 15th Foot—1 Captain, wounded.
 46th Foot—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant,
 7 Rank and File, wounded.
 2d Batt. 60th Foot—3 Rank and File, killed; 2
 Serjeants, 4 Rank and File, wounded.
 4th Batt. 60th Foot—1 Rank and File, killed;
 2 Lieutenants, 5 Rank and File, wounded; 1
 Rank and File, missing.
 63d Foot—1 Rank and File, wounded.
 96th Foot—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, killed;
 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.
 Royal York Rangers—4 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants,
 25 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 4 Captains,
 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 70 Rank and File,
 wounded; 5 Rank and File, missing.
 Royal West India Rangers—1 Rank and File,
 killed; 2 Serjeants, 22 Rank and File, wounded.
 York Light Infantry Volunteers—1 Rank and File,
 wounded.
 1st West India Regiment—2 Rank and File, killed;
 1 Captain, 9 Rank and File, wounded.
 3d Ditto—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1
 Lieutenant, 1 Staff, 6 Serjeants, 41 Rank and
 File, wounded.
 4th Ditto—4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1
 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 26 Rank and File,
 wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.

Total

Total—4 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 45 Rank and File, killed; 1 General, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 18 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 213 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File, missing.

(Signed) G. W. RAMSAY,
Brigadier and Adjutant-General.

Names of Officers killed at Guadaloupe.

Royal York Rangers—Lieutenants Symonds, Copley, Martineau, and Gregg.

SIR, *Guadaloupe, February 8, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to inclose, for the Information of your Excellency, a Return of the Men that have been wounded in the several Engagements with the Enemy since the Landing of the Army in Guadaloupe, up to the present Period.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

A. BAILLIE, Inspector.

His Excellency Sir G. Beckwith, K. B.
Commander of the Forces.

7th February 1810.

Return of the Wounded of the Army employed in the Expedition against Guadaloupe, under the Command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. Commander of the Forces.

Royal Artillery—One.

1st Batt. Royals—Nine.

13th Foot—Six.

15th Foot—One.

46th Foot—Nine.

2d Batt. 60th Foot—Three.

4th Batt. 60th Foot—Five.

63d Foot—One.

96th Foot—Three.

Royal York Rangers—Fifty-three (Two since dead.)

Royal West India Rangers—Twenty-three.

York Light Infantry Volunteers—One.

1st West India Regiment—Six.

3d Ditto—Forty-three.

4th Ditto—Thirty-one.

6th Ditto—One.

Total—196.

Officers Wounded.

Brigadier-General Wale.

Royal York Rangers—Major Henderson; Captains
Stirck, Darling, Blosset, and Were.

8th West India Regiment—Captain Grey, Assis-
tant-Quarter-Master-General.

15th Foot—Captain Greirson, slightly.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Cassidy.

3d Ditto—Captain Ross, Lieutenant Gloster, Mr.
Minn, Quarter-Master.

4th Ditto—Captain Reid.

4th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant Rennier and
Lieutenant Bidgood, slightly.

96th Foot—Lieutenant Campbell.

Ensign Sadler, of the 3d West India Regiment,
died of Fatigue.

N. B. Besides the above, there were Thirty
slightly wounded, who joined their Corps, when
dressed, during the Action. Many of the Men are
severely wounded, but the Wounds in general look
well.

(Signed) A. BAILLIE, Inspector.

No. 8.

*Return of General Officers employed on the Expedition
against the Island of Guadaloupe, February 9th,
1810.*

Major-General Hislop.

Brigadier-General Gledstanes, Quarter and Barrack-
Master-General.

Brigadier-General Harcourt.

Brigadier-General Maclean.

Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shipley, Chief En-
gineer.

Brigadier-General G. W. Ramsay, Adjutant-Ge-
neral.

Brigadier-General J. Barrow.

Brigadier-General John Skinner.

Brigadier-General Charles Wale.

(Signed) G. W. RAMSAY,

Brigadier and Adjutant-General.

*Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. Commander of
the Forces.*

Admiralty-Office, March 15, 1810.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are
Copies, were this Morning received at this
Office, by Captain Stanfell, of His Majesty's Sloop
the Scorpion, from Vice-Admiral the Honourable
Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in
Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the
Leeward Islands, addressed to John Wilson Croker,
Esq.

*Pompée, Basseterre, Guadaloupe,
February 8, 1810.*

SIR,

HAVING on the 10th January left the Charge of
the Blockade of the Island of Guadaloupe to the
senior Captain then present, I proceeded to Fort
Royal Bay, Martinique, where I arrived on the fol-
lowing Night; and upon consulting with His Ex-
cellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Beckwith, the Com-
mande.

mander of the Forces, no Time was lost in embarking the Artillery and Stores, and in sending the Ships of War to collect the Troops from the several Islands and Colonies in this Command, intended to be employed on the Attack of Guadaloupe, all of which I directed to rendezvous in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica.

On the 22d of January, our Arrangements being completed, and the Lieutenant-General with his Staff embarked on board this Ship, together with Major-General Hislop, Brigadier-General Harcourt, and all the Heads of Departments, we proceeded with several Transports and hired Armed Vessels to the Rendezvous, where, on my Arrival on the 24th, I had the Pleasure to see all the Ships assembled or in Sight of the Anchorage, with the Exception of Three or Four Transports having Troops on board, which I however sent out Frigates to tow in, and they all met us at Guadaloupe in Time to give their Assistance.

The Army being divided into Two Divisions and a Reserve, I ordered Commodore Ballard, of the Sceptre, about Eight o'Clock on the 26th, to go on to the Saintes, with the Second Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Harcourt, to arrange there for the Debarkation.

As soon as the Second Division had left Prince Rupert's, I ordered the First to get under Weigh, and follow the Pompée; and about Noon of the 27th, we anchored off Gosier, Guadaloupe, where having hoisted out all the Boats, the Troops of this Division, under the Command of Major-General Hislop, and under the immediate Superintendance of the Commander of the Forces, left the Ships about Four o'Clock in the Morning of the 28th, and proceeded under the Orders of Commodore Fahie, to the Village of St. Marie, where they landed without Opposition at Nine, and soon after moved onwards to Cabesterre, in the Road to Trois Rivieres.

While

While this Division was advancing, I sent Directions to Commodore Ballard to get under Weigh from the Saintes with his Division, to draw the Enemy's Attention, by a Feint, upon Trois Rivieres, by which the Enemy was deterred from opposing the Progress of the Troops through the difficult Pass of Trochien; and after the Close of the Day he was ordered to land the Troops to the Northward of Basseterre, which he effected, without Opposition, about Three Leagues distant from the Town, when they marched in a Direction for the Enemy's Right.

I followed along the Shore in this Ship the Route of the principal Division, which enabled me to keep up a constant Communication with Sir George Beckwith, and about Noon anchored in the Bay of Trois Rivieres, the Enemy having evacuated all his Batteries as the Army advanced.

On the 2d of February, Five Days Provisions having been prepared for the Troops, they proceeded on to the Heights of Pointe, and the Shipping anchored again about Two Miles to the Northward of Basseterre. At half past Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, on my appearing off the Town, the Chiefs of the Provisional Government sent off a Flag of Truce to implore Safety for themselves and the Town; to which I replied by assuring the Inhabitants that their Persons and Property should be protected and held inviolable, provided they gave up the Forts which commanded the Town, but on their sending off a second Time to say they had no Power or Controul over the Troops garrisoning them, and that there were only peaceable and defenceless Inhabitants in Basseterre, I forbore to fire on the Forts, for fear of injuring the Town; but on the following Day, at Two o'Clock, I sent Commodore Fahie with Detachments of Marines from all the Ships to march in and take Possession of it, and to guard all the Avenues leading to the Forts, so as to keep the
Enemy's

Enemy's Troops in them in Check, which Service was performed greatly to my Satisfaction.

In the Forenoon of this Day (3d,) we saw from the Ships, Brigadier-General Harcourt's Division warmly engaged with the Enemy, who was beaten back with considerable Loss; and in the Evening, the Reserve, under Brigadier-General Wale, having turned and beat the Enemy's Left in the Mountains above Matouba, and gained his most important Pass, it alarmed him so much; and also being astonished by the Vigour of the Attacks of the British Troops on each Side, he on the following Morning (the 4th,) hoisted Flags of Truce in all his Positions, and the Captain-General Ernouf sent his Aid-de-Camp with Proposals for the Surrender of the Island. In consequence of this, I immediately proceeded to the Head-Quarters of the British Camp, and it was agreed that Commissioners should meet at Ten o'Clock on the 5th, to settle the Terms of Capitulation.

Brigadier-General Harcourt, and Commodore Ballard, were named for the Purpose by the Commander of the Forces and me, and Colonel Faujas and Lieutenant Colonel D'Alvymare were named on the Part of the French, and the Terms agreed on being ratified the next Morning at Eight o'Clock, I have the Honour to enclose a Copy * of them, and congratulate the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the Accomplishment of this important Conquest, achieved in the short Space of eight Days from the Time of Debarcation, by the Skill and Valour of the Army.

From the Nature of the Service, the Seamen could not be much employed in actual Fight with the Enemy, but their Exertions in conveying Howitzers, Field-Pieces, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. to the Troops, deserves my reporting them to

* The Terms will be found in Lieutenant-General Beckwith's Dispatch.

their Lordships in Terms of the highest Eulogium.

Commodore Ballard, and Captains Stanfell, Elliot, and Flin, with Detachments of Seamen, were attached to the Second Division of the Army; and Commodore Fahie, and Captains Dilks and Dowers, to the First Division, with all of whom the General is highly satisfied; as he is with the Marines landed under Captain Abbot, belonging to this Ship (who is slightly wounded). I am also much indebted to Captains Watson and Vashon Ballard, and the other Officers employed, for their great Exertions; as well as to Captain Kempt, the principal Agent for Transports. And it is with peculiar Pleasure I have again to report to their Lordships, the Cordiality which has uninterruptedly obtained between the two Services during the whole of this Expedition.

I send herewith all the Reports and Returns I have been able to collect. The only Loss I have yet heard of in the Squadron is Lieutenant Elliot, of the Sceptre, killed by a Cannon Shot in the Advanced Battery, where he was a Volunteer.

I have entrusted this Dispatch to Captain Stanfell, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Scorpion, who has been actively employed on this Service, and will consequently be able to give such further Particulars as their Lordships may require; and I take Leave to mention him as an Officer whose Zeal and Merits entitle him to their Lordships' Protection.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE.

(Translation.)

ADDRESS from Their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. and Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. commanding the Land and Naval Forces of His Britannic Majesty at the Windward and Leeward Islands. &c. to the Chefs de Bataillons, Civil Commissaries, or Commandants of Parishes, and all the other Inhabitants composing the Militia of Grande Terre, Guadeloupe.

ENGAGED in the Reduction of the Island of Guadeloupe, our Sollicitude is not the less directed towards that of Grande Terre, the most important Part of the Colonies we are come to wrest from the Hands of their Oppressors.

Its internal Security depends on the Union of its Inhabitants; and it is with a View to oppose a Barrier against any Attempts hostile to your domestic Tranquillity that we order, in the Name of His Majesty, that the Organization of the Militia should be provisionally maintained:—and in order to concentrate the Powers offered by this respectable Body of Planters, we give you for Commandant a Man of your own Choice; for Monsieur Jean Baptiste de Laoreal, to whom we command you to pay Obedience in that Quality, is entirely unknown to us, but we understand he enjoys your Confidence and Esteem.

These Presents will be read, published, and affixed wherever it may be proper.

GEO. BECKWITH.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

Guadeloupe, 27th Jan. 1810.

In addition to our Address, which accompanies this, we summon you to give up Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, which is left by the Captain-General without a Military Force for its Defence, to the
Arms

Arms of His Britannic Majesty, on the Terms therein expressed.

Given on board His Majesty's Ship *Pompée*, off Fleur d'Épée, this 27th January 1810.

GEO. BECKWITH,

Commander of the Forces.

ALEX. COCHRANE,

Commander in Chief of Naval Forces.

To the Inhabitants of Grande Terre, Guadaloupe.

St. Mary's, Cabesterre, Jan. 28, 1810.

To the principal Inhabitants of Grande Terre, Guadaloupe.

HAVING deemed it necessary to proceed without Delay in active Operations against Basseterre, Guadaloupe, and being extremely desirous to afford every Protection in our Power to the peaceable and well-disposed Inhabitants of your District, we yesterday endeavoured to open an Intercourse with you for these Purposes, which we regret did not produce those Effects, in consequence of our Letters not being received.

We are still anxious for your Welfare, and invite you to enter into a temporary Capitulation for Grande Terre, to have Effect during the Course of our general Operations, as we think that this may tend to the Preservation of your Persons and your Properties.

Any Gentleman sent to us, or either of us, on this important Object, will meet with perfect Security, and a cordial Reception.

(Signed) GEO. BECKWITH,
Commander of Land Forces.

A. COCHRANE,
Commander in Chief of Naval Forces.

(Translation.)

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the undersigned, composing the Government of the Town of Basseterre, have the Honour to acquaint, that it is now occupied only by old Men, Women, Children, and other defenceless Persons. If you are about to take Possession, we beg, in the Name of our Fellow-citizens, that you will be pleased to grant, both to them and to their Property, that Protection which their Situation deserves. We have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

RÉDAUD, Civil Commissary and Minister of Police.

DES CRESSOUISSERES, Commandant of the Militia at Basseterre.

E. DARBOUSSIEU, Judge presiding at the First Tribunal.

DIN, the Imperial Solicitor at the First Tribunal at Basseterre.

To their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Military and Naval Forces before Basseterre and Guadaloupe.

(Copy)

*Pompée, off Basseterre, Guadaloupe,
February 2, 1810.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received your Letter, of this Date, addressed to the Commanders in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, acquainting me, if it is our Wish to take Possession of the Town of Basseterre, that there are only defenceless Persons inhabiting it, for whom you request the Protection they merit.

In reply thereto, I promise in my own Name, as well as that of my Colleague, Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, the Protection you desire, and that the Inhabitants of the Town shall be included

cluded in any general Capitulation for the whole Island which may be entered into.

I will therefore send a sufficient Guard To-morrow Morning for the Protection of the Town; in the meantime I require you to take such Steps as may be in your Power to preserve its Peace and Safety, and prevent the evil disposed from doing any Injury to the Inhabitants or their Property: you will consequently see that none of the public Property is destroyed, as I now hold you responsible for the same.

I have to request that you will at Day-light send off a Deputation, to attend the Officer whom I may appoint to take the Command of the Town, and Forts in its Vicinity.

Enclosed I send some of the Proclamations issued by His Excellency Sir George Beckwith and myself, which have been received with Joy by all the Inhabitants to whom they have been delivered.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE.

To the Chief Officers of the Provisional Government, Town of Basseterre, Guadalupe.

(Translation.)

Colony of Guadalupe.

At Basseterre, the 2d February 1810, and the 7th Year of the French Empire.

The Civil and Police Commissioners of the District of Basseterre, and the Commandant of the National Guard, to His Excellency Admiral Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces of His Britannic Majesty.

SIR,

THE Magistrates having had the Honour of informing your Excellency that the Town of Basseterre was without Defence, and the Refuge of the old Men, Women and Children, and relying on your Generosity,

Generosity, have not been deceived in their Expectation; but our Duty urges us to inform your Excellency that the Fort does not in any Manner depend upon us, the Commandant having his Instructions, with which we are unacquainted, having no Communication with him. After this Explanation, we flatter ourselves that in your Military Measures, you will have the Humanity not to drive our timid Wives and Children to Despair. We are, &c.

REDAUD.

DES CRESSOUISSERES,
Civil and Police Commissioner.

*His Majesty's Ship Pompée, off Basseterre,
Guadaloupe, 3d Feb. 1810.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I received your Letter last Night I answered it in the full Confidence that the Forts were to be given up, as without it complete Possession could not be taken of the Town.

Motives of Humanity, although contrary to my Duty, induce me to delay the Attack of the Forts by the whole Squadron until you shall have Time to hear from General Ernouf, who I can hardly suppose intends to sacrifice the Town for a temporary Occupation of an untenable Fort, commanded by immediate Heights.

I therefore, Gentlemen, give you until Two o'Clock this Day to receive an Answer from the Captain-General, with whom all Responsibility must rest; the Fate of the Town is in his Hands. I offer to the Forts that the Officers and Soldiers shall preserve their private Property, upon their surrendering as Prisoners of War: further I will not go.

I expect your Answer by Two o'Clock, and I enclose a Passport for the Messenger to pass the
British

British Sentries. The Watch of the Bearer of this Letter is set with me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE.

To the Chief Officers of the Provisional Government, Town of Basseterre, Guadaloupe.

(Translation.)

Head Quarters, February 3, 1810.

To the principal Inhabitants of the City of Basseterre.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE already manifested my firm Intention of removing from the City of Basseterre the unfortunate Calamities of War; it is under this Impression that I am determined to occupy the Heights.

It is always customary, when a City without Fortifications finds itself under the Guns of a Fort, in the Case of being besieged by the Enemy, to make a Convention that the Town shall not be fired upon by either Side. This Convention is the more easy to make for Basseterre, as the Front of Attack is not on that Side.

The English Generals are too generous and too just to exact the Reduction of a Fort which is not in your Power, and for which you are not responsible.

On my Part, my Honour and my Responsibility demand that I shall defend the Colony by all the Means in my Power, of which Fort Richepanse is one.

I authorise you, Gentlemen, to prove to you the Affection that I feel, and always have felt, towards the Inhabitants of Basseterre, to make a Convention with the English Generals, to whom you will entrust the Security and Tranquillity of your Persons and Property.

1810.

H

Receive,

Receive, Sirs, the Assurance of the sincere Attachment with which I have the Honour to be,
(Signed) ERNOUF.

(Translation.)

The Commandant of Fort Richepanse to Captain William C. Fahie, of His Britannic Majesty's Navy.

SIR,

WHAT Opinion can you have entertained of a French Officer, in expecting him on the First Summons to surrender a Fortress committed to his Charge? I do not believe it is the Practice in any civilized Nation.

His Excellency the Captain-General Ernouf having entrusted me with this Command, I cannot but answer his Confidence by making every Exertion to defend the Fort.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

CATERAU.

(Copy.)

Pompée, Basseterre, Guadaloupe, 9 Feb. 1810.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

ANOTHER important Conquest is obtained over the Enemy by the Capture of the Island of Guadaloupe, which has been accomplished in less Time even than that of Martinique.

The Troops have had an Opportunity of displaying their Bravery, and they have outdone what could have been looked for by the most sanguine.

The Commander of the Forces is highly satisfied with Commodores Ballard and Fahie, the Captains, Officers, Seamen and Marines, more particularly attached to the Army; and I have great Pleasure in annexing a Copy of his General Orders * on the Oc-

* See the General Orders of February 7, 1810, in Inclosure No. 6, in Lieutenant-General Beckwith's Dispatch.

casion,

caſion, to which I beg to add my Acknowledgements for their great Perſeverance and Exertions in the various Duties carried on; and I alſo deſire to acknowledge the Services of other Captains, Officers, and Men employed on this Expedition; as well as of thoſe who have ſo long and effectually blockaded the Iſland, which has ſo much contributed to the general Succeſs.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE.

To the reſpective Captains, &c. &c.

*Return of Priſoners of War, killed, and wounded, &c.
at Guadaloupe, February 8, 1810.*

Total Number embarked, 1309; in Hoſpital, 300; deſerted and diſperſed about the Country (not yet taken up), 250; ditto Seamen, 600; killed and wounded, from 5 to 600.

(Signed) A. COCHRANE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 17th, 1810.

No. V.

Admiralty Office, March 17, 1810.

Copies of Two Letters from Captain Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, of His Majesty's Ship Christian the Seventh, addressed to the Honourable Rear-Admiral Stopford, and transmitted by Lord Gambier to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Christian the Seventh,
Basque Roads, Jan. 10, 1810.*

I TAKE Leave to acquaint you, that this Morning a Convoy, consisting of the Description of Vessels named in the Margin*, on their Passage from Isle d'Aix to Rochelle, was, by the spirited Efforts of the Boats of His Majesty's Ships Christian Seventh and Armide, under the Command of Lieutenant Guion, Senior of this Ship, drove within Grape and Musket-range of the Battery, and (with the Exception of the last one taken) completely burnt, the Water ebbing so fast as to render it impossible to bring them off. They were full laden with valuable Cargoes of Wines and Brandies (of the best Quality),

* Brig, of 180 Tons; Sloop, of 100 Tons; Schooner, of 90 Tons; Chasse Marée, of 60 Tons; Ditto, of 40 Tons; burnt Chasse Marée, of 30 Tons, taken.

Soap,

Soap, Rosin, Candles, Pitch, Oil, Pine, Varnish,
&c. In this Enterprize not a Man was hurt.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH S. YORKE.

*The Hon. Robt. Stopford, Rear-Admiral of
the White, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Christian Seventh, in
Bafque Roads, Jan. 21, 1810.*

SIR,

A CONVOY of about Thirty Sail making its
Appearance Yesterday Evening by the Maumasson
Pass, and the Van of it appearing inclined to run
the Chance of getting into Rochelle, I made the
Signal for the Boats to chase. With their ac-
customed Spirit and Gallantry, and led by Lieute-
nant Guion of this Ship, they attacked the Convoy,
which run a-ground within Stone's-throw of the
Batteries, when Five of them, as per Margin †,
were, under a heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry,
burnt and one taken; the rest put back.

It is needless for me to point out particular Acts
of Courage in particular Persons, as the Character
of British Officers and Seamen are too well known
and appreciated to require any Praise from me.

In this Affair one of the Armide's Seamen was
wounded, and Two of the Enemy's killed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH S. YORKE.

*The Hon. Robt. Stopford, Rear-Admiral of
the White, &c. &c. &c.*

† Chasse Marée, of 60 Tons; 2 Ditto, of 50 Tons; 2 Ditto,
of 30 Tons, burnt; Ditto, of 15 Tons, taken; fully laden
with Wines, Brandies, Soap, Rosin, &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 20th, 1810.

No. VI.

Admiralty-Office, March 20, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Scott, of His Majesty's Ship the Horatio, to John Wilson Croker, Esquire, dated at Sea, February 24, 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the Morning of the Twenty-first Instant, being in Latitude $33^{\circ} 10'$ N. and Longitude $29^{\circ} 30'$ W. we discovered a strange Ship, and after a long Chace, and running Action of One Hour (wherein the Enemy manifested some Determination to defend his Ship,) captured the French Frigate *La Necessité*, of a small Class, pierced for Forty Guns, mounting Twenty-eight, viz. Twenty-two Twelve-Pounders, and Six Twenty-four-Pounder Carronades, with a Hundred and Eighty-six Men, commanded by Monsieur Bernard Bonnie, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, from Brest, bound to the Isle of France with Naval Stores and Provisions.

You will acquaint their Lordships that His Majesty's Ship has not suffered (except a little in her Masts and Rigging) in this trifling Affair; and that the Officers, Ship's Company and Royal Marines behaved to my Satisfaction. I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEO. SCOTT.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 31st, 1810.

No. VII.

Downing-Street, 31st March, 1810.

MAJOR BERKELEY, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, arrived on the 29th Inst. with Dispatches addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are Copies.

MY LORD, *Guadaloupe, Feb. 24, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to inclose Brigadier-General Harcourt's Report of the 17th Instant, respecting the Reduction of the Island of St. Martin's, on which Service he was detached in conjunction with Commodore Fahie; and I beg Leave to express my entire Approbation of the Conduct of this General Officer on that Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BECKWITH,

Commander of the Forces.

H 4

Philips-

*Philippsbourg, St. Martin's,
Feb. 17th, 1810.*

S I R,

IT is with much Satisfaction I have to communicate to your Excellency the entire Occupation of the Island of St. Martin's by the Force intended for this Service, which you was pleased to place under my Orders, with the Co-operation and Assistance of the Squadron under Commodore Fahie.

Possession of the French Part of the Island was given in the Evening of the 14th Instant, to a Detachment sent thither under the Direction of Captain Beattie, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Scobell, of the Vimiera; and at the same Moment Commodore Fahie and myself summoned the Governor to surrender the Dutch Part.

To our Summons he returned so evasive an Answer as rendered the immediate Disembarkation of the Troops necessary. These consisted of a Detachment of the Royal Artillery under Captain Cleeve, (with Two Eight-Inch Howitzers,) some Royal Military Artificers under Captain Hobbs, Nine Companies of the 25th Regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and a Company of the 4th West-India Regiment, the whole of which landed at Little Cole Bay, and took up a Position near it without Opposition.

During the Night of the 14th a Letter was sent in from the Dutch Governor, offering to capitulate, and naming the Persons on his Part authorized to treat with those we might nominate for that Purpose.

Brigadier-General Skinner was named by me, and Captain Dowers of the Royal Navy, by Commodore Fahie, and in the course of the 15th, these Officers concluded Articles of Capitulation, precisely in conformity to your Excellency's Instructions, and varying very little (if at all) from those of Guadaloupe.

It was stipulated in this Capitulation that it should be ratified by the Governor, at the latest by Five o'Clock

o'Clock in the same Afternoon, and that the principal Forts of the Enemy should be taken Possession of immediately on the Ratification ; somewhat previous to which, however, the Dutch Commissioners returned, and so earnestly implored an Extension of Time, until Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 16th, pledging their Honour that, whatever might be the Decision of the Governor, in regard to ratifying the Capitulation, he would at all Events give us Possession of the Forts at that Hour the next Morning ; this further Indulgence was granted.

At the Hour appointed on the 16th, I marched towards the Town and Forts, prepared for any Occurrence that might arise, but certainly little expecting that which happened ; for the Governor (who was also Military Commandant) met me on the Road and told me, “ he surrendered himself and the Garrison under his Orders at Discretion.” Whilst he was thus expressing himself, the Dutch Colours were struck, and the Garrison marched out to the Place appointed, where they laid down their Arms, and were embarked as Prisoners of War, on board His Majesty's Ships, and our Troops took Possession of the Forts Louis and Amsterdam.

In this unexpected State of Things, every Measure has been and shall be adopted, which Liberality on the one hand, but a due regard to His Majesty's Interests on the other, can dictate. And first, in order to tranquillize the Public on a Subject of such Importance to the Community, I lost no Time in assembling the Council, and stating to them these Sentiments generally, assuring them that no ungenerous Advantages would be taken of their unprotected Situation ; which Communication, I am happy to inform you, completely answered the desired End.

Such further Arrangements as shall appear necessary I shall forthwith adopt, and submit for your Excellency's Consideration.

The

The Refusal of the Dutch Governor to ratify the Terms of Capitulation is to be ascribed (as he stated to me himself) to our Rejection of the inadmissible Proposal of "his Troops being sent direct to Holland;" and on failing to obtain this Object, he came to the extraordinary Resolution of surrendering *at Discretion*, thereby leaving the Interests of the Colony wholly unprovided for.

Although the Nature of the Service has not afforded a Field for the Display of the active Merits of the Troops, I am not less bound to express my entire Satisfaction of their Discipline and Regularity, and I feel much obliged to Brigadier-General Skinner for his Advice and Assistance on all Occasions.

The Co-operation of the Royal Navy employed on those immediately under Captain Dowers, and the Superintendance of Commodore Fahie, has been (what it always is) truly honourable to themselves and advantageous to the King's Service; and here I cannot refrain from adding my humble Testimony to the Ability, Zeal, and Cordiality which the Commodore has unceasingly manifested throughout the whole Service in which I have been so fortunate as to act with them.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT, Brig. Gen.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General

Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. Commander of the Forces, &c. &c.

P. S. Returns of the Dutch and French Garrisons, and a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation entered into, but not ratified, are inclosed.

Returns of Ammunition, Ordnance Stores, &c. shall be forwarded at the earliest Opportunity.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, between Brigadier-General George William Richard Harcourt, and Commodore William Charles Fabie, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, before St. Martin's, under Authority from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir G. Beckwith, K. B. Commander of the Forces, and His Excellency the Honourable Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Windward and Leeward Islands, on the one Part, and on the other Part his Excellency John Vermeer, Colonel in Chief in the Dutch Service, and Governor over the Dutch Part of the Island of Saba.

Art. I. The Garrison shall march out of Fort Louis with all the Honours of War, Flag flying and Horn sounding, and surrender their Arms in the Pasture Ground called Mount Pleasant. The Officers shall be permitted to retain and wear their Side Arms. Their private Property shall be respected.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march out of Fort Louis with all the Honours of War, Flag flying and Horn sounding; ground their Arms in the Pasture Ground called Mount Pleasant. The Officers to keep their Side Arms, and retain their private Baggage; the Soldiers their Baggage.

Art. II. The Garrison (including Officers and Privates) shall be conveyed from hence to one of the Ports of Holland, in the shortest Time possible, at the Expence of His Britannic Majesty, in suitable Vessels, provided with every Comfort for the Voyage, and engage not to serve against His Britannic Majesty, or his Allies, for Twelve Months from the Date of the present Capitulation.

Answer.—This Article is totally inadmissible. The Garrison shall be embarked for England; there to remain as Prisoners of War until regularly exchanged.

Art. III. The

Art. III. The Governor shall not be considered in any other light than as an Officer of the Garrison, and if a private Conveyance is granted to him, to take him to one of the Ports of Holland, he shall be permitted to take on board the same Vessel with him such Military Officers of the Garrison as he shall think proper.

Answer.—Answered in the foregoing Article, the Governor being considered as Part of the Garrison; but all due Attention will be paid to his Accommodation.

Art. IV. The Sick in the Hospital shall be taken care of in the Town of Philipsburg, at the Expence of His Britannic Majesty, and treated with the same Attention as British Soldiers: after their Recovery they shall be embarked, as is provided for the other Part of the Garrison in Article II.

Answer.—The Sick in Hospital shall be taken the same Care of, and be treated in the same Manner as the Sick of the British Army. They must, however, be attended by their own Medical Staff, who are to be paid by their own Government, and when they are recovered they must follow the Fate of the Garrison.

Art. V. The Fortifications shall not in anywise be injured or demolished, but shall, in the event of the Colony being restored at the Peace to the Mother Country, be given over in the same State and Condition they shall be surrendered to the British.

Answer.—This Article totally inadmissible. The Fortifications must be subject to His Majesty's Pleasure.

Art. VI. The Artillery, Ammunition and Stores shall be delivered over to the British Officer appointed to receive them, under Inventory, of which Duplicates shall be exchanged.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VII. Such

Art. VII. Such of the Civil Commissioned Officers as wish to embark for Holland shall be furnished, at the Expence of His Britannic Majesty, with a Conveyance suitable to their Rank, and shall have Leave to sell their Property, or appoint Attornies to administer during their Absence; but they shall be free to remain in the Colony, if they think proper, without being molested in their Persons or Property, and shall be under the particular Protection of the British Government.

Answer.—All Civil Commissioned Officers must be considered in the same Light as the Garrison, and are therefore included in the Second Article. Such Civil Officers, however, as may have private Affairs to adjut, or Public Accounts to settle, in conformity to the Thirteenth Article, or otherwise, shall be allowed Four Months for this Purpose. They may either dispose of their private Property, or appoint Attornies for the Administration of it in their Absence, as they shall think fit: but Messrs. A. T. Kmythoff and A. Beckers having Landed Property, being Men of large Families, and long resident, shall be allowed to remain on the Island on the Terms granted the other Inhabitants.

Art. VIII. None of the Inhabitants shall be molested in their Persons or Property for any Part they have taken under the Dutch Government previous to the Surrender of the Island. They shall observe a strict Neutrality, and shall not be compelled to take up Arms against the Dutch Government or their Allies, nor shall they be embodied in a Militia against their Inclination.

Answer.—None of the Inhabitants shall be molested in their Persons or Property for any Part they may have taken under the Dutch Government previous to this Capitulation, except in such Cases as may have rendered them amenable to Civil Law. All Inhabitants remaining in the Island must, within one Month from the Date of this Capitulation,

tion, take the Oaths of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, and they must necessarily be liable to the Authority of the British Government in regard to Militia as well as all other Duties.

Art. IX. The Inhabitants without Distinction shall be maintained in their Property and Possessions, moveable and immoveable, of what Nature soever they may be, and shall be preserved in their Rights and Privileges.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. X. Any of the Inhabitants who may be disposed to sell their Property, and to leave the Island, shall be permitted to do so, and to transport the Proceeds of the same wherever they may think proper.

Answer.—Any of the Inhabitants who may be disposed to sell their Properties and leave the Island, shall be permitted to do so; they may transmit the Proceeds thereof to such Places as they may think fit, subject to the Revenue Laws of Great Britain and the State of War.

Art. XI. The Laws and Usages of the Dutch Part of the Island shall be kept in Force without any Alteration whatsoever; no Change shall take place in the Mode of Taxation, nor shall any Contribution or Requisition whatever be exacted from the Inhabitants. All Judiciary and Notarial Acts passed under the Dutch Government in this Colony shall be respected and kept in Force. The Papers and Documents lodged in the Secretary's Office shall be taken care of, and not removed from the Place where they are now deposited.

Answer.—The Laws Civil and Criminal, and Usages of the Dutch Part of the Island, shall be kept in Force; the Mode of Taxation must be liable to His Majesty's Pleasure. The British Government never levies Contributions. All Judicial and Notarial Acts, regularly passed under the Dutch Government previous to this Capitulation, shall be respected;

spected; all Public Papers and Documents shall be faithfully delivered over, and of course be taken care of.

Art. XII. The Inhabitants shall be allowed to transport their Produce to any Port in Amity with Great Britain, paying no higher Duties than they now do.

Answer.—Totally inadmissible, as it is inconsistent with the Revenue Laws of Great Britain.

Art. XIII. The Colonial Debts contracted for by Government, and particularly those for the Reparation of the Dyke which separates the Two Ponds, shall be paid for by the British Government, from the Funds arising from the customary Revenues of the Colony.

Answer.—All just Debts contracted by the existing Government, must be settled by the proper Authorities previous to their Departure. The Properties of Persons residing in Holland, or in any Country under the Controul and Power of France, shall be made responsible for this Engagement. The future Reparation of the Dyke which separates the two Ponds, will be paid for out of the Funds arising from the Colonial Revenue.

Art. XIV. The Inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish Quarters for the Troops, or Slaves to work on the Fortifications, but such Negroes as shall be employed, with the Consent of their Owners, in Public Works, shall be paid for their Labour.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XV. The Vice-Governor and Inhabitants of Saba shall be allowed all the Advantages of this Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. The absent Inhabitants shall be allowed to return and enjoy all the Advantages of this Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVII.

Art. XVII. All Misunderstanding of the foregoing Articles shall be explained and construed in Favour of the Capitulants.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVIII. The above Capitulation shall be made out and signed by both Parties, in the Dutch and English Languages.

Answer.—Granted.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES by the British.

Art. I. All public Property, and all Property afloat, of whatsoever Nature or Description, whether included or not in the Sixth or any other Article or Articles of this Capitulation, shall be faithfully accounted for, and immediately delivered to such Person or Persons as shall be named for the Purpose of receiving Charge of the same by Brigadier-General Harcourt and Commodore Fahie: And it is hereby expressly understood, that by this Article is included all Government Monies, Properties on Estates, with their Negroes, Stock, &c. &c.; all public Papers, Documents and Archives; all Maps, Plans, Charts, or Military Memoirs: the Governor may take Duplicate of any public Papers.

Art. II. The Properties of Absentees described in the Thirteenth Article, or the annual Produce thereof under the Provisions therein contained, shall be sent to England for the Behoof of the Proprietors, subject to such Regulations respecting its further Transmission to the several Parties as His Britannic Majesty, during the War, shall think proper to prescribe.

Art. III. As soon as the present Capitulation shall have been ratified, the British Troops shall occupy the Block House, and a commanding Position within Fort Louis. The Articles of this Capitulation shall be ratified as soon as possible; and at the latest by Five o'Clock P. M.

This

This Capitulation is signed by the Commissioners appointed by Brigadier-General George William Richard Harcourt, commanding the Land Forces, and Commodore William Charles Fabie, Commander of the Squadron of His Britannic Majesty, on the one Part, that is to say, Brigadier-General John Skinner, and Captain William Dowers, and the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency Colonel Verveer, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Dutch Part of the Island of St. Martin's and its Dependency, on the other Part; that is to say, Mr. Eryle J. Richardson, and Mr. Christopher Blyden, Inhabitants of the Dutch Quarter of the said Island.

Done at the Head-Quarters on Windsor Estate, in St. Martin's, this 15th Day of February 1810, and in the Fiftieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed)	JOHN SKINNER, Brig. Gen.
	WM. DOWERS, Capt. R. N.
(Signed)	ERYLE J. RICHARDSON.
	CHR. BLYLEN.

Return of French Prisoners of War surrendered at Marigot, St. Martin's, February 15, 1810.

Detachment of the 66th Regiment—1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File.

Artillery—5 Rank and File.

Total 22.

N. B. One Captain, the Commandant, not included, as he is of the Staff, and not belonging to any Corps.—One Private of the 66th Regiment, One Serjeant and One Private of the Artillery, reported deserted, not included.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT, Brig. Gen.

*Return of Dutch Prisoners of War, surrendered at
Great Bay, St. Martin's, Feb. 16, 1810.*

Infantry actually embarked.—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Surgeons, 1 Serjeant-Major, 6 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Bugle, 47 Privates.

Artillery ditto—1 Lieutenant, 1 Corporal, 7 Privates.

Total—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Serjeant-Major, 6 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugle, 54 Privates.

Reported to have deserted—1 Serjeant, 3 Corporals, 1 Bugle, 6 Privates of the Infantry, and 4 Gunners of the Artillery.

In Hospital—7 Privates of Infantry.

Grand Total of the Garrison—Serjeants, Drummers, and Rank and File, 88; 5 Commissioned Officers.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT, Brig.-Gen.

MY LORD, *Guadaloupe, Feb. 25, 1810.*

IT is with the highest Satisfaction I have now the Honour to report to your Lordships, for His Majesty's Information, that the Power of France is extinguished in this Part of the World, as will appear by the accompanying Inclosures from Brigadier-General Harcourt, containing the Capitulation of St. Eustatius upon the 21st Instant. On this auspicious Event I am happy to have served as an humble Instrument to extend the Military Character of my Country, and to promote the general Interests of Humanity. I have sent Major Berkeley, my First Aid-de-Camp, with these Dispatches. This Officer, high in my Confidence, is well qualified to give your Lordship every Information of our whole Operations during this rapid Campaign.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

G. BECKWITH,
Commander of the Forces.

St. Eustatius,

S I R,

St. Eustatius, Feb. 22, 1810.

IT is with very sincere Pleasure, that I am now enabled to report to your Excellency, the successful Fulfilment of your Commands, in regard to the complete Expulsion of the Enemy from this Quarter of the World, the Island of St. Eustatius (his last Possession) having surrendered by Capitulation to His Majesty Yesterday Evening; and the Dutch Garrison having laid down their Arms this Morning, they will be embarked as Prisoners of War during the Course of the Day.

I have the Honour of enclosing a Copy of the Articles of the Capitulation, as agreed on between Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart of the 25th Regiment, and Captain Dowers of the Royal Navy, on the Part of Commodore Fahie and myself, and the Members of the Council of St. Eustatius on that of the Dutch President, and I trust your Excellency will approve of our having confirmed them, as they in no wise differ in the principal Points, from those ratified by your Excellency at the Surrender of Guadaloupe, and are in conformity to the Instructions with which you honoured me on this Subject.

That the important Objects you were pleased to entrust to me have been attained without Loss, is to be attributed to the previous Arrangements of your Excellency, and especially so in detaching a Force, augmented and supported by the Means and Measures of Commodore Fahie and his Squadron, able to carry your Plans into Execution under any Circumstances, notwithstanding the Fortresses, Defences, and strong Positions, both at St. Martin's and in this Island, are such as to render them capable of a serious Defence against very superior Numbers.

In every Part of our combined Operations, Commodore Fahie has manifested the most anxious Solitude for the Advancement of the King's Service, and on Shore, as well as on his own particular De-

partment, has afforded me the Advantage of his most friendly and able Assistance.

I have the Honour to enclose Returns of the Dutch Troops forming the late Garrison of this Island, and of the captured Ordnance and Ammunition.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT. Brig-Gen.
His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Beckwith, K. B., &c. &c. &c.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *between Brigadier-General George William Richard Harcourt, and Commodore William Charles Fabie, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, before St. Eustatius, under Authority from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, Commander of the Forces, and His Excellency the Honourable Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Windward and Leeward Islands, on the one Part, and on the other Part His Honour William Charles Mufferden, President, and T. N. Karseboom, Major in the Dutch Service (commanding the Troops) in the Island of St. Eustatius.*

Art. I. The civil and religious Institutions shall remain upon the same Establishment as they now are. The Houses set apart for Divine Worship shall not be converted to any other Use.

Answer. — Granted.

Art. II. All private and individual Property shall be respected, that of the Military included.

Answer. — Granted.

Art. III. The Dutch Laws shall remain in full Force during the War. The Legislature and Judicial Courts, as they are now composed, viz. the President and Members of the Council, the Secretary and Marshal, and all the Civil Officers, shall remain in the Exercise of their Functions, or to be left to them,

them, or either of them, to resign their Stations, and others, according to Law and Custom, to be elected in their Places. The President not having Military Rank, shall not be considered as a Prisoner of War, but shall continue to preside in all the Civil Departments as heretofore, or resign if he chooses, and the next Member of the Council to succeed him.

Answer.—The Dutch Laws shall remain in Force during the War, together with the Judicial Courts, as by those Laws established; but the Continuance or Removal of all Officers under the Government must be subject to His Majesty's Pleasure. All Persons holding Commissions, whether Civil or Military, under the Dutch Government, must be considered as Prisoners of War, and consequently subject to the Provisions contained in the Fourth Article. A sufficient Time will, however, be granted to the Civil Administration to settle their Public Accounts and private Affairs. Such of the Civil Officers who are Inhabitants and Persons of Property in this Island may be allowed to remain, observing the same Formalities as the other Inhabitants.

Art. IV. All Public Stores, Artillery and Ammunition shall be delivered up; the Garrison shall be considered Prisoners of War, to be transported direct to Holland, in British Ships, and at the Expence of the British Government: they are not to serve against England, or any of its Allies, until regularly exchanged. Such of the Officers who wish to remain in the Island shall be allowed to do so, as also such of the Privates as may be inclinable to remain in the Island, upon taking the same Oath as other Inhabitants, and in that Case are not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Answer.—All Public Stores, Artillery and Ammunition, all Public Monies and Properties of every Description or Nature, all Maps, Plans, Charts or Military Memoirs shall be immediately delivered

up. The other Points contained in the Fourth Article are totally inadmissible : the Garrison must be considered as Prisoners of War, and will be sent to England as such until regularly exchanged. Such of the Officers who have Properties in the Island, or particular Business to arrange, will be allowed to do so for Six Months, but, at the Expiration of this Period, they must follow the Fate of the Garrison, and provide themselves with Passages to England at their own Expence.

Art. V. The Garrison shall, with all the Honours of War, lay down their Arms in Fort Hollandia ; the Officers, as well as Non-commissioned Officers, shall retain their Side-Arms.

Answer. — The Garrison shall march out with the Honours of War ; the Officers may retain their Swords, but all the Arms, Colours, Drums, &c. must be grounded.

Art. VI. The Officers shall be allowed a reasonable Time to settle their Business, and each of them to be treated according to their Rank.

Answer. — Answered in the Fourth Article.

Art. VII. No Contributions or Taxes shall be levied, no Quarters for Officers or Privates shall be demanded, and the Houses taken for Quarters or Barracks shall be paid for according to Agreement with their Owners ; in the like Manner shall the Hire for Negroes be paid, that may be required for Public Work.

Answer. — The British Government never levies Contributions, but all Taxes and Public Revenues must (until His Majesty's Pleasure is known on the Subject) be continued, and will be levied under the Control of His Representative. All Houses, not being Public Buildings, which may be required for the Troops forming the Garrison of St. Eustatius, and the Hire of all Negroes required for the Public Work, will be paid for by the British Government.

Art. VIII.

Art. VIII. The Inhabitants will take the Oath of Fidelity to the British Government during the Occupation of the Island by the Arms of His Britannic Majesty ; but in no Case shall they be called on to take up Arms, or do any other Kind of Military Duty in favour of the British Government.

Answer.—The Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to His Britannic Majesty must be taken by all Persons intending to reside at St. Eustatius, within one Month from the Date of this Capitulation, and they must necessarily be subject to the Authority of the British Government, in regard to Militia as well as all other Duties.

Art. IX. As the Non-Intercourse Act passed by the United States in America will henceforth exclude this Island from having any commercial Connections with the said States, and as this Island has never been considered as an agricultural or Sugar Colony by the Northern Country, it shall be allowed to the Inhabitants to export their Produce to St. Bartholomew's, or any other neutral Places, either in British or neutral Bottoms, upon paying the same Duty as heretofore, and to import the same Articles as are allowed by Law to be imported into the British Colonies.

Answer.—Totally inadmissible, as it is inconsistent with the Revenue Laws of Great Britain. The Island must in all Matters of Trade be entirely subject to His Majesty's Pleasure.

Art. X. Any Regulations which may be thought necessary for the internal Police of the Colony shall not be carried into Execution before it is carried into a Law, and promulgated by the Commandant of the Island and President and Council.

Answer.—Any Regulations which may be thought necessary for the internal Police or good Government of the Island will be promulgated and enforced as heretofore, but subject however to the previous exclusive and uncontrolled Authority of His Majesty's

ty's Representative, whose Approval and Ratification shall in all Cases be indispensable to give Validity to all public Acts and Measures.

Art. XI. Constructions the most favourable to the Capitulants shall be put upon every Article of this Capitulation, in case any of them should require Explanation hereafter.

Answer.—Granted.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES by the British.

Art. I. ALL just Debts contracted by the existing Government must be settled by the proper Authorities, within Four Months from this Date. The Properties of Persons residing in Holland, or in any Country under the Power and Controul of France, shall be made responsible for this Engagement.

Art. II. The Properties of Absentees, described in the preceding Article, or the annual Produce thereof, under the Provisions therein contained, shall be sent to England for the Behoof of the Proprietors, subject to such Regulations respecting its further Transmission to the several Parties, as His Britannic Majesty, during the War, shall think proper to prescribe.

Art. III. As soon as the present Capitulation shall have been ratified, the British Troops shall occupy the Forts and Commanding Positions. The Articles of this Capitulation shall be ratified as soon as possible, and at the latest by Three o'Clock P. M.

This Capitulation is signed by the Commissioners appointed by Brigadier-General George William Richard Harcourt, commanding the Military Force, and Commodore William Charles Fahie, commanding the Squadron of His Britannic Majesty, on the One Part, that is to say, Lieutenant-Colonel John Stewart, commanding the 25th Regiment of Foot; and Captain William Dowers, R. N.; and the Commissioners appointed by his Honour William Charles Massenden Esq; President and Commander in Chief
of

of the Island of St. Eustatius, on the other Part, that is to say, the Members of the Council of the said Island.

Done at the Government House, in the Town of St. Eustatius, the 21st Day of February 1810, and in the Fiftieth Year of His present Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) J. STEWART, Lieut. Col. 25th Reg.
W. DOWERS, Captain R. N.

Members of the Council,

(Signed) J. PETERSON.
F. C. TEU ZYTHOFF.
P. H. RUNNELS.
J. VERUHUUR.

Ratified by us this 21st Day of February 1810.

(Signed) GEO. HARCOURT, Brig. Gen.
W. C. FAHIE, Commodore.

(Signed) W. CHS. MUSSENDEN, President.
J. N. KARSEBOOM, commanding the
Garrison on the said Isle.

St. Eustatius, February 22, 1810.

Return of Ordnance and Stores in the Island.

Iron Guns—2 Twenty-four-Pounders, 1 Eighteen-Pounder, 1 Sixteen-Pounder, 4 Twelve-Pounders, 3 Nine-Pounders, 5 Six-Pounders, 14 Four-Pounders, 10 Three-Pounders.

Carronades—6 Twelve-Pounders.

Carriages—1 Twenty-four-Pounder, 1 Eighteen-Pounder, 5 Twelve-Pounders, 3 Nine-Pounders, 5 Six-Pounders, 10 Four-Pounders, 6 Three-Pounders.

Round Shot—100 Twenty-four-Pounders, 434 Twelve-Pounders, 200 Nine-Pounders, 100 Six-Pounders, 50 Three-Pounders.

16 Signal Flags (Dutch), 1000 Musket Ball Cartridges, 12 Priming Horns, 180 Muskets with Bayonets,

Bayonets, 90 Pouches, 1 Bugle, 20 Swords,
350lbs. of Gun-Powder, 1 Dutch Flag.
(Signed) W. CLEEVE, Capt. R. Art.

*Return of Dutch Troops, surrendered Prisoners of War
at St. Eustatius, Feb. 22, 1810.*

Infantry—1 Major, 2 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 6
Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugle, 1 Drummer,
31 Privates.

Artillery—1 Subaltern, 1 Bombardier, 1 Corporal,
6 Gunners.

Total—1 Major, 3 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 6
Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugle, 1 Drum-
mer, 31 Privates, 1 Bombardier, 1 Corporal,
6 Gunners.

N. B. Seven Sick in Hospital, included in the
above. G. HARCOURT, Brig. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, March 31, 1810.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Vice-Admiral
Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief
of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward
Islands, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board
His Majesty's Ship Pompée, Basseterre, Guadeloupe,
the 27th of February 1810.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Satisfaction of announcing to the
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the
Flags of France and Holland no longer wave in the
Antilles; an Event singular in itself, and I hope
will prove beneficial to my Country.

The Surrender of the Islands of St. Martin's, St.
Eustatius, and Saba, has quickly followed that of
Guadeloupe. This Service was, in conjunction
with Brigadier-General Harcourt, most ably per-
formed by that judicious Officer Captain Fahie, of
the Abercrombie, to whom I gave the temporary
Rank

Rank of Commodore during the Expedition. His Reports I have the Honour to enclose. I have the Honour to be, &c. (Signed) A. COCHRANE,

His Majesty's Ship Abercrombie, off Great Bay, St. Martin's, Feb. 17, 1810.

S I R,

I ARRIVED at Day-light on the Fourteenth Instant off this Island, with the Squadron you did me the Honour to place under my Orders, destined to co-operate with the Military Force under the Command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, for its Reduction. The Vimeira, Snop, and Mornesfortunée, soon after joined me, and in the course of the Day the Frolic, Surinam, and Superieure.

Captain Scobell, in His Majesty's Brig the Vimeira, with a Company of the 25th Regiment under the Orders of Captain Beattie, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, was immediately dispatched to Margot Bay, to occupy the French Quarter of the Island, having Charge of a joint Letter from General Harcourt and myself, addressed to the Commandant, and inclosing to him General Ernout's Order to place His Majesty's Troops in Possession thereof, in conformity to the Capitulation concluded at Guadaloupe on the Sixth Instant; which I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you was instantly complied with, and the French Garrison embarked on board the Vimeira.

At the same Moment we sent a Summons to the Governor of the Dutch Part of the Island, to which he replied in evasive Terms. As the Disembarkation of the Troops and Artillery, therefore, became immediately necessary, His Majesty's Brigs, named in the Margin*, were ordered to anchor close to the Shore, in Little-Cool Bay, within a long Range of the Enemy's Batteries, where the Landing was effected before Sun-set, without Opposition. Anxious

* Ringdove, Snop, Mornesfortunée.

to give every Facility in my Power to the Views of General Harcourt, by an immediate Co-operation, I landed with him, determined to remain by his Side until the final Accomplishment of the important Service entrusted to us. The Troops had just taken a forward Position, when we received a Message from the Governor, expressive of his Desire to capitulate, and his Intention to send out Commissioners with his Terms, by Eight o'Clock that Night. Brigadier-General Skinner, and Captain Dowers, of His Majesty's Brig the Ringdove, were appointed on our Part to meet them. It was, however, Noon on the Fifteenth before the Articles were adjusted, having for their Basis those granted to the Garrison and Island of Guadaloupe. It was stipulated that they should be ratified by the Governor, and returned in Three Hours; but before the Expiration of that Time, the Dutch Commissioners returned, and earnestly solicited to be allowed until Eight o'Clock the next Day; which was granted, on their positive Assurance that they would be prepared at that Hour to put His Majesty's Troops in Possession of the principal Fort. At Nine o'Clock, therefore, on the Morning of the Sixteenth, General Harcourt marched towards the Town of Phillipsburgh, the Seamen drawing the Howitzers over the Hills, and every Measure having been adopted for an immediate Attack, should it be found necessary; when, to our Surprize, we were met on the March by one of the Dutch Commissioners, who informed us that the Governor had determined to surrender at Discretion, rather than ratify the Capitulation. This was immediately confirmed by the Appearance of the Governor, who, addressing General Harcourt, surrendered himself and Garrison as Prisoners of War. During this Conversation, the Dutch Colours were lowered at Fort Louis, and the Garrison marched down to the Foot of the Hill, where they laid down their Arms; and were embarked.

Had

Had there been Occasion to call for the Gallantry of our Troops and Seamen employed on this Occasion, I am convinced that it would have been displayed equally to their own, and their Country's Honour; the happiest Unanimity and the most zealous Energy pervaded the whole.

The Character of Brigadier-General Harcourt leaves me the Satisfaction of expressing my Sense of the good Fortune which destined me to command on a conjunct Service with him.

Captain Dowers of the Ringdove, who has served on Shore under my Orders at Guadaloupe and at this Island, is entitled to my warmest Thanks.

The unconditional Surrender of the Colony will unavoidably delay us here some Days, as many Arrangements which relate to its internal Government become indispensably necessary; but for all Details on this Subject, I beg Leave, Sir, to refer you to Brigadier-General Harcourt's Letter to His Excellency Sir George Beckwith, and also for any Information you may desire respecting the proposed Articles of Capitulation, a Copy of which is inclosed to him.

I have thought it adviseable to send the Surinam at once to you with this Dispatch, and she carries the Dutch Garrison; the Superieure will take those from the French Quarter.

The Moment the General has settled the Points which claim his Attention here, I shall fail to execute the remaining Part of your Orders, and I hope soon to acquaint you that they have been fully accomplished, and so consistently with your Instructions, Sir, as to meet your Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. FAHIE.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

Es. Es. Es.

*Returns of the Garrisons of the Dutch and French
Quarters at St. Martin's, 17th Feb. 1810.*

Dutch Quarter—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Medical Officers, 1 Serjeant-Major, 6 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 47 Yagers, and 7 in Hospitals.

Artillery—1 Lieutenant, 6 Gunners.

French Quarter—1 Captain-Commandant, 1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File.

N. B. Seventeen Deserters returned from the Dutch Quarter, and one from the French.

W. C. FAHIE.

To Their Excellencies Brigadier-General George William Richard Harcourt, and Commodore William Charles Fahie, commanding His Majesty's Land and Sea Forces at St. Martin's, &c. &c. &c.

WE, the Inhabitants of the heretofore Dutch Part of the Island of St. Martin's, beg Leave to approach your Excellencies with Hearts impressed with the highest Gratitude for your Benevolence extended to us, at the Moment we were left to your Discretion.

And whilst we acknowledge that Mercy and Generosity are ever predominant in Britons, we must not less admire the Manner in which your Excellencies have diffused these Blessings amongst us. We want Words to convey to your Excellencies what are our Feelings on the Occasion. We pray you to believe that our sincerest Wishes for your Prosperity and Happiness will attend you on all Occasions, and to your latest Hour; and in receiving these our unfeigned Acknowledgments, we beg Leave to request of your Excellencies to convey to Sir George Beckwith, K. B. Commander of the Forces, and Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Commander of the Naval Forces in these Seas,

Seas, the high Sense we feel of their Goodness, so fully exemplified in their Choice of such Officers as your Excellencies to represent them.

St. Martin's, 20th Feb. 1810.

Sols Romney.	Rd. T. Hanson.
Engle, J. Richardson.	P. Rogers.
Abra. Cannegieter.	G. Du Clux.
Abm. Hujkger.	J. L. Lapierre.
D. T. Van Rumendt.	W. C. Macklot.
Joseph Romney.	Patrick Carty.
George Illidge.	A. S. Wade.
Thomas Romney.	Thomas Gumbes.
Chr. Blyden.	John Richardson.
Henry Nicholson.	Richard R. Richardson
A. Beckers.	John Richardson, jun.
D. Nisbet.	Johannes Solomons Gibbers.
A. J. Kintho.	William Gibhes.
James Cuthbert.	W. R. N. Howell.
Andrew A. Wade.	Richard Burke.
R. Hutherfall.	John James.
Thomas Jolly.	Edward Romnay.
Abm. P. Daly.	Jacob G. Richardson.
John Togart.	James F. Romney.
William Hanson.	
John Hanson.	

Abercrombie, at Anchor in the Road of Saint

S I R, *Eustatius, the 22d Feb. 1810.*

THE Measures which it became necessary to adopt for the internal Government of the Dutch Quarter of the Island of St. Martin, in consequence of its unconditional Surrender to His Majesty's Arms, having been completed on the Evening of the 20th Instant, I sailed from thence at Daylight, on the following Morning, and at Twelve o'Clock on the same Day anchored in this Road.

On the Appearance of the Abercrombie off the Road, Captain Dowers, of His Majesty's Brig the Ringdove

Ringdove (who had been sent forward with a joint Summons from Brigadier-General Harcourt and myself, addressed to the Governor), joined us with his Answer, together with the Terms on which he offered to capitulate, but as they were in some Points inadmissible, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and Captain Dowers were sent on Shore to meet the Dutch Commissioners, and I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that before Night the Articles* of Capitulation were framed and ratified on both Sides, and the Grenadier Company of the 25th Regiment landed to occupy the principal Fort.

Intire Possession of the Island was given to us at Nine o'Clock this Morning, when the Dutch Garrison marched out with the Honours of War, and embarked.

Inclosed is a Copy of the Capitulation, and a Return of the Garrison, together with several Documents relative to the Island of St. Martin's, which I had not Time to transmit sooner for your Information.

Though the Island of St. Eustatius is of little Value in itself, the Acquisition of it is important, as it finally expels the Enemy's Flag from the Archipelago, and I am assured, Sir, that it will be to you, as it is to me, a Source of peculiar Satisfaction, that I have been enabled to carry your Orders into complete Execution without the Loss of a single Life.

The joint Operations of the Military Force, under the Command of Brigadier-General Harcourt, and of the Squadron acting under my Orders, have been marked throughout this detached Service with an unvaried Spirit of Zeal and Cordiality.

It will, Sir, be no inconsiderable Addition to the Satisfaction I feel in having thus accomplished the

* See the Articles under Lieutenant-General Sir G. Beckwith's Dispatches.

Object of your Orders, if my Conduct in their Execution meet your Approbation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. FAHIE.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane.

Return of the Garrison of the Island of St. Eustatius, commanded by Major J. N. Karseboom, on the 22d Feb. 1810.

On Service.

1 Commandant, 2 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 5 Under Officers, 4 Corporals and Furriers, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Drummer, 19 Privates, 1 Bombardier, 1 Corporal of Artillery, 3 Cannoniers.

Unfit from Sickness or Wounds,

1 Subaltern, 1 Under Officer, 12 Privates, 3 Cannoniers.

Total 56.

(Signed) J. N. KARSEBOOM,
Major Combatant.

Note.—Of the above 56 Men, only 51 or 52 will be able to embark, including the Officers.

W. C. FAHIE.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Wells, commanding His Majesty's Brig Mornefortunée, addressed to Commodore Fahie, of the Abercrombie, dated 22d February 1810.

AGREEABLY to my Orders I proceeded and delivered the Letters to the Vice-Governor at Saba, who requested a short Time to call in his Burghers. At Four A. M. they surrendered the Island to His Majesty's Brig under my Command, when I had the Honour to hoist the English Colours, and it was saluted by the Inhabitants with three Cheers.

(Signed) T. WELLS, Lieut. Com.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 14th, 1810.

No. VIII.

Downing-Street, April 14, 1810.

Extract of a Letter from Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Vigoa, March 28, 1810.

THE French Corps under the Command of Marshal Ney, and that under Loison, and Kellerman's Corps, are in Old Castille, and in Positions on the Tormes, with their Advanced Posts upon the Agueda. The Advanced Posts of the British Army, under Brigadier-General Crauford, are likewise upon the Agueda, and between that River and the Coa.

The French attacked the Post at Barba del Puerco, which was occupied by Four Companies of the 95th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, on the Night of the 19th Instant.

Immediately opposite Barba del Puerco, on the other Side of the River, is St. Felices, and between these two Villages the only Bridge on the Agueda below Ciudad Roderigo; and the recent Fall of Rain had filled the River, which was nowhere fordable.

The Enemy had collected a Brigade of Infantry at St. Felices, and crossed the Bridge with Six Hundred

Hundred Men after dark ; keeping the **Remainder** on the other Side. These followed the **Piquet** of the **95th** up from the **Bridge**, and immediately made their **Attack** ; but they were repulsed with the **Loss** of **Two Officers** and **Seven Men** killed, and **Six Prisoners** and **Thirty Firelocks**.

I am sorry to add, that **Lieutenant Mercer** of the **95th**, and **Three Men**, were killed, and **Ten** were wounded in this **Affair**; which was highly creditable to **Colonel Beckwith**, and displayed the **Gallantry** and **Discipline** of the **Officers** and **Troops** under his **Command**. The **Adjutant Lieutenant Stewart** distinguished himself.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 12th, 1810.

No. IX.

Downing-Street, May 12, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received on the 10th Instant at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Lieutenant-General Graham, commanding His Majesty's Forces at Cadiz, dated *Ifola*, 22d April 1810.

MY LORD,

Ifola, April 22, 1810.

FROM the Information your Lordship already had of the miserable State of the Fort of Matagorda, (never to be considered free from the Danger of Assault) it will not be Matter of Surprize, that after holding it two Months it should now be abandoned.

I have the Honor to enclose Captain Maclaine's (of the 94th) Report to me. It would be an Injustice to the Service not to recommend him in the warmest Manner to your Lordship's Notice, as well as the Officers who continued with him to the last of this arduous Duty, Lieutenant Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th, and Mr. Dobson, Midshipman of His Majesty's Ship *Invincible*. The Defence of Matagorda has been witnessed by every body with Admiration,
1810. L and

and I should not have been justified in allowing it to be continued so long, but from the Expectation of the Possibility of some Diversion being made in its Favor, which, however, was found to be impracticable.

It is impossible that I should not endeavour to express to your Lordship the Feelings of universal and deep Regret excited by the untimely Fall of that distinguished Officer Major Lefebure, of the Royal Engineers, whose Zeal carried him from the Admiral's Ship to be the Bearer of my Orders for the Evacuation of the Fort, that he might be satisfied that it was no longer tenable. The chief Direction of that important Department now devolves on Captain Birch. Your Lordship is well acquainted with my Opinion of his Merit and Talents, so well calculated to inspire Confidence under this Misfortune.

I have, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

P. S. The original Garrison of the Fort of Matagorda consisted of Captain Maclaine and Ensigns Cannon and Scott, 94th Regiment; Twenty-five Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Brereton; Twenty-five Royal Marines; Twenty-five Seamen, under Mr. Dobson; and Sixty-seven Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 94th Regiment.—Reinforcements were sent in the Evening of the 21st, and Reliefs of the whole were offered, but declined.

SIR,

Cadiz, April 23, 1810.

I have the Honor to inform you, that at Two o'Clock on the Morning of the 21st, the Enemy opened upon the Seventy-four Gun Ship St. Paulo, and Gun-Boats stationed near Fort Matagorda, with hot Shot, and succeeded in forcing them to abandon their Position.

Immediately after this, they opened upon Fort Matagorda a very heavy Cannonade of Guns and Mortars,

Mortars, but as it would have been impossible to direct our Fire with a Certainty, I ordered Lieutenant Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, to delay our Fire until Day-break.

The Morning discovered Three Batteries opposed to us, in the Trocadero, of Twenty-one Guns, and from the Flight of their Shells we judged they had Eight Mortars in other Three Batteries. From the Time they commenced firing at the Fort they kept up a most tremendous Cannonade of Shot and Shells with great Effect until Night, when the Enemy and the Fort both discontinued.

That Day's Fire made a very large Breach in the Escarp of the Rampart, on which was the principal Part of our Guns, and completely laying open our Magazine.

We were, from the Manner the Enemy placed his Batteries, and which they had contrived to do under mask of the Houses in the Village of Trocadero, (distant from the Fort about Nine Hundred Yards) only able to bring Seven Guns to bear on them; yet with these we contrived to silence, and, as I conceive, dismount the Guns of one of their Batteries, in which were Six Thirty-two Pounds.

The whole of the Night of the 21st, and Morning of the 22d, I employed in endeavouring to repair the Parapet of the South-East Face, composed of Sand Bags, and which, from the very heavy Fire of Twenty-one Pieces of Cannon, (most of them Thirty-two Pounds) the Enemy had totally demolished, so that the Men at the Guns were perfectly exposed.

We continued to replace the Sand Bags and fill up the Breach, so as to put ourselves in a tolerable State of Defence, and at Daybreak in the Morning the Enemy opened with a Salvo from all his Batteries. We returned the Fire with the same Spirit and Success as Yesterday, but the Fort soon became a complete Ruin, and no where afforded any Shelter

for the Reliefs. The Evacuation, however, only took place in consequence of your Order; we left the Fort at Ten A. M., Captain Stackpole, of the Royal Navy, having been sent by the Admiral to complete its Destruction.

I cannot sufficiently express to you the Gallantry and Coolness with which every individual Officer, Seaman, Marine, and Soldier conducted himself during the two Months we maintained this Post, particularly during the two last Days.

I beg, in a particular Manner, to mention the Services of that most excellent Officer Lieutenant Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, for his unremitting Attention to his Duty, and the masterly Stile in which he kept up his Fire on the Enemy; as likewise Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th Grenadiers: And I request, Sir, you will state to the Admiral, how highly sensible I am of the handsome Manner in which Lieutenants Chapman and M'Pherson, of the Royal Navy, and one or two others, whose Names I cannot now recollect, volunteered their Services during the heaviest of the Fire.

Mr. George Dobson, Midshipman of the Invincible, had charge of the Seamen under my Command during the whole Time, and I beg you, Sir, to recommend him to the Admiral, as a very excellent and brave Officer.

Herewith I send a List of Killed and Wounded; and among the former I am sorry to return Major Lefebure, of the Royal Engineers; he was killed close to me by a Cannon-Ball; the Loss of such an excellent Officer is deeply to be lamented.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MACLAINE, Captain 94th Regiment, late Commander at Fort Matagorda.

To Lieutenant-General Graham,

Es. Es. Es.

N. B. Hospital-Mate Bennet, attached to the 94th Regiment, and who was the Surgeon attending
the

the Garrison, I beg to recommend to your Notice, as a most attentive and excellent professional Man; he wishes much to be appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the 94th Regiment. I have omitted to mention Lieutenant Wright, of the Royal Artillery, who succeeded to the Command of the Artillery in the Batteries on the Morning of the 22d, after Lieutenant Brereton was wounded.

A. MACLAINE, Captain 94th Reg.

List of Killed and Wounded at Fort Matagorda, on the 21st and 22d of April 1810.

Royal Engineers—1 Major, killed.

Royal Artillery—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 8 Privates, wounded.

Royal Marines—2 Privates, killed; 10 wounded.

88th Regiment—2 Privates, killed.

94th ditto—1 Corporal, 3 Privates, killed; 25 wounded.

Seamen—7 Seamen, killed; 2 Midshipmen, 10 Seamen, wounded.

Total—1 Major, 15 Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Midshipmen, 1 Serjeant, 53 Seamen and Privates, wounded.

(Signed) A. MACLAINE, Captain 94th Grenadiers, late Commander of Fort Matagorda.

Lieutenant-General Graham, commanding British Forces, Cadiz.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 23d, 1810.

No. X.

Downing-Street, June 21, 1810.

DISPATCHES have been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, dated Messina, 24th April 1810, transmitting the Copy of a Dispatch and Enclosure from Brigadier-General Oswald, of which the following are Copies.

Head Quarters, Camp, before St. Maura,

S I R, *March 24, 1810.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency, that the Troops, with the Naval Forces under the Orders of Captain Eyre, of His Majesty's Ship *Magnificent*, as per Margin*, sailed from Zante on the Morning of the 21st, and reached the Island of St. Maura the same Evening. Early the next Day, the Army disembarked to the Southward of the Town. The Enemy retiring from the Batteries, on the Approach of His Majesty's Ship *Imogene* and Gunboats, the Troops immediately moved forward. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, commanding the Advance, a Portion of which (Greek Light In-

* *Magnificent, Belle Poule, and Imogene.*
1810. M fantry),

fantry), under Major Church, was kept upon the Flank, and drove a Party of Albanians from the adjacent Heights. The Town was found to be evacuated; General Camus having with his whole Forces (amounting to above One Thousand Men) retired into the Fortrefs and strong Fieldworks contingent thereto; at the same Time acquainting the Civil Administration with his Inability any longer to protect them.

The Fortrefs of St. Maura is situated upon a narrow sandy Isthmus, of Three Miles in length, which joins it to the Island, and it has, besides, a direct Communication with the Town by a singularly narrow Causeway, nearly a Mile in Length. The Neck of Land is defended by Two strong Redoubts, and an Intrenchment regularly constructed, and capable of such a Resistance as led the Enemy to declare they would arrest our Progress for a Month at least. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe being left to watch the Enemy's Movements from the Town, supported by Colonel Wilder and Two Battalions, I proceeded with a Portion of Light Infantry to reconnoitre the Isthmus. Major Church, I found, had already, with Four Companies of the Greek Light Infantry, gallantly carried the first Redoubt; the Enemy retiring upon his next Intrenchments, where he remained in Force, assiduously employed in completing its Defence. It was obvious that no Time ought to be lost in carrying this Work; accordingly the Battalion of Detachments under Major Clarke, 35th Regiment, was called from the Town to support the Attack, which previous Success and the best apparent Disposition induced me to confide to the Greek Light Infantry. Captain Eyre, who did me the Honour to land with the Troops, directed His Majesty's Ship Leonidas to be placed so as to favour the Assault. Captain Brisbane, R. N. who was also on Shore, conveyed this Order and our Intentions to Captain Griffiths.

The Line to be attacked extended from Sea to Sea, mounted with Four Pieces of Cannon well flanked; had a wet Ditch and Abbatis in Front; manned by about Five Hundred Infantry; and was so defiled from the Sea as to render it almost secure from the Fire of the Shipping. His Majesty's Ship Leonidas came to Anchor as close as the Water would admit of; meanwhile the Troops formed in Columns approached, and were to a certain Distance covered by the Ground. On opening the Front of the Work they became exposed to a heavy and well directed Fire of Grape and Musquetry. The Greeks resorted to their accustomed and in many Situations appropriate Mode of Fighting; nor could the most gallant Efforts of Major Church, Captain Tuffin (Inspectors), and others of their Officers, make them advance with that Celerity which, on similar Occasions, usually commands both Safety and Success. I am unequal to do Justice to the Exertions of my Staff, to the Officers of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers who accompanied me upon this trying Occasion. Captains Eyre and Stephens, of the Royal Navy, were amongst the most animated in the Combat, and were both wounded in the Display of professional characteristic Valour. Upon finding the Head of the Column could not be brought to the Assault, I immediately directed Major Clarke to bring up the Battalion of Detachments, consisting of Two Companies of the Royal Marines under Captains Snow and Stuart, Two Companies of the Roll's under Major de Bosset, and Two Companies Calabrian Free Corps under Major Oswald. The Royal Marines, led by Major Clarke, and headed by their Officers, broke through the Abbatis and charged into the Intrenchments; they were nobly supported by the Roll's, under Major Bosset; and no Delicacy can prevent me from noticing the gallant Exertion of Major Oswald, in bringing forward his Corps. The Contest was not of long Duration;

the Enemy fled at all Points, pursued with the Bayonet from Work to Work; and such was his Precipitation that he not only abandoned the Camp and Cannon of the attacked Line, but left his remaining strong Position, followed by Major Clarke's Command even to the Gates of the Fortrefs. His Flight was accelerated by a previously concerted and extremely well executed Movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, with the Rifles of his Corps, supported by a Company of the 35th and Two Companies of the Royal Corsican Rangers. The Party headed by the Lieutenant-Colonel pushed along the narrow and perfectly exposed Causeway which connects the Town with the Fortrefs. This unexpected Advance led upon the Enemy's Rear, and contributed to his so quickly abandoning the strong Redoubts, which a front Attack alone could with Difficulty effect. The Lieutenant-Colonel in his Report speaks highly of the good Conduct of the Officers and Men, and states that Lieutenant Boccheciampe singularly distinguished himself by remaining, after receiving a severe Wound, to cover the Retreat of a Part of the Riflemen, whom the Enemy's Fire compelled to retire; some of whom, driven from the Dike into the Water, were missing. Thus concluded successfully Operations of the highest Import to our future Progress in the Island; and I trust that the Conduct of the Troops in storming the Works will be deemed worthy of your Excellency's Approbation. These Advantages have not been cheaply obtained; for I have been deprived of the Aid of some of the most distinguished amongst us: Captain Wynyard, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Church, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Superintendant of the Greek Light Infantry; Major Oswald, of the Calabrese Division; Captain Vincenzo, of the same Corps; and Captain Parker, of the Royal Engineers; all most meritorious and valuable Officers, are amongst the wounded. With
heartfelt

heartfelt Pleasure, I state their Wounds to be of a Nature to give Hopes that they will soon return to their respective Stations. Upon the whole, excepting Captain Vincenzo, with whose Merits your Excellency is well acquainted, our wounded of all Ranks promise speedy Recovery and no permanent Injury.

The Anxiety of Mr. Gunning, Surgeon to the Forces, to lend his immediate Aid, placed him in the Situation to become himself a Sufferer; fortunately not so much so as to prevent him from performing the Functions he so diligently and ably discharges.

It would exceed the Bounds of a Dispatch to enumerate the Merits of Individuals, but I am bound to notice the Promptness with which, at the most critical Moment, my Orders were conveyed to Major Clarke by Lieutenant Hatzenbühler, of the Royal Corsican Rangers, my Aid de Camp, an old and deserving Officer; and which afforded the Major an immediate Opportunity of greatly contributing to the Success of the Day. Mr. Foresti gave me essential Aid during the March, and in the Attack was one of the foremost in manifesting the Zeal and Courage with which His Majesty's Service upon all Occasions inspires him.

The Enemy is now pent up within his Walls, and one of the Ports we gained from him is favourably placed for commencing our Approaches, which, however, the Narrowness of the Ground renders difficult and laborious. Herewith I transmit to your Excellency Returns of our Killed, Wounded, and Missing, together with Lists of the captured Ordnance. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. OSWALD,
Brig. Gen. Commanding the Troops
in the Ionian Isles, &c.

*To His Excellency Sir John Stuart, Commander
in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c.
Sicily.*

Downing-Street, June 21, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, dated Messina, April 26, 1810.

MY LORD, *Messina, April 26, 1810.*

SINCE my Dispatch to your Lordship of the 24th Instant, I have received from Brigadier-General Oswald the satisfactory Account which I have the Honour to transmit herewith, of the complete Reduction of the Island and Fortress of St. Maura, and of the Surrender of the French Force by which they were garrisoned to His Majesty's Arms.

On the Service so successfully accomplished by Brigadier-General Oswald, it only remains with me to express the sanguine Hope, that the Consequences will be as beneficial as the Atchievement has been brilliant; and that himself and the gallant Troops who have been the Companions of his Enterprize, will receive their best Recompence in their Sovereign's most gracious Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. STUART,
Count of Maida, Lieut.-Gen.

Camp off St. Maura,

April 17, 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE extreme Satisfaction in announcing to your Excellency, that the Fortress of St. Maura surrendered to His Majesty's Arms on the 16th Instant, Nine Days after Batteries, consisting of Two Thirty-two-Pounders, Nine Eighteen-Pounders, Four Howitzers, and Six Mortars, were opened against it: a Portion of this Artillery, however, had only been Three Days in Action.

The Place was perfectly provided in Casemates, and I am free to confess, its Situation and Defences offered

offered greater Obstacles than I apprehended we should have had to contend with.

The Sketch I had the Honour to forward with my last Dispatch, will shew to your Excellency the narrow and exposed Front we had to work upon; and likewise, that a due Consideration for the Inhabitants compelled me to construct the Batteries of Support at rather too great a Distance from the Work.

The ample Supplies which your Excellency promptly dispatched, enabled us to support so heavy a Caannonade and Bombardment, as to render it unnecessary to resort to a breaching Battery, a Measure in Contemplation, which the Skill and Resources at all Times displayed by Captain Thackeray, would I doubt not have happily accomplished. The Enemy's Artillery and Interior of the Fortrefs have greatly suffered; but its Walls remain unimpaired.

The Troops have performed the hazardous and arduous Labours of the Siege with characterillic Intrepidity and Perseverance.

During the Operations, One or Two Night Attacks upon the Enemy's Out-Posts afforded a Display of that high degree of Discipline and Gallantry which such Efforts demand.

Upon the Evening of the 15th, Captain Thackeray desiring to reconnoitre the Approach and Ground for the breaching Battery, then in Agitation, it became necessary to drive the Enemy from an Intrenchment he held within Three Hundred Paces of his Rampart. The Service was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the 35th Regiment, who led the Grenadiers of that Regiment, Light Company of Roll's, and Subalterns' Detachments of the Corsican Rifles, and Royal Marines. This Corps pushing undauntedly through a heavy Fire of Grape and Musquetry, carried the Enemy's Line at the Point of the Bayonet. Upon the Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Thackeray reporting to me, that

it was practicable to establish our Troops there, the Detachment was directed to stand fast, and by incessant and judicious Labour during the Night, the Intrenchment was converted into a second Parallel, from whence the Fire of the Enemy, however severe, could not dislodge it.

Our Sharpshooters and Infantry from thence greatly distressed the opposing Artillery; and I am convinced hastened the Enemy's Decision to surrender.

In the course of these Operations, it has afforded me infinite Satisfaction to observe, that the Skill of our Officers and the Courage of our Men, have uniformly converted the Labours of the Enemy into Works of Security for ourselves.

I am happy to say, that upon the whole our Loss has been inconsiderable; remarkably so, when the Circumstances of the Siege are taken into Consideration.

The Skill and Attention of Mr. Gunning, Surgeon to the Forces, (of whom I cannot speak too highly, or too strongly recommend to your Excellency,) and that of the other Medical Officers, will I trust be the means of preserving the valuable Lives of our wounded Officers and Men. I am deeply concerned to say, that since my last Report, a chance Cannon Shot has deprived the Army of Major Clarke; an Officer whose early Exploits and distinguished Qualities promised to render him one of its brightest Ornaments.

Captain Eyre's Misfortune did not admit of his being on Shore; but the Magnificent was brought near to the Scene of Action, and I constantly profited from his Advice and Assistance.

The Squadron has given the most powerful Aid; it furnished Ammunition and Cannon for the Batteries, with intelligent Officers and brave Seamen to fight them; their Fire was most destructive. Captains Mowbray, Brisbane, and Griffiths, of the Royal

Royal Navy, were zealous in their Co-operation ; the Two latter Officers resumed their Station off Corfu, while Captain Mowbray, by his unceasing Exertions, facilitated our Operations and supplied our Wants.

The Gallantry and good Conduct of the Royal Marines was noticed to your Excellency in my last Report, and I can only assure you that it has been conspicuous throughout the Service.

Colonel Wilder superintended the Duties of the Line to my perfect Satisfaction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe commanded in the Town, and was unwearied in calling forth the Resources of the Island, and in planning and forwarding a Mode of Attack by the Lake, had the Obstinacy of the Enemy forced us to recur to such a Measure.

The Arrangements of Captain Williamson, commanding the Artillery, were most excellent. The Officers and Men of the Corps displayed their accustomed Science and Intrepidity.

The Labours of Captain Thackeray, Commanding Engineer, were incessant, his Projects judicious, and his Batteries admirably constructed. The Officers of that Department had severe Duty, and acquitted themselves in a Manner the most praise-worthy.

The Army has been abundantly supplied, through the Exertions of the Commissariat, directed by Acting Assistant-Commissary Forbes, a Gentleman who has discharged his extensive and complicated Duties entirely to my Approbation.

Since Captain Wynyard's Confinement the Office of Adjutant-General has been performed by Brigade Major Oust, a deserving Officer long attached to my Command.

Captain A'Court, who volunteered from Sicily, arrived in time to render me most essential Service in the Department of the Quarter-Master General.

The Limits of a Report admit not of my noticing further

further the Merits of Individuals; but I can most conscientiously assure your Excellency that every Person belonging to this Army has faithfully done his Duty, and deserves the Commendation and Support of his Superiors.

The Motives which induced me to propose this Enterprize to your Excellency, have acquired Strength as I became more acquainted with the local Position and the military and political Relations of the Island.

The Enemy upon our landing had Sixteen Hundred regular and irregular Troops; a Force he could augment at pleasure, and easily bring to act against the adjacent and least protected of the liberated Isles. The judicious Measure suggested by His Majesty's Minister, Mr. Foresti, and which obtained your Excellency's Sanction, of receiving the Albanians into our Service, together with the Display of the National Greek Flag, led them to abandon a Cause they never heartily embraced. Many of them have returned to their Country, and others are proposed to be enrolled by us upon the Footing that has been approved of.

During the whole of the Service in this Island, Mr. Foresti has remained in the Field, sharing with me the Toils of the Campaign.

Herewith I enclose the Articles of Capitulation, Returns of Killed and Wounded, as also a Return of Prisoners and captured Stores.

This Dispatch will be presented by Lieutenant Hartzenbühler, my Aid de Camp, whom I again recommend to your Excellency's Notice and Protection. I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. OSWALD,

Brig. Gen. Commanding Troops
in the Ionian Isles.

*His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John
Stuart, K. B. and K. C. Commander of
the Forces, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. In

P. S. In my last Letter I omitted to mention, that Lieutenant Charters, with the Royal Marines of the Belle Poule, formed a Portion of the Party which assaulted the Enemy's Lines; I now beg to supply that Deficiency, and to bear Testimony to their brilliant Conduct upon that Occasion.

(Signed) J. OSWALD, Brig. Gen.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION agreed upon between Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe and Captain Mowbray of the Royal Navy, on the Part of Brigadier-General Oswald, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Land Forces, and of Captain Eyre commanding His Majesty's Vessels, and General Camus commanding the French Garrison of the Fortrefs of St. Maura, 16th April 1810.

Art. I. The Garrison of the Fortrefs of St. Maura shall evacuate this Fortrefs with the Honors of War, and with their Arms and Baggage to embark on board English Vessels at anchor in the Roads, to be landed at the Port of Trieste or Ancona, belonging to His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Answer—The Garrison will march out with the Honors of War, and on the laying down their Arms will be embarked on board Transports, to be conveyed to such Port of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions as may be found most expedient.

The Officers will be allowed to return to Italy, on their Parole of not serving until exchanged.

The Officers will preserve their Swords.

Art. II. The Garrison shall march out by the Port d' Epire, and shall embark at Port Niccolo.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. As soon as the Garrison has marched out, the Gate d' Ammaxichi shall be occupied by the Troops of His Britannic Majesty.

Answer—

Answer—The Gates of the Fortrefs will be given up to the British Troops as soon as the Capitulation is signed.

Art. IV. The Non-Combatants shall be taken to Corfu.

Answer—Granted.

Art. V. The Sick and Wounded shall remain in the Place till their Recovery, and then be taken to Corfu. They are recommended to the Generosity of the British Government.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. The Officers and Men of the Auxiliary Force, of whatever Nation, shall be treated in the same Manner as the Garrison.

Answer—Granted.

Art VII. The Baggage of the Officers and Knapsacks of the Men shall be respected.

Answer—All private Property shall be respected, but, at the same Time, all private Debts and Obligations towards the Inhabitants or others must be satisfied.

Art. VIII. All public Property of every Description, Money, Magazines, Provisions, Guns, Ammunition, and Plans of the Engineers and Artillery Departments, shall be delivered up to the Officers charged to receive them in the same State as they now actually exist; and the Officers charged to receive them are to enter the Fortrefs at the same Time the Troops take possession of the Gates, by whom Sentries are to be furnished until the Embarkation of the Garrison takes place.

(Signed)

MOWBRAY, Royal Navy.

H. LOWE, Lieut. Col. Com.

Le Gen. de Brigade CAMUS.

Return of the French Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War in the Fortrefs of St. Maura, 16th April 1810.

1 Brigadier-General, 1 Aid-de-Camp, 2 attached to the Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Staff, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 27 Serjeants, 39 Drummers, 638 Rank and File.—Total 714.

N. B. Seventeen Sick and Sixty-nine Wounded, not included in the above.

(Signed)

R. CUST,
Acting Asslt. Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Oswald, in storming Three of the Enemy's intrenched Batteries, St. Maura, 22d March 1810.

Camp, St. Maura, 24th March 1810.

Staff—1 Captain, 1 Staff, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 Captain, wounded.

35th Regiment—3 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Marines—6 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 23 Rank and File, wounded.

Detachment of Roll's Regiment—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded.

Detachment of Calabrian Free Corps—1 Staff, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field-Officer, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 15 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Corsican Rangers—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, wounded; 17 Rank and File, missing.

Greek Light Infantry—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field-Officer, 3 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 23 Rank and File, wounded.

Total—1 Staff, 12 Rank and File, killed; 2 Field-Officers, 7 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 4 Serjeants, 74 Rank and File, wounded; 17 Rank and File, missing.

Names

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Calabrian Free Corps—Quarter-Master Marioti.

Wounded.

Staff—Captain Wynyard, 1st Foot Guards, Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely; Mr. Gunning, Surgeon to the Forces, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Captain Parker, severely.

Royal Marines—Captain Snow, His Majesty's Ship Montagu, slightly; Lieutenant Morrison, His Majesty's Ship Belle Poule, ditto.

Calabrian Free Corps—Major Oswald, severely; Captain Vincenzo Taberna, ditto; Lieutenant Amantina, slightly; Lieutenant Tarantina, ditto.

Greek Light Infantry—Major Church, Inspector, severely; Captain Tuffin, Assistant-Inspector, slightly; Captain Stratti, ditto; Captain Turcollecco, ditto; Ensign Ordioni, ditto; Ensign Petmesa, ditto.

Royal Corsican Rangers—Lieutenant Boccheciampe, slightly. (Signed) R. CUST,
Acting Assist. Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Oswald, before the Fortrefs of St. Maura, from the 23d of March to the 16th of April 1810.

23d March.

Calabrian Free Corps—1 Rank and File, wounded.

30th March.

Royal Corsican Rangers—1 Rank and File, wounded.

6th April.

35th Regiment—1 Rank and File, wounded.

7th April.

35th Regiment—1 Field-Officer, wounded.

Royal

Royal Corsican Rangers—1 Rank and File, killed.
Calabrian Free Corps—1 Rank and File, killed ;
1 Rank and File, wounded.

8th April.

35th Regiment—1 Rank and File, killed.
Seamen attached to the Artillery, His Majesty's
Ship Montague—4 Rank and File, wounded.

9th April.

Royal Artillery—2 Rank and File, killed ; 3 Rank
and File, wounded.
Seamen attached to the Artillery, His Majesty's
Ship Montague—2 Rank and File, wounded.

10th April.

Seamen attached to the Artillery, His Majesty's
Ship Montague—4 Rank and File, wounded.

14th April.

Royal Artillery—3 Rank and File, wounded.
Seamen attached to the Artillery, His Majesty's
Ship Montague—1 Rank and File, killed ; 1
Rank and File, wounded.
Royal Corsican Rangers—1 Rank and File,
wounded.
Greek Light Infantry—1 Rank and File, killed.
Gun-Boat—1 Seaman, killed ; 3 Seamen, wounded.

15th April.

Royal Marines—1 Rank and File, killed.
35th Regiment—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File,
killed ; 2 Rank and File, wounded.
Royal Corsican Rangers—2 Rank and File,
wounded.
De Roll's Regiment—2 Rank and File, wounded.
2d Light Infantry Battalion—1 Rank and File,
wounded.

Total—1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, killed ;
1 Field-Officer, 32 Rank and File, wounded.

Name

Name of Officer wounded.

Major C. W. Clarke, 35th Regiment, commanding
the Battalion of Detachments, since dead.

(Signed)

R. CUST,
Acting Assist. Adj. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 14th, 1810.

No. XI.

Admiralty-Office, July 14, 1810.

COPIES of Two Letters from Rear-Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesey Pole, late Secretary to the Admiralty.

SIR,

His Majesty's Ship Ruffel, in Colombo Roads, January 7, 1810.

YOU will be pleased to lay before the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed Copy of a Letter which I have received from that most able and judicious Officer Captain Wainwright, of His Majesty's Ship Chiffonne, who has for some Time past had the Direction of the Frigates employed in the Persian Gulf, and appears to have effectually destroyed the Nest of Pirates which has so long harrassed the Trade with Impunity.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

WM. O. B. DRURY.

*His Majesty's Ship La Chiffonne, off Ras
al Khyma, November 14, 1809.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint your-Excellency, that by the Exertion of the Troops and the Squadron, under the respective Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and myself, Ras al Khyma, the principal Town of the Pirates who have so long infested the Persian Gulph, has been completely destroyed, together with all the Vessels in the Port, amounting to upwards of Fifty, (about Thirty of them very large Dows,) and of every Species of Naval Stores.

The Ships arrived off the Place in the Afternoon of the 11th Instant, but in consequence of the Shallowness of Water were not able to approach the Town within Four Miles, with the Exception of the small Cruizers and two of the Transports; these anchored from it as near as Two Miles. On the same Evening the Minerva, an English Ship, Prize to the Pirates, was burnt within twice her Length of the Shore.

On the following Day the Town was cannonaded for Three Hours by the small Cruizers and Gun-Boats, with considerable Effect; and a little before Day-break on the 13th Instant a Feint was made on the northern End of the Place with Two Gun-Boats, under the Command of Lieutenant Leslie, of the Chiffonne, and a Detachment of native Troops, and the main Attack commenced on the Southern, about Half an Hour afterwards, consistently with an Arrangement made by the Lieutenant-Colonel.—The Troops were soon landed, and, gallantly executing the admirable Plan of their Commander, had Possession of Ras al Khyma by Ten o'Clock, driving the Enemy to the opposite Shore; the Gun-Boats kept up a Fire of Grape Shot on the Sea Side as the Soldiers advanced. Before Four o'Clock all the Enemy's Vessels were in flames, together with the naval Storehouses in the Town.

I received

I received the most effectual Assistance from Captain Gordon, of the *Caroline*, who was with me at the landing, and from the Officers and Men of His Majesty's Ships; also from the respective Commanders of the Honourable Company's Cruizers * attached to the Armament, and their Officers and Men.—The Marines of the *Chiffonne* and *Caroline* were disembarked with the Army.

By the accompanying Return your Excellency will have Pleasure in observing that the Loss of Men on our Side is trifling; that of the Enemy has been very severe.

I have the Satisfaction to say that the most perfect Cordiality subsists between the Army and Navy, such as promises to insure complete Success in all the subsequent Operations.

The Troops began to embark at Day-light this Morning, and, notwithstanding the great Want of Boats, were all on board the Transports before Noon.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. WAINWRIGHT.

*To his Excellency Rear-Admiral Drury,
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.
Madras.*

A Return of Men killed and wounded on board of, and in the Boats of, the Ships employed in the Attack of Ras al Khyma, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th November 1809.

His Majesty's Ship La Chiffonne.

James Gady, Able Seaman, slightly wounded.

Alexander Hood, Able Seaman, ditto.

* The Honourable Company's Cruizers.—Mornington, Captain Jeakes; *Aurora*, Lieutenant Conyers; *Nautilus*, Lieutenant Walkin; *Prince of Wales*, Lieutenant Allen; *Fury*, Lieutenant Davidson; *Ariel*, Lieutenant Salter.—The *Vestal* joined on the 12th.

His Majesty's Ship Caroline.

James Bryant, Ordinary Seaman, severely wounded.

Honourable Company's Cruizer Mornington.

Andrew Willson, Seaman, severely wounded.

William Grifley, Artilleryman, ditto.

Aurora.

Mahomed Jabal Khan, Lascar, mortally wounded.

Nautilus.

Francis Perrario, Ordinary Seaman, severely wounded.

Aralmean D. Fenara Topaz, slightly wounded.

Prince of Wales.

——— Bellaul, Lascar, killed, when on shore under a Tower where the Minerva lay.

——— Accool, Lascar, ditto, ditto.

Mr. J. Brown, Boatswain, severely wounded, ditto.

Alexander Hunt, Seaman, slightly wounded, ditto.

Total—2 killed, 1 mortally wounded, 5 severely ditto, 4 slightly ditto.

(Signed) J. WAINWRIGHT, Captain
of His Majesty's Ship Chiffonne, and Senior Officer.

His Majesty's Ship Ruffel, in Madras Roads, February 4, 1810.

S I R,

FOR the Information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I herewith transmit you further Details of the Proceedings of the Frigates employed in the Persian Gulph.

The Success attending the Exertions of Captain John Wainwright, the senior Officer, throughout this Service, in having accomplished the Destruction of an Enemy so dangerous to the Commerce carried on in that Quarter, with a Loss of Men so trifling, reflects on him the highest Credit, and serves as a further Proof of his very great Merit and Ability.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. M. O. B. DRURY,

His

*His Majesty's Ship La Chiffonne, Burka
Road, December 7, 1810.*

S I R,

MY Letter of the 14th of November, a Duplicate of which is enclosed, will have given your Excellency an Account of the Proceedings of the Ships and Vessels under my Orders up to that Date.

On the 17th the Vessels in the Piratical Port of Linga, amounting to Twenty, Nine of them large Dows, were burnt without any Loss on our Side, the Inhabitants having abandoned the Town on the Approach of the Ships.

The contemptible Holds of the Jowasmees called Congo, Bunder, Mallum, and Hemeram, were next reconnoitred, but no Vessels were there.

I then dispatched the Cruizers Ternate and Nautilus to the Eastward of Kishma to prevent the Escape of the Luft Pirates, while I entered the Channel between that Island and the Main at the western End; but having got the Ship I command a-ground in endeavouring to work through it, as I had no Pilot acquainted with the Navigation, and as I found the Channel was too intricate to pass without buoying the Shoals, which would have taken up too much Time, I determined to proceed to Luft by the eastern Channel, leaving the Cruiser Veital to guard the western End of Kishma.

His Majesty's Ship the Caroline had been previously detached to Burka Road with the heavy Transports.

On the 24th Ultimo the Ternate and the Nautilus joined; and having procured Pilots at Kishern, I proceeded up the Channel in His Majesty's Ship under my Command, with the Ships and Vessels named in the Margin *, and arrived off the Town of Luft on the 26th at Noon. Twenty-four Hours having been expended in fruitless Negotiation with the Chief Moola Huffum; the Ternate, Nautilus,

* Honourable Company's Cruizers Mornington, Ternate, Nautilus, Fury; Transport, Mary.

and

and Fury were anchored off the Town, and the Troops, preceded by the Gun-Boats, approached to the Attack, which commenced at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 27th Ultimo.

The Enemy made no Resistance until the Troops came close to the very strong Fort and attempted to force the Gate; he then commenced a Fire, I am sorry to say, most destructive, as your Excellency will see by the accompanying Return, added to that of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, to the Government. The Piratical Vessels, Eleven in Number, Three of them very large Dows, were in the mean time burnt by the Seamen; and the Gun-Boats and the Cruiser Fury, which being of light Draught of Water, had been towed within Musket-Shot of the Fort, kept up a ruinous Fire, which very much shattered it by Sunset; the Sheik then consented to yield up the Place on the following Day to the English, on the Part of the Imaum of Muscat, together with all the Property in it belonging to His Highness's Subjects; this was accordingly carried into Effect, the Sheik departing after Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and myself had guaranteed his personal Safety.

The Fort having been delivered in trust for the Imaum to Sheik Dewish, the Head of the Benifmain, a Tribe of Arabs who have always been firmly attached to His Highness, I sailed next Morning in La Chiffonne, leaving the Mornington to bring on the Cruizers and the Transport to Burka, off which Place I anchored this Day.

The several Officers and Men employed with me, behaved so as to merit my warmest Approbation. The Marines, under Lieutenant Drury, were landed with the Troops; and Lieutenant Chichton, of the Chiffonne, assisted with a Party of Seamen in dragging the Howitzer close to the Fort.

The Loss of the Enemy has been very great; he acknowledged to upwards of Fifty, independent of those who were killed in the Towers adjacent to the
Fort,

Fort, and driven over Precipices to the Eastward thereof.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. WAINWRIGHT, Captain.

A Return of Men belonging to His Majesty's Ship La Chiffonne, and to the Honourable Company's Cruizers Mornington, Nautilus, Ternate, and Fury, who were killed or wounded at the Attack of the Piratical Port of Lust, on 27th November 1809.

La Chiffonne.

John Shay, Private Marine, killed.
Edward Fane, Private Marine, ditto.
Mr. M'Naughton, Assist.-Surgeon, slightly wounded.
Robt. Bulford, Able Seaman, dangerously wounded.
Andrew Johnson, Able Seaman, ditto.
Xavier L'Hermitte, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
William Gillet, Corporal of Marines, ditto.
Edward Coward, Private Marine, ditto.
John Wilkinson, Able Seaman, severely wounded.
Thomas Kearney, Able Seaman, ditto.
Thomas Hall, Able Seaman, ditto.
James Mitchell, Quarter-Master's-Mate, slightly wounded.
Jan Vanseacum, Able Seaman, ditto.
William Emington, Able Seaman, ditto.
Thomas Ellis, Landman, ditto.
William Meredith, Private Marine, ditto.
Samuel Wynn, Private Marine, ditto.
John Curry, Private Marine, ditto.

Mornington.

Mr. Hay, Midshipman, slightly wounded.
Manuel Ferraro, Able Seaman, ditto.
Mahomed Huffan, Sepoy, ditto.
Skeik Rury Jhonny, Sepoy, ditto.
Eaigue Meter Shooty, Sepoy, ditto.

Ternate.

Mr. James William Guy, Midshipman, slightly wounded.

Nautilus.

Nautilus.

Mr. Thomas Smith, Boatswain, slightly wounded.

Fury.

Ratumnaig Kynaig, Sepoy, dangerously wounded.

Cornoul Rouel, Sepoy, ditto

(Signed)

J. WAINWRIGHT,

Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Chiffonne*.

Recapitulation.

2 killed, 7 dangerously wounded, 3 severely ditto,
15 slightly ditto.—Total 27.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 28th, 1810.

No. XII.

Admiralty-Office, July 28, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mends, of His Majesty's Ship the Arethusa, addressed to Admiral Lord Gambier, and transmitted by his Lordship to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Arethusa, off Bermeo,

MY LORD,

July 11, 1810.

AFTER a Consultation with the Junta of Asturias on the 24th Ultimo, I consented to receive on board of the Squadron your Lordship has been pleased to place under my Command, the Spanish Brigadier-General Porlier, and Five Hundred of his Soldiers, with the Intention of beating up the Enemy's Quarters along the Coast of Cantabria and Biscay, in order to make a Diversion of his Troops towards the Sea-Ports in his Possession, and thus afford an Opportunity for a combined Movement of the Spanish Armies in Asturias, by compelling the Enemy to detach more of his Forces to oppose us, and thereby weaken the Interior of that Province and St. Andero, or to suffer his Sea-Defences to be destroyed and his Supplies coastways cut off, the one or other Alternative appearing to me an inevitable Result of such Movements. I have

1810.

O

now

now the Pleasure of informing your Lordship that we have completely succeeded in the Maritime Part of the Expedition without the Loss of a single Man, having destroyed all the Batteries (with the Exception of Castro) from St. Sebastian to St. Andero, on which were found 'about One Hundred Pieces of heavy Cannon altogether, and laid that whole Extent of Sea-Coast entirely bare of Defence.

Communications are thus opened with these Provinces, and the zealous Attachment of the Inhabitants to the Independence of their Country ascertained, should it hereafter be deemed expedient to act on it.

The strong Port of Santona, and the numerous Batteries round Bermeo, being dismantled, our Ships will have in future two good Anchorages on the Coast in westerly Gales, as it will be a Work of considerable Time and Labour to re-mount heavy Cannon on the various Eminences of those Places, which must all be conveyed by Sea, the Country being so extremely mountainous and the Roads so bad that Land Carriage is almost impracticable.

The Brigade of Seamen and Marines from the Squadron being commanded by the Honourable Captain Aylmer, of the *Narcissus*, his Letter to me of the 9th Instant will inform your Lordship of the Events which took place on their landing at Santona, and during the short Time they occupied it. To the Zeal and Ability of that excellent Officer I am much indebted, as well as to that of Captain Bowles, of the *Medusa*, who most anxiously solicited to be attached to the Brigade, and acted as second in Command; Mr. Hugh Pearson, my First Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Desbrisay, commanding the Marines, distinguished themselves by their exemplary Conduct, as, in short, did all the other Officers and Men composing the Brigade.

The Disposition of the Boats made by Captain Galway of the *Dryad*, assisted by Captain Joyce of the *Amazon*, at our different Landings, was so judicious

dition as to prevent either Confusion or Loss where the Surf was frequently extremely dangerous to approach; nor were the Services of Captain Digby, of the Cossack, less important in forwarding every Part of the various Duties going on both Night and Day, and I have only to regret that the early Retreat of the Enemy on the 7th deprives me of an Opportunity of announcing to your Lordship his entire Defeat and Surrender.

Having by our landing at Santona induced the Enemy to abandon several Positions in the Interior, as well as on the Sea Coast, in order to collect a sufficient Force to prevent our continuing in Possession of that Place, I shall be happy to find that the Armies of Asturias, and of the Mountains of St. Andero, have been put in Motion, during the Absence of the French, which was the Principle agreed upon between the Junta of Asturias and myself; but as yet I have no Information on that Head.

This Expedition has however cost the Enemy upwards of Two Hundred Men, besides an Infinity of Trouble and Marching, and added nigh 300 Volunteers to General Porlier's little Army. I am also happy in having this Opportunity of bearing Testimony to the Talents of that distinguished Officer, and the Gallantry of his small Band of Officers and Soldiers, who on every Occasion were emulous for their own and Country's Honour.

I am now proceeding Westward, to land the General and his Men at Ribadeo, and shall feel happy if the complete Success of this little Expedition, the Zeal with which it has been executed, and the Principle on which it was undertaken, be honored with your Lordship's Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

R. MENDES.

*Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Admiral
of the Blue, &c.*

SIR,

Narcissus, July 9, 1810.

HEREIN I beg leave to detail the Proceedings of the Battalion of Seamen and Royal Marines which you did me the Honour to place under my Command, acting in conjunction with, and under the Orders of Brigadier-General Porlier.

On the Morning of the 5th Instant, we landed with the Spanish Force on the Beach to the Westward of Santona, and immediately went forward to the Town, which we entered without any Loss, the French retiring across the River; our Advanced Guard under Lieutenant Desbrisay, of the Marines of the Amazon, with the Spanish Tirailleurs, succeeded in stopping a Part of the Rear Guard of the French, after killing Two, and wounding a few more, and taking some Prisoners: in the course of the Day, Brigadier-General Porlier sent off some of his Men on the Road to St. Andero, and Lieutenant Pearson, of the Arethusa, was detached with a Party of Seamen to destroy the Guns in the Forts, which was completely effected.

The 6th was employed in examining the Place, in case of being attacked by the French, whom we had Reason to expect would advance in Force from St. Andero.

On the Morning of the 7th, we placed the Boats' Carronades on a Hill which commanded the Isthmus leading to the Town, and posted the Men along the Hedges and Vineyards in Front of the Position, the Spaniards on the Right on a Sand-Hill, and the English, with the Spanish Tirailleurs, in the Centre and Left. At about Eleven o'Clock A. M. a firing was heard, and our advanced Parties retired, closely followed by the French. The Marines composing our Out-Post, under Lieutenant Fennel of the Arethusa, retired in the most perfect Order. Very shortly the Enemy was observed advancing rapidly in Three Columns, one making for the Right, the other

other for the Left, keeping the third in Reserve; their principal Object appeared the Right, where the Spaniards were posted, but they were almost immediately checked by the Steadiness of the Reception they there met with, and a few Shot being fired from our Battery; the other Column on our Left scarcely advanced, but fired at a Distance; finding, probably, our Preparations made with more Strength than they imagined, they faced about and retired, leaving several killed and wounded.

The Enemy's Force appeared to consist of between Seven and Eight Hundred Men, and I have only to regret that they did not advance nearer, for had they done so, I am convinced a most complete and entire Destruction of their whole Force would have taken place.

Brigadier-General Porlier detached his Sharpshooters to harass their Rear; they succeeded in killing and wounding several, and making some Prisoners; on the whole I conceive the Loss of the French in the Three several Days, in Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, amounts to about One Hundred and Fifty Men.

The whole of the Guns, &c. in Santona and Laredo are destroyed, consisting of Twenty-two Twenty-four-Pounders, and Four Thirteen-Inch Brass Mortars.

On the 8th in the Morning, according to your Directions, I withdrew the Guns and Ammunition, &c. and re-embarked with the People, without any Loss; the Spaniards only having Seven Men Wounded.

I have now to acknowledge the Obligation I am under to Captain Bowles, of the *Medusa*, for his indefatigable Activity in getting every Thing arranged, and having the Men in such perfect Order when the Enemy advanced, as well as to express the great Satisfaction I felt at the Steadiness and Firmness with which the Men awaited the Attack. Lieutenant

nant Rees, of the Dryad, who did the Duty of Adjutant to the Battalion, has also my sincere Thanks for the Assistance he gave me in the different Directions, and for his unremitting Attention to the Order of the whole. The only Officers who had the least Opportunity to distinguish themselves were Lieutenants Desbrisay and Fennel, of the Marines, who commanded the advanced Guards during the Two little Affairs.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. W. AYLMER.

To Captain Mends, Arethusa.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 31st, 1810.

No. XIII.

Downing-Street, July 31, 1810.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, were Yesterday received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool; dated Alverca, 11th of July 1810.

THE Enemy passed the Agara in Force on the Morning of the 4th Instant, and obliged Brigadier-General Craufurd to fall back with his advanced Guard to the Neighbourhood of the Fort of La Conception, which had been occupied by a Part of the Third Division of Infantry.

In making this Movement Captain Krauckenburg and Cornet Cordeman, at the Head of a small Body of the 1st Hussars, had an Opportunity of distinguishing themselves by making a gallant Charge upon a superior Body of the Enemy.

Upon mentioning the 1st Hussars it is but Justice to inform your Lordship, that they have been with the advanced Guard throughout the Winter, and have performed their Duty in the most satisfactory Manner.

The

The 3d Battalion of Portuguese Chasseurs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, had also an Opportunity of shewing their Steadiness during this Movement of the advanced Guard, and the skirmishing of the Enemy which attended it.

The 1st Hussars had Five Men and Three Horses wounded, and the 16th Light Dragoons Three Horses killed.

Alverca, 11th July.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordship this Day I have received a Report that Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the Enemy Yesterday Evening. There was a large practicable Breach in the Place, and the Enemy had made Preparations for a Storm; when Marshal Ney having offered Terms of Capitulation, the Garrison surrendered.

The Enemy took up their Ground before this Place on the 26th April; they invested it completely on the 11th of June, and opened their Fire upon it on the 24th of June; and, adverting to the Nature and Position of the Place, to the Deficiency and Defects of its Works, to the Advantages which the Enemy had in their Attack upon it, and to the Numbers and formidable Equipment by which it was attacked, I consider the Defence of Ciudad Rodrigo to have been most honorable to the Governor Don Andres Hervasti, and its Garrison; and to have been equally creditable to the Arms of Spain with the celebrated Defence of other Places by which this Nation has been illustrated during the existing Contest for its Independence.

There was an Affair between our Picquets and those of the Enemy this Morning, in which the Enemy lost Two Officers and Thirty one Men, and Twenty-nine Horses Prisoners. We have had the Misfortune to lose Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, and Eight Men of the 14th Light Dragoons killed, and Twenty-three Men wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 4th, 1810.

No. XIV.

Downing Street, August 2, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart; dated Messina, July 11, 1810.

MY LORD,

Messina, June 11, 1810.

IT is with much Pleasure that I have the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship the within Report from Captain Reade, of the 27th Regiment, employed in the Command of the Flotilla of Gun-Boats attached to the Services of this Army, and I hope the vigilant Zeal and Activity of this Officer upon the present Occasion, in which an essential Service has been rendered, and the Gallantry of the Officers and Men under his Orders, and which was equally displayed by those of His Sicilian Majesty, will appear to your Lordship entitled to favourable Consideration.

I have, &c.

J. STUART.

SIR,

Messina, June 11, 1810.

IN consequence of a Report, received from the Faro Telegraph on the Evening of the 9th Instant, 1810. P that

that a Convoy of Enemy's Vessels were in Sight off Cape Vaticano, steering for Bagnara, I have the Honor to inform your Excellency, that I got the Flotilla under Weigh, assisted by Captain Robinson, Lieutenants Bass and Thaine, and stood direct for Bagnara, accompanied by a Division of His Sicilian Majesty's Flotilla, under the Direction of Captain Vatoli.

At Daylight the following Morning we fortunately fell in with the Enemy close to the Marisca, betwixt Bagnara and Palmi; we attacked them instantly, and I have great Satisfaction in saying that we succeeded in capturing Fourteen large Boats, Three of which are regular Gun-Boats, each carrying a Long Eighteen-Pounder; the Remainder are Store Boats, laden with Field Pieces, Ammunition, and Provisions; Eight Gun-Boats that were placed in front of Bagnara, at a Distance of One Hundred Yards from each other, for the Protection of the Boats that were drawn up on Shore, were sunk by the heavy and well-directed Fire of our Flotilla.

I beg to report the good Conduct of the Officers and Men, British and Sicilian; they behaved with a degree of Coolness that does them great Credit.

Our Loss is trifling, considering we were obliged to make the Attack within Grape-Shot Distance of Three Batteries; it consists in One Man wounded, and One Scampavia sunk, the Crew saved.

During the Engagement one of the Sicilian Gun-Boats, (which had got on Shore at the Faro Point early in the Morning,) in endeavouring to join us was attacked, off Scylla, by Three French Scampavias, and I am sorry to say was captured without the smallest Resistance.

The Convoy, which consisted of Four Gun-Boats and Forty Store-Boats, were Twenty-five Days from Naples. I have the Honour to be, &c.

T. READE,

Captain commanding Flotilla.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August 4, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Josef, off Toulon, June 3, 1810.

S I R,

I INCLOSE herewith for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Copy of a Letter from Captain Brenton of the Spartan, giving an Account of a very gallant Action fought by that Ship against a Squadron of the Enemy, in the Bay of Naples on the 3d Ultimo. Any Comment of mine upon this Occasion would be superfluous after the clear and distinct Account given by Captain Brenton of the Action, and the Manner in which he enticed the Enemy out; I have, however, to lament a severe Wound this gallant Officer has received by a Grape-Shot, though I trust not dangerously.

I have no Doubt their Lordships will duly appreciate the Conduct of Lieutenant Willes, First of the Spartan, who fought the Ship after Captain Brenton was wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

*Spartan, off the Bay of Naples,
May 3, 1810.*

S I R,

ON the 1st Instant His Majesty's Ships Spartan and Success chased the French Squadron, consisting of One Frigate of Forty-two Guns and Three Hundred and Fifty Men, One Corvette of Twenty-eight Guns and Two Hundred and Sixty Men, One Brig of Eight Guns and Ninety-eight Men, One Cutter of Ten Guns and Eighty Men; they succeeded in getting into the Mole of Naples, favoured by light and partial Breezes; as I was sensible they would never leave that Place of Refuge whilst

Two British Frigates were in the Bay, I directed Captain Ayscough to remain on my Rendezvous, from Five to Ten Leagues South West of the Island of Capri, continuing with the Spartan in the Bay of Naples.

At Daylight this Morning we had the Pleasure of seeing the Enemy's Squadron as before-mentioned, re-inforced by Eight Gun-Boats, standing towards us in a close Line. The Action began at Fifty-six Minutes after Seven with the Enemy's Frigate, exchanging Broadsides when within Pistol-Shot, passing along their Line and cutting off their Cutter and Gun-Boats from the Body of the Squadron. The Enemy was under the Necessity of wearing to renew his Junction, but was prevented by the Spartan taking her Station on their Weather Beam; a close and obstinate Contest ensued; light and variable Winds lead us near the Batteries of Baia; the Enemy's Frigate making all Sail to take Advantage of their Shelter. The crippled state of the Spartan not allowing her to follow, we bore up, raking the Frigate and Corvette as we passed them, and succeeded in cutting off the Brig. The Corvette, having lost her Foretop-Mast, effected her Escape with the Assistance of the Gun Boats; the latter had, during the Action, galled us excessively by laying on our Quarter, and the Severity of our Loss, having Ten killed and Nineteen wounded, may in some measure be attributed to this Circumstance.

I was myself wounded about the middle of the Action, which lasted Two Hours; but my Place was most ably supplied by Mr. Willes my First Lieutenant, whose Merit becomes more brilliant by every Opportunity he has of shewing it; he is without Exception one of the best and most gallant Officers I ever met with. To Lieutenants Baumgardt and Bourne I feel equally indebted for their exemplary Conduct and Gallantry.

Captain

Captain Horte of the Royal Engineers had been sent with me for the Purpose of reconnoitring the Enemy's Positions on the Coast. Upon this Occasion I requested him to take the Command of the Quarter-Deck Guns, foreseeing that the whole Attention of the First Lieutenant and myself would be required in manœuvring the Ship during the Variety of Service we were likely to expect. His Conduct was truly worthy of the Relationship he bears to my distinguished Friend Captain Horte of the Amphion.

The Intrepidity and Judgment of Mr. Slenner the Master was also very conspicuous. Nor must I forget Mr. Durin the Purser, who took Charge of a Division of Guns on the Main Deck in place of their Officer, absent in a Prize with Eighteen Men, (which reduced our Number to Two Hundred and Fifty-eight at the Commencement of the Action,) where he displayed the greatest Gallantry. The warmest Praise is also due to Lieutenants Fegan and Potterell of the Royal Marines, whose Conduct was truly deserving of Admiration.

The Warrant and Petty Officers and Ship's Company evinced a Degree of Enthusiasm that assured me of Success at the earliest Period of the Action.

To the light and fluctuating Winds, to the Enemy being so near their own Shores, which is lined with Batteries, they are indebted for the Safety of their whole Squadron, which at a greater Distance from the Shore I do not hesitate in saying must have fallen into our Hands.

Among the Killed we have to regret the Loss of Mr. Robson, the Master's Mate, a young Man of great Promise.

I inclose a List of the Killed and Wounded, and the Damages we have otherwise sustained.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. BRENTON.

P 3

List

List of Enemy's Ships, &c. engaged by His Majesty's Ship Spartan, in the Bay of Naples, on the 3d May 1810.

Ceres Frigate, of 42 Guns and 350 Men ; severely crippled, escaped under the Batteries.

Fame Corvette, of 28 Guns and 260 Men ; lost her Foretop Malt, and otherwise severely crippled.

Le Sparviere Brig, of 8 Guns and 98 Men ; taken.

Achilles Cutter, of 10 Guns and 80 Men ; escaped under the Batteries.

Eight Gun-Boats, each with 1 Twenty-four-Pounder and 40 Men ; ditto.

Recapitulation.

56 Guns and 1108 Men.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Spartan, J Brenton, Esq; Captain, in Action with a Squadron of the Enemy's Ships and Gun-Boats in the Bay of Naples, on the 3d May 1810.

Killed.

Mr W. Robson, Master's-Mate.

Archibald Taylor, Seaman,

Antonio del Brio, Seaman.

Timothy Ashton, Seaman.

John F. Rendeck, Seaman.

William Crese, Seaman.

David Marshall, Seaman.

John Kemp, Marine.

James Fuller, Marine.

John Dermon, Marine.

Total 10.

Wounded.

J. Brenton, Esq; Captain, severely.

David Johnson, Seaman, ditto.

William Torrie, Seaman, ditto.

Joseph Dennis, Seaman, ditto.

Thomas

Thomas Drinkwater, Marine, severely.
Richard Bearde, Marine, ditto.
James Conway, Seaman, dangerously.
Robert Brown, Seaman, ditto.
Henry Jameson, Seaman, amputated Thigh.
John Mahon, Marine, ditto Arm.
Thomas Anderfon, Seaman, slightly.
Henry Scully, Seaman, ditto.
Richard Willfon, Seaman, ditto.
Jnt. Smith (2), Seaman, ditto.
George Campbell, Seaman, ditto.
Mr. F. W. Willes, Lieutenant, ditto.
Mr. Rocasted, Marine, ditto.
Jnt. Roberts, Marine, ditto.
Tobias Donnell, Seaman, Contusion.
Hares Moobray, Seaman, ditto.
John Denton, Seaman, ditto.
Henry Leppy, Seaman, ditto.
Total, Killed and Wounded, 32.
(Signed) J. BRENTON.

Admiralty Office, August 4, 1810.

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton,
Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board
His Majesty's Ship the San Josef, 3d June 1810.*

S I R,

I HAVE great Satisfaction in transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying Copy of a Letter from Captain Eyre, together with the Inclosures to which it refers, detailing his Proceedings in an Attack by the Ships named in the Margin *, conjointly with a British Military Force under Brigadier-General Oswald, of Santa Maura, and the final Reduction of the Citadel and Island.

* Magnificent, Montagu, Belle Poule, Leonidas, and Imogen.

Much Skill, Bravery and Perseverance appear to have been displayed by Captain Eyre, the Captains, Officers and Men under his Orders; and an infinite deal of Credit due to all concerned in the Enterprize. I have the Honour to be, Sir, &c

(Signed) C. COTTON.

*Magnificent, at St Maura,
18th April 1810.*

SIR,

HAVING in my Letter to Lord Collingwood of the 8th of last Month stated the principal Reasons which induced General Oswald and myself to determine upon attacking the Enemy in the Island of St Maura, I have now the Satisfaction to inform you of the complete Success of our Expedition.

Immediately this Measure was resolved upon, I sailed from Cephalonia to collect the Squadron, and directed Captain Griffiths of the Leonidas to cruize to the Northward of St. Maura, in order to prevent any Supplies or Reinforcements being sent to Corfu, a Service which was most effectually performed.

On the 18th of March we were all assembled at Zante, but the Montagu in working into the Road, through the Ignorance of her Pilot, got upon a Shoal and knocked her Rudder off, by which unfortunate Accident she was prevented from accompanying us. The Troops which she was intended to take being divided amongst the other Ships, as also her Marines, under the Command of Captain Snow, and the General having done me the Honour to embark on board the Magnificent, I sailed with the Belle Poule, Imogen, Three Gun-Boats, and Five Transports, early on the Morning of the 21st, and arrived at St Maura the same Evening. I gave Directions to Captain Stephens of the Imogen to anchor as close to the Shore as possible, taking the Gun-Boats with him, in order to cover the Landing of the
Troops,

Troops, and to silence Two small Batteries which were situated near the Landing-Place.

The Disembarkation began at Daybreak the following Morning, and was very expeditiously effected under the immediate Direction of Captain Brisbane. The Marines belonging to the Magnificent, Montagu, and Belle Poule were landed at the same Time and attached to the Army. One of the Batteries fired at the Imogen, but upon a brisk Return being made from her and the Gun-Boats, the Enemy abandoned them, as he also did Two other Batteries which commanded the Entrance of a large Lake that extends to the Tower and Citadel.

The Citadel of St. Maura is situated upon a low, narrow Neck of Land, projecting into the Sea on the North East End of the Island, and though nearly surrounded by the Sea, is, from its embayed Position and Shallowness of the Water, unassailable by Ships. The Want of secure Anchorage on that Side the Island obliged me to place the Transports in a Port Six or Seven Miles from where the Operations were to be carried on. As soon as the Troops were landed they began their March towards the Town, which was given up without Opposition, and taken possession of by Colonel Lowe and a Body of Troops; another Division continued on its Route towards the Citadel. I thought it necessary to accompany the General in order to facilitate such Supplies and Co-operation from the Ships as the Circumstances of the Moment might make necessary. When we reached the Northern Shore, it was discovered that the Enemy had constructed Two strong Redoubts upon the Neck of Land, a considerable Distance in Advance of the Citadel, and which it was necessary to drive him from, before any Thing could be undertaken against the principal Work. A Battery of Two Guns, still further in Advance, the Enemy had been forced to abandon by a Detachment of Troops under the Command of Major Church.

Church. The Leonidas was then only a few Miles from the Shore, and the Weather being Fine it was judged a favourable Opportunity to make an immediate and joint Attack upon the first Redoubt. Captain Brisbane, who was with me, ever anxious to render himself of Use, volunteer'd to take any Orders to the Leonidas, and I therefore sent Directions by him to Captain Griffiths to anchor as near to the Redoubt as possible and cannonade it, which was executed with his usual Promptitude. The Troops, at the same Time, with the General at their Head, advanced under a very heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry to the Assault, drove the Enemy from its Entrenchments at the Point of the Bayonet, and followed him so close that he had not Time to rally at the Second Redoubt, but fled through it without stopping, and was pursued close to the Walls of the Citadel. The Acquisition of these Posts, which from that Moment we retained possession of, was of the greatest Importance to the future Operations.

Being myself wounded in the Head, I was under the Necessity, for a few Days, of giving up the Naval Arrangements to Captain Brisbane, to whose zealous Ardour, whatever Service he is employed upon, it is impossible for me to do sufficient Justice.

On the 25th, finding myself able to give all such Directions as could be necessary for the Service going forward, and that it was very essential to increase the Force on the Northern Side of the Island, I directed Captain Brisbane to proceed there in the Belle Poule, taking with him the Imogen and Gun-Boats,

Captain Stephens had been wounded in the Foot at the Storming of the Redoubts, but too zealous to allow it to interfere with his personal Exertions. I am sorry to say that he still suffers from it very considerably.

Ten of the Magnificent's Guns were landed, and
One

One Hundred and Fifty Seamen, under the Command of Lieutenant Attley, whose assiduous Attention and Activity in performing every Duty entrusted to him, the General speaks of in strong Terms of Approbation.

On the 30th the Montagu joined me. Captain Mowbray by the greatest Exertions had re-hung his Rudder at Zante, and lost not a Moment afterwards in following us. On her Arrival Two of her Lower-Deck Guns were landed, and One Hundred of her Seamen, to do Duty on Shore. I at the same Time directed Captain Mowbray to superintend all the Operations that were going forward, that no Assistance which the Ships could give might be omitted.

On the 7th of April I left the Transports under the Care of the Montagu, and proceeded to the opposite Side of the Island, where our Batteries opened the following Morning. The Seamen of the Magnificent, in consequence of the Ship going to Sea, were withdrawn from the Shore, and an additional Number sent from the Montagu, the whole being then under the Command of Lieutenant Lyons of that Ship.

The only Way that the Citadel could be approached with Cannon being by a narrow Neck of Land, and which is composed principally of a loose Gravel thrown up by the Sea, the Difficulties in erecting our Batteries had been very great, but the Ardour and Energies of the Soldiers and Sailors, animated in every Danger and every Fatigue by the continual Presence of General Oswald, rose in proportion as the Obstacles presented themselves.

Captains Brisbane and Griffiths, with the Masters of their Ships, took great Pains to sound about the Citadel, but it was found impracticable to carry the Ships nearer than a Mile. On the 5th the Kingsfisher joined from Malta, and Information having been received that the Enemy had made great Preparations at Corfu and Parga to throw in supplies to
St. Maura,

St. Maura, I directed Captain Tritton to keep under Weigh at a short Distance in the Offing, and Captain Stephens to anchor in the Imogen just out of Gun-shot of the Enemy's Works. The vigilant Attention paid by those Officers to that important Piece of Duty is highly creditable to them, and I believe not a Boat made its Way. The Citadel kept up a spirited Fire till the Night of the 15th, when a Detachment of Troops under the Command of Colonel Moor drove the Enemy from an advanced Entrenchment and lodged itself in their Place. A very heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry continued for many Hours, but the Enemy finding that the British Troops were immoveable, and that his own Men were picked off in the Embrazures, he sent a Flag of Truce to propose Terms of Capitulation. Captain Mowbray and Colonel Lowe were authorized by the General and myself to treat with the Governor, and in a short Time the Terms which I have the Honour to inclose were agreed upon, and that Night the Gates put into our Possession.

It is a great Pleasure to me, Sir, to represent to you the flattering Terms in which the General speaks of the uninterrupted good Conduct of the Seamen and Marines employed on Shore during this Siege, and which is so creditable to the Officers who were with them; and though the Part which the Ships could take, from the peculiar Situation of the Place, was very limited, yet I am sure you will readily believe, from the known Character of that Captain I had the Honour to have under my Command, that the greatest Zeal and Anxiety was shewn by them to do every Thing that was possible.

The Assistance I received from Captain Mowbray, and his unremitting Attention to every Piece of Duty that was going forward, demands my warmest Acknowledgments.

To Lieutenant Elphick, the First Lieutenant of the Magnificent, a very gallant and zealous Officer,
I am

I am much indebted for his Attention and Affiduity at a Time when I was unable to exert myself as usual ; and it would be Injustice if I omitted to mention the Readiness and Alacrity shewn by Lieutenant Buffell, Agent of Transports, in attending any Duty which was required of him, when the Lieutenants of the Magnificent were employed on Shore.

I transmit herewith the Capitulation signed by General Camus, as also Returns of the Artillery and Ordnance Stores, taken in the Citadel and advanced Batteries, and Lists of the Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ships under my Orders.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEO. EYRE.

To George Martin, Esq; Rear-Admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

A Return of Officers and Men belonging to His Majesty's Ships Magnificent, Montagu, Belle Poule, Leonidas, and Imogen, killed and wounded at the Siege of St. Maura, between the 21st of March and 16th April 1810.

Magnificent—3 killed, 9 wounded.

Montagu—4 killed, 21 wounded.

Belle Poule—6 wounded.

Leonidas—2 wounded.

Imogen—1 wounded.

Names of Officers and Men killed and wounded.

MAGNIFICENT.

Killed.

Bartholomew Murphy, Private Marine.

Charles Green, Private Marine.

John Doyle, Private Marine.

Wounded.

George Eyre, Captain, severely.

Joseph Allen, Marine, ditto.

Thomas

Thomas Webster, Marine, severely.
 Daniel Wilson, Marine, ditto.
 Robert Brown, Marine, slightly.
 Thomas Minshaw, Marine, ditto.
 John Bagot, Marine, ditto.
 George Wilson, Marine, ditto.
 Richard Benton, Marine, ditto.

MONTAGU.

Killed.

William Quinn, Quarter Master's-Mate.
 John Williams (2), Marine.
 Thomas Seager, Marine.
 Charles Gay, Marine.

Wounded:

W. H. Snowe, Captain Royal Marines, severely.
 James Jeffery, Landman, ditto.
 Thomas Lackey, Able Seaman, ditto.
 William Pickert: ff. Landman, slightly.
 Patrick Calaghan, ditto.
 William Cockham, Landman, severely.
 Samuel Adams, Landman, ditto.
 John Haggarty, Serjeant Marines, ditto.
 William Lowe, Private Marine, ditto.
 John Charles, Private Marine, ditto,
 Joseph Oply, Private Marine, ditto.
 William Brown, Private Marine, ditto.
 Daniel Hallacy, Private Marine, ditto.
 Samuel Logan, Corporal Marines, slightly.
 John Sowerby, Captain After Guard, ditto.
 Daniel Blake, Able Seaman, ditto.
 George Hutchinson, Quarter Master, ditto.
 William Ball, Landman, ditto.
 John Brown (1), Landman, ditto.
 William Stratton, Able Seaman, ditto.
 Henry Holman, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

BELLE POULE.

Wounded.

Arthur Morrison, 2d Lieutenant Royal Marines,
 slightly.

William

William Baker, Private Marine, severely.
James Hooper, Private Marine, ditto.
William Millard, Private Marine, slightly.
Nicholas Allard, Private Marine, ditto.
James Bowden (1), Private Marine, ditto.

LEONIDAS.

Wounded.

Vernon Lamphier, Third Lieutenant, slightly.
George Brown, Quarter-Master, severely, since dead.

IMOGEN.

Wounded.

William Stephens, Captain, severely.
(Signed) G. EYRE, Captain of His Majesty's
Ship Magnificent, and senior Officer
in the Ionian Sea.

Admiralty-Office, August 4, 1810.

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Sir Charles
Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated
on board His Majesty's Ship San Josef, off Toulon,
June 16, 1810.*

S I R,

I INCLOSE, for the Information of the Lords
Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Copy of a
Letter addressed to Sir Samuel Hood, from Cap-
tain Maxwell, giving an Account of an Attack
made on the Batteries at the Entrance of Agaye,
and the Capture of Four French Vessels, by the
Boats of the Alceste, on the 22nd Ultimo.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

C. COTTON.

*His Majesty's Ship Alceste, off Frejus
Bay, May 26, 1810.*

S I R,

I BEG leave to inform you, that having chased
several of the Enemy's Vessels into the Bay of Agaye,
which is protected by Two Batteries, one on each
Side

Side the Entrance, I determined, after a good Reconnoitre, to attempt carrying them by Storm, as their Height gave them too great an Advantage over the Ship.

On the Night of the 22d Two strong Parties were landed; and the one on the right of the Bay, having to march through a very thick Wood, to get in the Rear of the Fort, were attacked in the midst of it by one of the Enemy's Piquets, when the Marines, under the Command of Lieutenants Loyd and Hawkey, opened a Fire that very soon dislodged them, but, unfortunately, the Guide taking Advantage of the firing, went off and left the Party, which compelled Mr. Wilson, the Senior Lieutenant, to relinquish the Enterprize, and to re-embark the People, which, I am happy to say, he effected without the smallest Loss.

The Party on the left, under the Command of Mr. Henry Bell, the Master, were so fortunate as to get close in the Rear of their Battery undiscovered, which they attacked and carried in the most spirited Manner, spiked the Guns, Two Twenty-fours, broke their Carriages, destroyed the Magazines, and threw the shot into the Sea; but as the other Side had failed, were obliged to come off without any of the Vessels, which we continued to watch, and finding they would not move whilst we kept close in, I last Night sent the Barge and Yawl under Mr. Bell, accompanied by Mr. Day, Master's-Mate, and Mr. Adair, Midshipman, to lie in a little Cave we had discovered near the Harbour's Mouth, whilst the Ship stood some Distance in the Offing. The Frenchmen, though so noted for Cunning, swallowed the Bait, and came out this Morning quite boldly. You may conceive, Sir, their Astonishment, when our Two Boats, armed with a Twelve-Pound Caronade and Four-Pound Field-Piece, made their unexpected Appearance amongst them; they captured Four Feluccas, Two of which were armed, one with
Six

Six and the other Four Guns, besides small Arms; drove Two upon the Rocks, and the rest back into the Harbour, though completely exposed to the Fire of the Batteries, a great Number of Soldiers on the Beach, and Two Armed Vessels besides those taken, that were in the Convoy. Mr. Bell speaks in the highest Commendation of every one with him, and states that after he and Mr. Day had boarded and carried the Vessels, Mr. Adair, with only Two or Three Men in the Barge, made such excellent Use of the Carronade, that their Retreat was covered, and the Prizes brought out without a Man being hurt on our Side, which made their Success doubly gratifying.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL.

An Account of French Merchant Vessels captured in the Bay of Agaye by His Majesty's Ship Alceste, Murray Maxwell, Esq; Captain, May 26, 1810.

Santa Maria, of 6 Guns, 20 Men, and 90 Tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples; laden with Wax, Wire, Leather, &c.

Santa Maria, of 4 Guns, 20 Men, and 100 Tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples; laden with Wax, Wire, Leather, &c.

Porto Salno, of 4 Guns, 20 Men, and 100 Tons, from Marseilles, bound to Naples; laden with Wax, Wire, Leather, &c.

Notre Dame, of 12 Men and 80 Tons, from Marseilles, bound to Leghorn; laden with Wine.

San Josef, of 12 Men and 50 Tons, from Marseilles, bound to Genoa; laden with Hats, Casks, and Leather.

(Signed) M. MAXWELL, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, August 4, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ayscough, of His Majesty's Ship, the Success, addressed to Captain Wrenson, of the Spartan, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the 4th Instant, while running along the Coast of Calabria at 1 P.M. and abreast of Castiglione, I observed Three Vessels on the Beach, and Men loading them. I thought it an Object worth while to attempt their Destruction, as they appeared to me capable of carrying One Hundred and Fifty Men each; I immediately dispatched the Boats of this Ship (with Volunteers), under the Command of Mr. George Rose Sartorius, the Third Lieutenant, accompanied by the Boats of the *Espoir*, under the Command of Lieutenant Robert Oliver, the *Success* and *Espoir* covering their Landing.

I am sorry to say, that when about Musket-Shot from the Shore, Three Boats swamped, having struck on a sunken Reef, by which Misfortune Two Seamen belonging to the *Espoir* were drowned: all their Ammunition being wet, the Officers and Men swam to the Beach with Cutlasses in their Mouths, when the Enemy fired upon them from Two long Six-Pounders, and Four Wall-Pieces; they being secreted behind the Rocks, were not perceived until the Boats grounded.

The Enemy's Fire served only to increase the Zeal of the Party, and their Perseverance so intimidated the Enemy that they deserted their Guns, and retreated to the Houses which were near, keeping up a heavy Fire of Musketry from the Windows; but being also dislodged from them, they fled to the Mountains.

The Guns were spiked, Carriages destroyed, Two Vessels

Vessels set on Fire, their Cargoes (which consisted of Oil) stove, when they with Difficulty launched the Boats that were swamped, and returned on board.

Lieutenant Sartorius speaks in the highest Terms of all the Petty Officers, Seamen and Royal Marines under his Orders, particularly of the Conduct of Lieutenant Oliver, Mr. George Lewis Coates, Master's Mate of the *Espoir*, and Mr. Richard Peace, Master's Mate of this Ship. With Concern I enclose you a List of the Killed and Drowned.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN AYSCOUGH.

To Jahleel Brenton, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Spartan, and Senior Officer of a Squadron on the Coast of Calabria.

A Return of Vessels destroyed by the Boats of His Majesty's Ships Success and Espoir, between the 4th and 20th April 1810.

Two Settees, Names unknown, 100 Tons each; destroyed by Fire off Castiglione Beach; Cargo Oil. Santa Rosa Sloop, 60 Tons; scuttled off Ischia; Cargo Grass Rope.

A Sloop unknown, 60 Tons; scuttled off Ischia; Cargo Herrings.

(Signed) J. AYSCOUGH, Captain.

A Return of the Killed and Drowned in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships Success and Espoir, in Action with the Enemy, and setting Fire to Two of their Vessels near Castiglione, on the Coast of Calabria, on the 4th April 1810.

Success—William Newby, Private Marine, killed. *Espoir*, Philip Metz, Private Marine, killed; James Darley,

Darley, Landman, drowned; James Winkeworth,
Gunner's-Mate, ditto.

(Signed) J. AYSCOUGH, Captain of His
Majesty's Ship Success.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 4, 1810.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES COTTON has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; Reports of the following Captures made by Ships under his Command, viz.

Revanche French Schooner Privateer, of 8 Guns and 53 Men; taken on the 10th March, by the Eclair Sloop.

La Fortune French Letter of Marque, of 10 Guns and 53 Men; taken on the 30th March, by the Pomone.

Le General Ottavy French Brig Privateer, of 12 Guns and 50 Men; taken on the 19th April, by the Swallow.

La Stella di Napoleon Neapolitan Privateer, of 2 Guns and 40 Men; taken on the 8th May, by the Seahorse.

Du Guay Trouin French Schooner Privateer, of 5 Guns and 116 Men, taken on the 19th May, by the Unitè.

La Minerve French Corvette, pierced for 18 Guns, but only 2 mounted; taken on the 17th May, by the Bustard.

Jupiter Xebec of Genoa, of 8 Guns and 68 Men, taken on the 11th May, by the Boats of the Pomone.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 11th, 1810.

No. XV.

Downing-Street, August 11, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25, 1810.

THE Cavalry attached to General Craufurd's Advanced Guard remained in the Villages near the Fort of La Conception till the 21st Instant, when the Enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the Fort La Conception was destroyed.

From the 21st till Yesterday Morning, Brigadier-General Craufurd continued to occupy a Position near Almeida, with his Left within Eight Hundred Yards of the Fort, and his Right extending towards Junça. The Enemy attacked him in this Position Yesterday Morning, shortly after Daylight, with a very large Body of Infantry and Cavalry, and the Brigadier-General retired across the Bridge over the Coa.

In this Operation I am sorry to say that the Troops under his Command suffered considerable Loss.

1810.

R

The

The Enemy afterwards made Three Efforts to storm the Bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed.

I am informed that throughout this trying Day the commanding Officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th Regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, and all the Officers and Soldiers of these excellent Regiments distinguished themselves. In Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, who was killed, His Majesty has lost an able and deserving Officer.

Brigadier-General Craufurd has also noticed the Steadiness of the 3d Regiment of Portugese Chasseurs under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Elder.

Since Yesterday the Enemy have made no Movement.

Copy of General Craufurd's Report inclosed in Lord Wellington's Dispatch of the 25th July.

MY LORD, *Carvelhal, July 25, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to report to your Lordship, that Yesterday Morning the Enemy advanced to attack the Light Division with between Three and Four Thousand Cavalry, a considerable Number of Guns, and a large Body of Infantry. On the first Appearance of the Heads of their Columns, the Cavalry and Brigade of Artillery attached to the Division advanced to support the Picquets, and Captain Ross, with Four Guns, was for some Time engaged with those attached to the Enemy's Cavalry, which were of much larger Calibre.

As the immense Superiority of the Enemy's Force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the Fortress, upon the Right of which the Infantry of the Division was posted, having its Left in some Inclosures near the Windmill, about Eight Hundred Yards from the Place, and its Right to the Coa, in
a very

a very broken and extensive Position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the Passage of the Cavalry and Artillery through the long Defile leading to the Bridge. After this was effected, the Infantry retired by Degrees, and in as good Order as it is possible in Ground so extremely intricate. A Position close in front of the Bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give Time for the Troops which had passed to take up one behind the River: and the Bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest Gallantry, though I am sorry to say with considerable Loss, by the 43d and Part of the 95th Regiment. Towards the Afternoon the Firing ceased; and after it was dark, I withdrew the Troops from the Coa, and retired to this Place. The Troops behaved with the greatest Gallantry.

(Signed) R. CRAUFURD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

Those returned as Prisoners and Missing were taken in a Charge of the Enemy's Cavalry just after our Cavalry and Guns had began to retire.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

43d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hull, Captain E. Cameron, Lieutenant John Nison.
95th Foot—Lieutenant Donald M'Leod.

Wounded.

Staff—Lieutenant Shaw, 43d Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General R. Craufurd, slightly.
14th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Blatchford, severely.
1st Battalion of the 43d Regiment—Captains P. Dethon, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; Captain J. W. Hall, severely; Lieutenant George Johnstone, slightly; Lieutenant J. P. Hopkins, severely;
R 2

severely; Lieutenant Horatio Hancot, slightly; Lieutenants J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, Roger Frederick, severely.

52d ditto—Major Henry Ridewood, slightly; Captain R. Campbell, ditto.

95th ditto—Captains Jasper Creagh and Samuel Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st Lieutenant H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st Lieutenants Mathias Pratt, Peter Riley, Alexander Coane, and Thomas Smith, severely; 2d Lieutenant George Simmons, ditto.

Missing.

1st Battalion of the 95th Regiment—Lieutenant J. G. M'Culloch, taken Prisoner.

Return of the Number of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a Division of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in Action with the French Army near Almeida, on the 24th July 1810.

Head Quarters, Alverca, July 25, 1810.

Staff—1 Staff, wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery—2 Horses, killed; 2 Horses, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

14th Light Dragoons—1 Serjeant, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, 4 Horses, wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—3 Horses, wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 Horse, killed; 2 Rank and File, 3 Horses, wounded.

1st Battalion 43d Foot—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 13 Rank and File, killed; 4 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 8 Serjeants, 77 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 14 Rank and File, missing.

1st Battalion 52d Foot—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, wounded; 3 Rank and File, missing.

1st Bat-

1st Battalion 95th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 54 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 52 Rank and File, missing.

1st Battalion Portuguese Cassadoes—2 Rank and File, killed; 7 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File, missing.

3d ditto—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 23 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 29 Rank and File, 3 Horses, killed; 1 Staff, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 10 Serjeants, 164 Rank and File, 12 Horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 80 Rank and File, missing.

N. B. One Officer of the Portuguese Cassadoes wounded, Rank and Name not ascertained.

(Signed) C. STEWART,
Brig. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 4th,
1810.

No. XVI.

Admiralty-Office, September 4, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board the Ranger Transport, Table Bay, 30th of June 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to transmit herewith, for the Information of their Lordships, a Copy of a Letter addressed to me by Captain Lambert, of His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, with its Inclosures from Captain Willoughby, commanding His Majesty's Ship Nereide, containing an Account of an Enterprize successfully performed by him at Port Jacotel.

I have the Honour to be, &c. A. BERTIE.

His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, off the Mauritius, May 5, 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to transmit you a Letter that I this Day received, bearing Date the 1st Instant, from Captain Willoughby, of His Majesty's Ship Nereide, detailing an Account of a most gallant Enterprize performed by him at Port Jacotel, on the South East Coast of this Island; his Success, I
1810. S am

am happy to add, was crowned with inconsiderable Loss, considering the Force he had to contend with.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

H. LAMBERT.

Vice-Admiral Bertie, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Nereide,

May 1, 1810.

SIR,

ON reconnoitring the South East Coast upon this Date, I perceived at the Anchorage of Jacotel a Ship of about Four Hundred Tons, and as she lay within Pistol-Shot of the Two Batteries which commanded the Entrance and the Harbour I did not leave the Nereide until Twelve o'Clock A. M. and after much Difficulty found and entered (at Five) the narrow intricate Passage, and owing to low Water, the Surf half filling the Boats, I was in hopes of landing and falling in upon their left Battery without being discovered, but the Imperial Schooner L'Estafette, of Four Brass Guns and Fourteen Men, commanded by Ensign de Vaisseau Henry Chauvin, unfortunately laying at Anchor, so completely gave the Alarm, that by the Time the Boats grounded both Batteries and Two Field-Pieces were playing upon the only Spot we could land, and our Men no sooner formed upon the Beach than received by a heavy Fire of Musquetry. As every Officer knew before we landed what was to be done afterwards, the whole Party was instantly upon the run, and in Ten Minutes in Possession of the above Battery; having spiked the Guns we moved towards the Guard House, protected by Two Field-Pieces, Forty Troops of the 18th Regiment of the Line, Twenty-six Artillery, and a strong Party of Militia, the whole commanded by Lieutenant Rockman, of the 18th Regiment. This Party, while we were taking the Battery, had attacked and driven our Boats, with the Division left to protect them, into the Centre of the Harbour. Their opening Fire
upon

upon us was the Signal for charging, and, to my Astonishment, they instantly gave way with a Speed we could not equal; their Officer, who deserved to command better Soldiers, was taken Prisoner with his Two Field-Pieces.

Hitherto Twilight had hid our Force; full Day shewed to the Enemy the Nereide's small Band of Volunteers, consisting of Fifty Seamen, and the same Number of Marines; the strongest Battery in their Possession, and to gain which it was necessary to pass the River Jacotel, at the Foot of a high Hill, covered with Wood, and defended by the Commandant of the Savannah District, Colonel Etienne Colgard, Two Cannon, and a strong Body of Militia. Owing to the late heavy Rains, we found the River swelled, and Current so strong, that the tallest Men could scarcely wade, the short helped over, and more than Half the Party upon the Swim, and in the thick of Fire from the Enemy; but this Difficulty no sooner surmounted, (though not without the Loss of the greatest Part of our Ammunition,) than Three Cheers warned the Enemy to prepare for the Bayonet. The Jungle-Hill, Two Guns, Battery, and Colours were carried in Stile, and the Commandant, Colonel Colgard, taken Prisoner; nor do I think an Officer or Man of the Party, except myself, had an anxious Thought for the Result of this unequal Affair.

Having spiked the Guns and One Mortar, burnt and destroyed their Carriages, the Works, Magazines, &c. and embarked the Field-Pieces, some Naval and Military Stores, I was upon the Point of returning to the Ship, when the strong Party I had driven from the first Battery and Field-Pieces, appeared to have recovered from their Panic, re-assembled (strongly re-inforced by the Militia and Bourgeois Inhabitants of the Island) upon our Left, and as the Nereide's Attack of Jacotel was the first ever made upon any Point of the Isle of

France, and knowing its principal Defence consists in its Militia, I determined upon running some Risk of letting them know what they had to expect if their Island was ever attacked by a regular British Force. Moving towards them, they at the same Time advancing within Musket-Shot, they opened their Fire, and I instantly turned direct into the Country in an oblique Line to them, to get into their Rear, and if so, not to leave to the defeated Party the Resource of a Retreat; at first they halted and remained upon their Ground, but the Moment we began to move in quick Time, and they understood my Intention, than they again beat us in fair Running for more than a Mile into the Country. On returning to our Boats, we burnt the Signal-House, Flag-Staff, &c. a Mile from the Beach, and having founded well the Harbour, and done all I wished, I again embarked and returned to the Nereide.

I now beg you will allow me to express how highly I approve of the gallant and regular Conduct of every Officer and Man landed; indeed I feel myself under the greatest Obligation to the Seniors, Lieutenants Burn, Langhorne, and Deacon, and Lieutenant Cox, commanding the Marines, with Lieutenant Desbrisay under him. I have to regret my Return of Killed and Wounded.

The Loss of the Enemy could not be ascertained, nor do I know the Force opposed to us; but from every Information gained, and from the French Officers themselves, they declare that Six Hundred Men can reinforce the Batteries by Signal in an Hour. I remained on Shore Four Hours, in a clear Morning, and the Signal was flying the whole of the Time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. J. WILLOUGHBY.

Henry Lambert, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, and senior Officer off the Isle of France.

A Return

A Return of Killed and Wounded.

Thomas Knight, Marine, killed.

Lieutenant H. C. Deacon, slightly wounded.

John Bowers, Marine, dangerously wounded.

——— Howe, Corporal of Marines, slightly wounded.

Henry Palmer, Seaman, severely wounded.

Alexander Poulson, Seaman, ditto.

Henry Crawford, Seaman, ditto.

William Williams, Seaman, slightly wounded.

Admiralty-Office, September 4, 1810.

ADMIRAL SIR J. B. WARREN, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Halifax, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq; the Copy of a Letter which he had received from Captain E. Hawker, of His Majesty's Ship *Melampus*, giving an Account of his having, in Company with His Majesty's Sloop *Driver*, captured on the 28th of May last, a fine French Corvette Brig *Letter of Marque*, burthen Four Hundred Tons, with Ports for Twenty heavy Caronades, and a Complement of Seventy-four Men, her Name *La Fantome*; she had made Three Captures.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 18th,
1810.

No. XVII.

Downing-Street, September 18, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord Wellington, K. B. &c. &c. dated Celorico, 29th of August 1810.

THE Enemy opened their Fire upon Almeida late on Saturday Night or early on Sunday Morning, the 26th Instant, and I am concerned to add that they obtained Possession of the Place in the course of the Night of the 27th. I have no Intelligence, upon which I can rely, of the cause of its Surrender. An Explosion had been heard at our advanced Posts, and I observed on Monday that the Steeple of the Church was destroyed, and many Houses of the Town unroofed. I had a Telegraphic Communication with the Governor, but unfortunately the Weather did not allow of our using it on Sunday, or during a great Part of Monday, and when the Weather cleared on that Day it was obvious that the Governor was in Communication with the Enemy.

1810.

T

After

After I was certain of the Fall of the Place, I moved the Infantry of the Army again into the Valley of the Mondego, keeping a Division upon Guarda, and the Outposts of the Cavalry at Alverca. The Enemy attacked our Picquets twice Yesterday in the Morning but feebly, and they were repulsed; in the Afternoon, however, they obliged Sir Stapleton Cotten to draw in his Posts to this Side of Fraxedas. Captain Lygon, of the 16th Light Dragoons, was wounded in the Morning, and Two Men of the Royal Dragoons were wounded in the Afternoon.

A Picquet of the Regiment made a gallant and successful Charge upon a Party of the Enemy's Infantry and Cavalry, and took some Prisoners.

The second Corps under General Regnier has made no Movement of any Importance since I had the Honor of addressing your Lordship last. A Patrole, however, belonging to this Corps fell in with a Squadron of Dragoons, consisting of One Troop of the 13th British, and One Troop of the 4th Portuguese, belonging to Lieutenant-General Hill's Corps, under the Command of Captain White of the 13th, and the whole of them were taken, with the Exception of the Captain and one Man, who, I since understand, have been killed. I enclose the Copy of Brigadier-General Fane's Report to Lieutenant-General Hill of this Affair, which it appears was highly creditable to Captain White, and the allied Troops engaged.

No Movement has been made, and nothing of any Importance has occurred in Estremadura since I addressed your Lordship last.

In the North, the Enemy moved a small Body of Infantry and Cavalry on the 20th to Alcanegas; but General Silveira moved towards them from Braganza, and they immediately retired.

SIR, *Escalhos de Cima, August 22, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to report to you, that the Troop of the 13th Light Dragoons, and one of the 4th Portuguese Dragoons, forming the Squadron under the Command of Captain White, of the 13th, at Ladoera, this Morning fell in with a Patrole of the Enemy's Dragoons, consisting of One Captain, Two Subalterns, and about Sixty Men. Captain White fortunately succeeded in coming up with them, when he immediately charged and overturned them; and the Result has been, the Capture of Two Lieutenants, Three Serjeants, Six Corporals, One Trumpeter, and Fifty Privates, and about Fifty Horses. The Captain was also a Prisoner, but escaped during the Bustle on Foot.

I am happy to say, this has been performed without the Loss of a Man on our Side. Six of the Enemy are wounded. Captain White expresses his Obligation to Major Vigoreux, of the 38th Regiment, who was a Volunteer with him, and to the Alferes Pedro Raymundo di Oliviera, commanding the Portuguese Troop (which he states to have done its Duty extremely well, and to have shewn much Gallantry); and also to Lieutenant Turner, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to whose Activity and Courage he reports himself to be indebted for several of his Prisoners. I trust the whole will be considered to have merited the Approbation of the Commander in Chief.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lieutenant-General Hill.

H. FANE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 22d,
1810.

No. XVIII.

Admiralty-Office, September 22, 1810.

COPY of a Letter from Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship the Implacable, in Cadiz Bay, the 30th August 1810.

SIR, *Implacable, Cadiz Bay. Aug. 30, 1810.*

MY Dispatch, No. 15, will have informed their Lordships of the sailing of an Expedition from this Port on the Evening of the 22d; I have now the Honour to transmit the Copy of a Letter I have received from Captain George Cockburn, of this Ship, detailing the Particulars of a Descent and successful Attack made on a strong Corps of French Troops posted at the Town of Moguer. The Expedition returned into Cadiz Yesterday with a few Prisoners and some Volunteers for the Spanish Army, having driven the Enemy from Moguer and the adjoining Coast with considerable Loss, and about Forty killed and wounded on the Part of our Ally.

I have received, Sir, through His Majesty's Minister at this Place, the Copy of a Letter from His Excellency M. de Bardaxi, Secretary of State for Foreign

Foreign Affairs, strongly expressive of the Sentiments of Satisfaction and Gratitude felt by the Council of Regency at the able and distinguished Co-operation afforded General Lascey on the Expedition by Captain Cockburn, the Officers, and Seamen under his Command; and it becomes my Duty to mark in the strongest Manner how sensibly I feel the public Service has been benefitted by Captain Cockburn's able, cheerful, and zealous Services.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. G. KEATS.

His Majesty's Sloop Fasper, in Huelva River, August 25, 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that in pursuance to your Orders, I sailed from Cadiz on the Night of the 22d Current, with the Vessels and Boats you were pleased to place under my Command for the Purpose of co-operating with the Spanish Armament under the Orders of General Lascey. On the Night of the 23d, being about Four Leagues to the Southward of the Entrance of this River, I received Intimation from the General, that he wished to land without further Loss of Time on the Coast then abreast of us, as it would enable him to get to Moguer (where the French Army was supposed to be) considerably sooner than he could do by Water; the whole Fleet being accordingly directed to anchor as close to the Shore as they could with Safety, I began about Ten o'Clock to disembark the Troops, and the whole of them, as well as their Horses, &c. being safely landed, between One and Two o'Clock, the General commenced his March, keeping along the Beach, and being attended by Eleven of our Flat Boats, (under Lieutenant Westphal of the Implacable,) for the Purpose of transporting the Army across a large Branch of the River, which (after our Landing) we were informed, intersected the Way to Moguer, and

and extended a very considerable Distance into the Country. This Precaution having, however, prevented their being delayed in the slightest Degree, the Army got to Moguer (a Distance of Twenty-two Miles from the Point of Debarkation) about Eleven o'Clock Yesterday Morning, and the French Army being there (according to the Information), the Spaniards forgot their Fatigues, and proceeded immediately to attack them. The French not being prepared for such a Visit, were soon driven from the Town; but having collected and rallied in the Neighbourhood, they attempted to regain what they had lost, and in their Turn made several desperate Attacks on the Spanish advanced Line; but being worsted in every Attempt by the Valour and Steadiness of the Spanish Troops, they retreated at the Close of Day, and will, I fear, owing to their being principally Cavalry, succeed in getting to Seville. General Lascey will however, I believe, follow them as long as he sees any Chance of destroying them; and on his Return from pursuing them, will re-embark and return to Cadiz, or St. Lucar, as Circumstances may authorize.

The Loss of the Spaniards during Yesterday was but trifling; that of the French has not yet been ascertained; but I saw several of them lying dead on the Field, and about Twelve of them were taken Prisoners, who say they were about Eleven hundred strong.

The Cheerfulness with which the Spanish Troops bore the Fatigue of marching Twenty-two Miles, after being without Rest for Three successive Nights, and the Steadiness and Valour they displayed in the Action that ensued, has excited my highest Admiration, and made me more sanguine than ever in the Hope, that such People in such a Cause must be ultimately successful. The Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood also shew scarcely less Enthusiasm than the Army come to their Deliverance, and the Man-

ner in which they have greeted our Arrival amongst them sufficiently proves their Attachment to their legitimate Government, and their Detestation of the French Usurpation. I cannot, Sir, close this Account of the Transactions of the Spanish Army without paying my humble but sincere Tribute of Admiration of General Lascy, who has proved himself worthy of commanding such Men, and appears by his Coolness, Judgment, and active Bravery, to be peculiarly adapted for such Services as that on which he is now employed.

It is now, Sir, a pleasant Duty incumbent on me, to assure you that Nothing can exceed the good Conduct of the Officers and Men you have placed under my Orders; and I must beg leave particularly to mention to you the unremitted Assistance I have received from Captain Daniell of this Sloop, and from Lieutenant Westphal (1st of the Implacable), who by his Conduct on this Service has added to the many Claims he already has to my particular Notice and Recommendation.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. COCKBURN.

Sir R. G. Keats, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 25th,
1810.

No. XIX.

Admiralty-Office, September 25, 1810.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Diury, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Caroline, Madras Roads, April 22, 1810.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in consequence of His Majesty's Order in Council, and their Lordships' Directions to put the Island of Java and the Moluccas under the most rigid State of Blockade, I endeavoured to effect it with the few Ships that could be spared from India: but finding it impossible to cover such an Extent of Coast, so as to answer the Purpose of annoying or distressing the Enemy to any Extent, I judged it would best be done, by seizing upon the principal Settlement in the Eastern Islands, securing their Shipping and valuable Crops of the Moluccas, and thereby fulfilling the Intention of the Blockade in a

1810.

U

great

great Degree, and at the least Risk to the commercial and political Interests of India. This Object is materially promoted by the taking and destroying Seven of the Enemy's Corvettes in the Java and Molucca Seas, as well as other Shipping to some Extent within these Six Months.

I selected Captains Tucker, Montagu, and Spencer, commanding the Ships and Vessels named in the Margin *, to execute this Service. The Squadron being very deficient of Marines, I requested the Supreme Government to lend the Service of Two Companies from one of the Native Regiments, which was immediately attended to, and they embarked on board the Dover and Cornwallis accordingly.

Captain Tucker has executed this Service with Courage and sound Judgment; and as the inclosed Letters upon the Subject convey their own Comment and Commendation, any Praise of mine upon the Conduct of those distinguished Officers and Men would indeed be gilding refined Gold; their Lordships know well how to appreciate it.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. O. DRURY.

John Wilson Croker, Esq; Admiralty.

*Government-House, Castle New Victoria,
Amboyna, Feb. 20, 1810.*

SIR, SINCE my Letter of the 8th Instant, acquainting your Excellency with the Capture of the Dutch Brigs of War Rembang and Hope, by His Majesty's Ship Dover under my Command, off the Island of Amboyna, the Services of the Force under my Orders, and the Capture of the said Island, require that I should enter into a Detail thereof.

I have therefore to inform your Excellency, that being joined on the 9th by His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, and a Dutch Sloop of War (the Mandarin), which she had taken, I proceeded imme-

* Dover, Cornwallis, and Samarang.

diately up the Harbour of Amboyna, and anchored in Lahha Bay, from whence we were enabled to examine tolerably well the numerous Batteries erected since the English restored the Island in 1803, on the different Heights commanding the Fort and Anchorage of Victoria, as well as the Anchorage of Portuguese Bay.

These Anchorages are also further protected by the Fort of Victoria, the Sea-Face of which is extremely strong, a Battery close on the Beach, well to the right of the Fort, mounting Four Twelve-Pounders, One Eight-Pounder, Two Six-Pounders, and One Brass Thirty-two-Pounder, and a heavy Battery built upon Piles far out in the Sea, mounting Nine Twelve-Pounders (Iron), and One Brass Thirty-two Pounder.

On the Morning of the 16th the Plan of Attack was determined upon, in Consultation with Captains Montagu and Spencer of the Royal Navy, Captain Major Henry Court of the Honourable the East India Company's Coast Artillery, commanding the Troops, and Captains Philips and Forbes of the Madras European Regiment.

The Arrangements for the Attack were, that Four Hundred Men, selected as per Margin *, under the Command of Captain Court, should be landed a little to the right of Portuguese Bay, and advance immediately to the Attack of the Batteries on the Heights commanding that Anchorage, as well as the Town and Fort of Victoria, and that at the same Time the Ships should commence their Attack on the Fort and such Batteries as they could be brought to bear upon; about Two P. M. the Boats being all out and every Thing in Readiness for landing the Party selected for that Service, the Ships were got under weigh, and stood across the Bay, with the apparent Intention of working out to Sea; but by

* 176 Troops; Seamen and Marines of the Dover, 85; Seamen and Marines of the Cornwallis, 105; Seamen and Marines of the Samarang, 35.—Total 401, including Officers.

keeping the Sails lifting and other Manœuvres we contrived to drift in towards the Spot fixed upon for a Landing, at the same Time keeping the Boats on the opposite Side of the Ship, so as not to be perceived by the Enemy.

Upon a nearer Approach the preparative Signal was made to bear up and sail large, the Ships bore up together with a fine Breeze, and passing within Cable's Length of the Landing-Place, slipped all the Boats at the same Moment per Signal. The Troops, Seamen and Marines, were instantly landed, and formed agreeably to the Directions issued by Captain Court, to whose Report of their further Proceedings I beg Leave to refer your Excellency.

The Ships immediately commenced an Attack upon the Fort and surrounding Batteries, which was continued without Intermision for Two Hours and a Half, by which Time, having drifted very close in, exposed to an extreme heavy Fire, particularly from the Heights on the Left of the Town, with red hot Shot, and the Object of the Attack being accomplished by the unexampled Intrepidity of the Troops, Seamen and Marines, in storming, and gaining Possession of the Heights commanding Portuguese Bay, I took advantage of a Spirt of Wind off the Land, and ordered the Ships to anchor there.

During the Night Forty Men were landed from the Samarang, and Two Field Pieces from the Dover, under the Direction of Captain Spencer, who volunteered on this Occasion, and succeeded in getting the Guns up the Heights, over a very heavy and difficult Ground.

Daylight on the 17th shewed the very great Advantage obtained over the Enemy in the Attack of the preceding Day, as he had abandoned in the Night the Battery on the Beach, as well as the Water Battery, both of which being very low, had much annoyed the Shipping. Shortly after some Shells were thrown from the Fort at our Positions

on the Heights, without doing any Injury, while the Shot from our Batteries in return, were seen to have considerable Effect.

This decided Superiority, and the Ships being ready to advance again, induced me after landing, and examining with Captain Court the Strength of our Positions, to send in a Summons, a Copy of which is annexed, and in consequence, Terms were submitted by the Commandant of Amboyna, for the Surrender of the Island, and after some Alteration the Articles of Capitulation accompanying were agreed to.

Accordingly at Nine o'Clock on the Morning of the Nineteenth, the Force originally landed under Captain Court, marched in and took Possession of Fort Victoria for His Majesty, (the Enemy having previously laid down their Arms on the Esplanade,) when the British Union was hoisted under a Royal Salute from the Fort and Shipping.

I beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on the Acquisition of this important Colony, defended by One Hundred and Thirty Europeans, and upwards of One Thousand Javaneſe and Madureſe Troops, excluſive of the Officers and Crews of Three Veſſels ſunk in the Inner Harbour, many of which are Europeans, amounting to Two Hundred and Twenty Men, aided by the Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers, who were ſtationed in the Batteries on this very formidable Line of Defence, as will appear by the Return made thereon.

I truſt it will appear, that the characteriſtic Coolneſs and Bravery of the Britiſh Soldiers and Seamen, have ſeldom ſhone forth with greater Luſtre than on this Occaſion, in the intrepid Conduſt diſplayed by the Handful of brave Men, which I have had the Honour and good Fortune to command.

It now remains for me to perform that pleaſing but difficult Part of my Duty, the Endeavour to do

Justice to the Merits of the Officers and Men employed on this Service.

By Captain Court's Report (to whose Judgment, and the very able Disposition of the Force under his Orders, is to be attributed, in a great Measure, the early Surrender of the Island,) your Excellency will perceive the high Terms that distinguish every Individual, and in which Encomiums, so justly bestowed, I most heartily concur.

I must not omit to mention the very essential Assistance rendered the Expedition by that able Officer Captain Phillips, from his local Knowledge, and being complete Master of the Malay Language; for his Readiness in rendering that Assistance on all Occasions, I feel myself much indebted to him.

To Captains Montagu and Spencer, their Officers and Crews, the greatest Praise is due, for the able Support afforded by them in the Attack on the Fort and Batteries, where a difficult Navigation, with baffling Winds and strong Currents, required the greatest Judgment in the Management of the Ships.

Captain Montagu speaks highly of the Assistance he received from Lieutenant Peachy (First Lieutenant), Mr. Garland Master, and Mr. Scott the Purser, the only Officers left on board the Cornwallis.

Captain Spencer also mentions, in the most handsome Manner, the Aid he received from his First Lieutenant Mr. Dabine; and I beg to recommend to your Excellency's Notice Lieutenant Inledon, First of the Dover, from whom I have received the greatest Support throughout the whole of this Service, particularly so on the Day of Action, when the other Lieutenants were absent from the Ship. The Conduct of Mr. Morgan, the Master, also meets my Approbation.

It fell to the Lot of Mr. Palmer the Purser (who volunteered on this Occasion,) to command the
Main-

Main-Deck, in consequence of the Absence of the other Officers; to him I am particularly indebted for his Aid on this Occasion, as well as on many others, whenever he thought his Services might be useful.

The Warrant and Petty Officers, and that Part of the Ship's Company remaining on board, are entitled to my warmest Commendation, for a Conduct every Way worthy the established Character of British Seamen. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.
W. O'Brien Drury, Rear-Admiral of the Red,
Ec. Ec. Ec. East Indies.

To Captain Edward Tucker, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Ships, and the Forces employed on the Expedition to the Eastward.

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to report to you by this, the earliest Opportunity afforded me, the Operations of the Troops and Seamen employed under my Command, in the Attack upon the Enemy's Out Posts on the 16th Instant.

The Force destined for this Service, composed of the Number of Men named in the Margin *, having landed about Two o'Clock P. M. agreeably to your Orders, and being formed, according to Instructions I had previously given, the advanced Party under Captain Phillips, consisting of Thirty Rank and File of the 2d Battalion of Artillery under Lieutenant Stewart, the Detachment of Royal Marines from His Majesty's Ship *Dover* under Lieutenant Higginson, and a Detachment of one Company of the

* Detachment of Artillery, 46; Madras European Regiment, 130; Seamen and Marines from the *Dover*, 85; Seamen and Marines from the *Cornwallis*, 105; Seamen from His Majesty's Ship *Samarang*, 35.—Total of all Descriptions, including Officers, 401.

Madras European Regiment, with a Party of Seamen from His Majesty's Ship *Dover*, under Lieutenant Jeffries, in all about One Hundred and Eighty Men, was directed to attack the Battery at Wannetoo, situated on the Top of a small Hill, of a most commanding Height and Position, and defended by Five Iron Twelve-Pounders, Two Iron Eight-Pounders, Two Iron Six-Pounders, and Two Five and an Half Inch Brass Howitzers.

This, the most advanced Post of the Enemy, and commanding the Shore at Portuguese Bay, was attacked with that Gallantry, Promptitude, and Judgment which were to be expected from the Exertions and Talents of that distinguished Officer Captain Phillips, of the Madras European Regiment, and was immediately carried, notwithstanding the determined Opposition of the Enemy, who had Two Officers killed and one desperately wounded after the Entrance of our Party into the Battery.

Under the able Directions of Lieutenant Duncan Stewart (who, though wounded, continued at his Post) three of the Guns were immediately brought to bear upon the Enemy in his Retreat, and subsequently upon the Enemy's Post at Batter Gantong, which had opened a Fire upon our Troops at Wannetoo on their taking Possession thereof.

With the remaining Force * I proceeded along the Heights to turn the Enemy's Position at Batter Gantong, situated about One Thousand Five Hundred Yards distant from, and nearly on the same Level with that at Wannetoo, and which commanded the Town of Amboyna and Fort Victoria. This Party endured with the greatest Spirit and Patience

* One Company of the Madras European Regiment, Captain Forbes; the Seamen and Marines from His Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*; the Seamen from the *Samarang*; 15 Artillery-Men.—This Body was under the immediate Orders of Captain Forbes, who fulfilled the Duties of this Charge to my greatest Satisfaction,

a most fatiguing and troublesome March, ascending and descending Hills over which there was no Road, and many of them so extremely steep as to require the Assistance of the Bushes for the Men to get up and down by. Their Toils were, however, rewarded by our reaching, a little after Sunset, an Eminence which effectually commanded the Enemy, and by the Satisfaction we experienced on finding that we had pursued the only Mode of Attack against this Post (so strong by the Nature of the Ground) which admitted a Probability of Success, otherwise than by a great Sacrifice of Lives.

The Enemy, who was collected in some Numbers, retired immediately we were perceived on the Heights above them, and we entered the Battery without Opposition, where we found Four Iron Twelve-Pounders, and One Iron Nine-Pounder.

The Consequences of our Successes in obtaining Possession of Wannetoo and Batter Gantong, were observed by the Desertion, on the Part of the Enemy, of Two Batteries which had annoyed the Ships, and which became exposed to our commanding Fire. One of them, called the Wogoo Battery, is situated on the Shore. The other is erected upon Piles, some Distance in the Sea; they were both well calculated for Defence against a naval Attack, and were covered by a very thick Parapet. The Ordnance found in them are expressed in the Margin*.

During the Night of the 16th Instant, Two Twelve Pounders and One Nine-Pounder were relieved of the Spikes, in the Batter Gantong Battery, which on the following Day were brought to fire on the Fort. The Enemy returned our Fire

* Wogoo Battery—4 Iron Twelve-Pounders; 1 ditto Eight-Pounder; 2 ditto Six-Pounders; and 1 Brass Thirty-two-Pounder Carronade.

Battery in the Sea—9 Iron Twelve-Pounders and 1 Brass Thirty-two-Pounder Carronade.

(which

(which continued until your Summons for the Surrender of the Town) with Shells, but without Effect.

Our Loss * in obtaining our Advantages was trifling, in comparison with the Importance of their Consequences, and considering the Obstacles the Troops had to surmount.

In expressing my Sentiments of the Conduct of the Officers and Men employed on this Occasion, I cannot speak too highly of their Exertions; to which and the formidable Fire, the Enemy had experienced from the Ships, must be attributed the early Surrender of this important Colony.

I have already I hope done Justice to the military Conduct of Captain Phillips, to whom I am likewise under the greatest Obligations for his Advice. You are aware, Sir, how much the Service is indebted to that Officer for the very important Assistance derived from his Knowledge of the Malay Language.

To Captain Forbes of the Madras European Regiment, I owe every Acknowledgement for the Benefit of his Judgement and his Advice.

Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, attached to the Artillery, to whose Lot it fell to head the Party against Wannetoo, acted most nobly up to his Station. He was the First that entered the Battery, and gave the Dutch Officers an Opportunity to surrender, which generous Offer was on their Part declined. He continued to perform his Duty throughout the Service, notwithstanding a severe Cut he received in the Hand.

Lieutenant Jeffries of the Royal Navy received a Concussion in the Breast, from a spent Grape Shot,

* 1 Corporal of Marines belonging to the Samarang, 2 Privates of the Madras European Regiment, and 1 Seaman of the Dover, killed; 1 Lieutenant and 1 Corporal of the 2d Detachment of the British Artillery, 4 Privates of the Madras European Regiment, and 4 Seamen of the Dover, wounded.

but I am happy to say, the Service was at no Period deprived of his valuable Assistance.

It is but Justice due to the Royal Marines, Troops and Seamen, to make known to you, the Steadiness with which they advanced against Wannetoo, under a heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry, not a Shot was fired until they reached the Breastwork of the Battery. Such a Testimony of their Valour and Conduct, while highly honourable to the Royal Marines and Troops, must reflect more than ordinary Credit upon the Seamen.

The Capitulation of the Town has prevented the further Necessity of the Troops and Seamen displaying that Valour and Steadiness which had been conspicuous in every Part of their Conduct throughout this Service, and which their undiminished Ardour gave every Reason to conclude, would have been attended with similar Success, although opposed to the more formidable Defences of Battameera and Gillala.

I have herewith the Honour to enclose a Return of Ordnance mounted on the Cattle of Victoria, and on the several Batteries to the Right and Left thereof. The Return of Stores is too voluminous to enable me at present to transmit you.

(Signed) M. H. COURT, Captain commanding the Troops employed on the Expedition to the Eastward.

Fort Victoria, 27th February 1810.

*To L'Heiinkelugt, Esq; Governor of the Moluccas at
S I R, Amboyna.*

THE very decided Advantages already gained by the British Forces, in having now the complete Possession of Four of your principal Batteries, with a great Force, an abundant Supply of Ammunition and Provisions, and a Situation from which I can
destroy

destroy your Town and Fort, Motives of Humanity induce me to wish to spare the Effusion of Blood, and Destruction of private Property, that must ensue in the Event of a regular Siege.

I therefore demand that you surrender the Island of Amboyna to the Forces of His Britannic Majesty under my Command, and entreat you to surrender it without Delay.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Dover, off
Fort Victoria, February 17, 1810.*

J. P. F. Filtz, Colonel Adjutant-General and Commander in Chief at the Moluccas, to Edward Tucker, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Dover, and commanding the British Forces at present in the Roads of Amboyna.

S I R,

THE Concurrence of unfavourable Events, added to the Infidelity and treacherous Conduct of the Amboynese Inhabitants, who in return for the Benefits so lately bestowed upon them, nevertheless exhibit a determined Enmity to the Dutch Nation, induce me, to prevent other Distresses, and the further Effusion of Blood, (although not yet deprived of all further Means of Defence,) to avail myself of the Advantage which a Capitulation affords. I have therefore the Honour to annex the accompanying Articles of Capitulation, in the Confidence that they will be considered conformable to the Sentiments of a military Heart, and will be accordingly agreed to. In that hope,

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. F. FILTZ.

*Amboyna, in the Castle New Victoria,
17th February 1810.*

ARTI-

ARTICLES *proposed by Jean Phillipe Francis Filtz. Colonel Adjutant-General to His Excellency the Marshal and Governor-General Daendels, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the King of Holland employed at the Moluccas, for the Surrender of the Island of Amboyna to His Britannic Majesty's Forces now before the Place.*

Art. I. THE Garrison of Amboyna to march out with all Military Honours, with Field-Pieces loaded, Matches lighted, and Colours flying.

The Officers to retain their Swords, and to be subsisted up to the Day of their Departure.

On quitting the Castle of Amboyna, the Officers and Soldiers are to be accommodated with Habitations at the Expence of the British Government, and their Rations are to be continued to them, until the setting in of the Eastern Monsoon, when they are to be conveyed to the Island of Java, at the Expence of the British Government.

The Javanese and Madurese are to be permitted at their Departure to have their Creeses returned to them.

Such Officers, and others who may be established on the Island, shall not be required to quit it, giving their Parole of Honour not to serve against the British Government during the present War.

Answer—Granted. The Troops laying down their Arms on the Esplanade.

Art. II. All Persons in civil Employ shall be permitted to return to the Island of Java, at the Expence of the British Government, or at their own Desire with their own Expence.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. The English Government insures Security to all Persons during their Residence on the Island.

Answer—Granted.

Art. IV. The Garrison and civil Servants shall be

be

be paid their Allowances respectively up to the Day of their Surrender.

Answer—Granted.

Art. V. The private Property of every Person, civil, military, or Inhabitants, shall be freely and securely protected by the British Government, and which, on their Departure from the Island, they shall be permitted to carry with them.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. The Paper Money at present in Circulation shall bear the same Value as hitherto it has borne.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VII. The Money and Effects of Colleges of Orphans, the Yacouse Poor, Church and Lepers, and others of the same Description, shall be secured to them, and the Money due by the Dutch Government to them shall be paid from the Treasury Chest.

Answer—The Property of the several Colleges shall be protected. All claims on the Dutch Government shall be attended to.

Art. VIII. In like Manner the Loans and Assignations of the several Servants and Inhabitants to the Dutch Government, amounting to the Sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars, shall be paid out of the Treasury Chest, otherwise several Individuals will become destitute and ruined.

Answer—The well-known Liberality of the British Character shall not be forfeited on this Occasion, the Claim therefore contained in this Article will be paid as far as the Dollars found in the Treasury Chest will admit.

Art. IX. The Vessels with their Cargoes now lying in the Harbour of Amboyna, or others that may be at Sea belonging to the Inhabitants of Amboyna, shall not be confiscated.

Answer—All Vessels at present in the Harbour must become Prize to His Britannic Majesty's Ships,
but

but upon sufficient Proof being produced that they are bonâ fide the Property of Individuals (Inhabitants of Amboyna) they will be restored. All Vessels that may arrive under Dutch Colours must abide the Decision of the Laws established on this Head.

Art. X. The several Colleges shall be continued on the same Footing as hitherto, and their Rights over every Person without Exception, who have served under the Dutch Government, shall be continued according to the Dutch Laws.

Answer—Granted until His Britannic Majesty's Pleasure be known.

Art. XI. The Money and Effects belonging to the Dutch Government, shall be delivered over to the British Crown, by a Commission named on both Sides.

All the Public and Secret Government Papers shall be surrendered in the same Manner; nevertheless it shall be permitted (if such be deemed necessary) that authentic Copies be taken of the Papers, serving for the Responsibility of the Prefect Heuke-lugt, and the Colonial Commandant in Chief Filtz.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XII. The Vendu Masters shall be maintained in their Demands upon the out-standing Debts of Vendu Monies, with the Rights of Preference in Parate of Execution, which is competent to them.

Answer—Answered in the Tenth Article, (viz.) that the Dutch Laws shall exist.

Art. XIII. Every Notary Paper, and each Notary Act and Instrument, shall be maintained and honoured.

Answer—Answered as above.

Art. XIV. The Officers and Equipage of the Mandarin, Rembang, and Hope, shall be delivered up, and considered in like Manner with the Officers of Amboyna.

Answer—Refused. But, the Officers will be permitted to go on Shore on their Parole of Honour,
not

not to serve until exchanged; and their Property shall be protected. They will also be allowed to go to Java on their Parole, if not contrary to our Marine Laws, regarding the Condemnation of Prizes.

Art. XV. The State Prisoners which are here, shall be transported to Banda or Batavia, in a Cartel Ship, with their families, direct at the Expence of the Marshal.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XVI. In consequence of an Order from Batavia to diminish the Weight of the Copper Money, there has been received from several Chinese Inhabitants about Three or Four Hundred Dollars, this Money is lying in the Treasury Chest, not yet exchanged, and is to be repaid to the Owners.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XVII. The former Governor of Banda, being here, under a civil Arrest, by Order of his Excellency the Marshal, and on his Way to Batavia to answer for his Conduct, it is requested that he shall quit the Island with the Garrison.

Answer—Granted.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER, Captain of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Dover, Senior Officer, and commanding the British Forces at Amboyna.

(Signed) M. H. COURT, Captain commanding the Troops.

(Signed) J. P. F. FILTZ, Colonel, Adjutant General, Commandant in Chief of the Troops of His Majesty the King of Holland, here.

Return of mounted Ordnance on the Fortification of Fort Victoria, and on the Batteries on the Heights to the Right and Left thereof.

Fort Victoria.

Brafs.

- 2 Twenty-four-Pounders, 2 Eight-Pounders, 2 Four-Pounders, 14 One-Pounders, 1 Three-Quarter-Pounder, 14 One-Half-Pounders, 3 Seven-Inch Mortars, 3 Five-Inch ditto, 3 Four-Inch ditto.

Iron.

- 2 Twenty-four-Pounders, 10 Eighteen-Pounders, 28 Twelve-Pounders, 24 Eight-Pounders, 7 Six-Pounders, 3 Three-Pounders, 11 Two-Pounders.

To the Left of Fort Victoria.

Brafs.

- 2 Thirty-two Pounder Carronades, 2 Six-Inch Mortars.

Iron.

- 22 Twelve-Pounders, 2 Eight-Pounders, 9 Six-Pounders, 2 Three-Pounders, 2 Two-Pounders.

To the Right of Fort Victoria.

Brafs.

- 2 Thirty-six-Pounders, 5 Three-Pounders, 4 Six-Inch Mortars, 3 Four-Inch Howitzers.

Iron.

- 2 Twenty-four-Pounders, 11 Twelve-Pounders, 8 Eight-Pounders, 4 Six-Pounders, 4 Three-Pounders, 2 Two-Pounders.

Total—215.

Dismounted Iron Guns.

- 4 Eight-Pounders, 2 Six-Pounders, 12 Two-Pounders.

Total—18.

(Signed)

M. H. COURT,
Captain commanding the Troops.

1810.

X

His

His Majesty's Ship Dover, Amboyna
 SIR, March 1, 1810.

I HAVE the Pleasure to acquaint your Excellency, that since my Letter of the 20th Ultimo, the valuable Islands of Saparoua, Harouka, and Nassolaut, as well as those of Bouro and Manippa, have surrendered to His Majesty's Forces under my Command. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. TUCKER.

To his Excellency W. O. Drury, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Caroline, in Madras Roads, April 22, 1810.

SIR,

INCLOSED I beg Leave to transmit you for the Information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Return of the Vessels of War and Merchantmen captured and destroyed by the Blockading Squadron on the Coast of Java and the Moluccas, under the Command of Captain Tucker, of His Majesty's Ship Dover, between the 8th of December 1809, and the 5th of March 1810.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. O. DRURY.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Dover, Amboyna Roads, March 5th, 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inclose to your Excellency Returns of the Vessels captured, detained or destroyed by His Majesty's Ships under my Command between the 8th December 1809 and the Date hereof. I am, &c.

EDWARD TUCKER.

William O'Brien Drury, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.

Return

Return of Vessels of War captured by His Majesty's Ships under my Orders between the 8th of December, 1809, and 5th of March, 1810.

Dutch Ship Mandarine, Captain Besman, of 16 Guns and 66 Men, captured February 3, 1810, by His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis.

Dutch Brig Rembang, Captain O. H. De Werthfs, of 18 Guns and 100 Men, captured February 6, 1810, by the Dover.

Dutch Brig Hope, Captain J. Lu Cardie, of 10 Guns and 68 Men, captured February 6, 1810, by the Dover.

Dutch Brig Mandurese, Captain Guasteranus, of 12 Guns, sunk February 19, 1810, in the Inner Harbour of Amboyna, and raised since that Island surrendered.

Dutch Cutter, Lieutenant Haam, of Twelve Guns, sunk as above.

Dutch Cutter San Pan, Lieutenant Dickkert, of 10 Guns, sunk as above.

The Officers and Crews of the Three last-mentioned Vessels, amounting to 220 Men, serving on Shore in the Fort.

Dutch Brig Margareta Louisa, Captain De Ruiter, of 8 Guns (pierced for 14) and 40 Men, captured March 2, 1810, by the Boats of the Cornwallis, under Lieutenant Peachy.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

Abstract.

7 Vessels of War of various Descriptions, 42 Government Supply Vessels of various Descriptions, 3 Neutrals.

Total of every Description—52.

(Signed)

E. T.

His Majesty's Ship Caroline, in Madras Roads, the 23d April, 1810.

SIR,

MY Letter of Yesterday inclosed, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Return of Vessels of War and Merchantmen captured and destroyed by the Blockading Squadron employed on the Coast of Java and the Moluccas, under the Command of Captain Tucker, of His Majesty's Ship Dover; and I now beg Leave to transmit Copies of the several Letters, detailing the Circumstances under which those Events took place.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. O. DRURY.

John Wilson Croker, Esq; Admiralty.

His Majesty's Ship Dover, off Batavia, December 11, 1809.

SINCE the 8th, the Dover's Boats have captured the following Dutch Vessels:

A Prow, of 2 Guns and 10 Men.

Ditto, of 2 Guns and 12 Men.

Ditto, of 4 Guns and 12 Men.

Ditto, of 3 Guns and 11 Men.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

William O'Brien Drury, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c. East Indies.

His Majesty's Ship Dover, Coast of Java, January 22, 1810.

SIR,

SINCE my last to your Excellency, dated off Batavia, 11th December 1809, I have captured, in His Majesty's Ship Dover under my Command, the following Dutch Vessels.

A Prow, of 3 Guns and 10 Men.

Ditto, of 3 Guns and 12 Men.

Ditto, of 1 Gun and 7 Men.

A Prow,

- A Prow, of 1 Gun and 6 Men.
Ditto, of 2 Guns and 9 Men.
Ditto, of 2 Guns and 8 Men.
Ditto, of 2 Guns and 6 Men.
Ditto, of 1 Gun and 8 Men.
Ditto, of 1 Gun and 4 Men.
Ditto, of 32 Men (Soldiers with Muskets).
Ditto, of 1 Gun and 5 Men.
A Brig, of 4 Six-Inch Swivels and 60 Men.
Ditto, of 4 Guns and 38 Men.
A Sloop, of 4 Guns and 30 Men.
Ditto, of 6 Guns and 40 Men.
A Junk, of 8 Guns and 60 Men.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

To William O'Brien Drury, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Ship Dover, off Amboyna,
8th February, 1810.*

SIR,

ON the 5th Instant, having reached the Island Amblanco, I dispatched Captain Spencer in the Samarang during the Night to reconnoitre the Harbour and Defences of Amboyna, and at Daylight on the 6th I discovered Two Sail off that Island, which, after a Chace of Five Hours, and a Defence honourable to them, struck to His Majesty's Ship under my Command; they proved to be the Dutch National Brigs of War Rembang and Hope, the former of Eighteen long Six-Pounders and One Hundred Men, commanded by Captain O. H. De Werthfs; and the latter of Ten Guns and Sixty-Eight Men, commanded by Captain J. Lu Cardie. The Rembang had One Man killed and Three wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

Rear Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief.

His Majesty's Ship Dover, off the Island

SIR, *of Amboyna, 10th February, 1810.*

I INCLOSE a Letter from Captain Montagu, of the Caroline, giving an Account of his having captured, on the 3d Instant, the Dutch National Corvette Mandarine, of Sixteen Guns and Sixty-Six Men, which Ship also joined with the Cornwallis.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

*W. O'Brien Drury, Rear Admiral
of the Red, &c.*

His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, at

SIR, *Sea, Feb. 3, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that after a Chace of Four Hours, and the exchanging a few Guns, the Dutch National Corvette Mandarine, mounting Sixteen Guns, and manned with Sixty-six Men, surrendered to the Cornwallis. She was victualled and stored for Four Months, had been out Three Weeks, and had taken nothing.

I am happy to add we had only One Man slightly wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. A MONTAGU.

*Edward Tucker, Esq; Captain of His
Majesty's Ship Dover.*

His Majesty's Ship Dover, off

SIR, *Amboyna, Feb. 10, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to inclose Two Letters from Captain Montagu of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, one giving an Account of the Destruction of the Dutch Fort at Bulo Combo, on the Celebes, by a Detachment of Troops, Seamen, and Marines landed from that Ship, under the Command of Captain Forbes, of the Madras European Regiment.

And

And the other an Account of a very spirited and successful Attack upon a Dutch Brig lying under the Dutch Fort at Manippa, by Three Boats belonging to the Cornwallis, commanded by Lieutenant Vidal. On both Occasions your Excellency will perceive that the greatest Judgment and Gallantry were displayed by the Officers and Men employed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. TUCKER.

Rear-Admiral O'Brien Drury, &c.

His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, Bouthian

SIR, *Bay, January 17, 1810.*

I beg Leave to inform you, that on my Arrival in the Bay of Bouthian, I sent a Flag of Truce to the Officer commanding the Fort of Boolo-Combo, requesting Permission to water the Ship; this he positively refused; in consequence of which I landed a Detachment of One Hundred Men, under Captain Forbes of the Madras European Regiment, with a Field Piece, to take the Fort, which they continued to defend until the Troops were within Two Hundred Yards of the Breach; the Europeans, having Horses ready, fled to a small Fort at Bouthian, and the Native Soldiers, amounting to Two Hundred, took refuge in the Woods, and continued to annoy us during our Stay, so that I am sorry to say we had One Man killed and Nine wounded, among the latter Captain Forbes slightly.

The Fort contained Eight Nine-Pounders, and Two Brass Field Pieces, defended by Thirty Dutch Soldiers, and the Two Hundred Natives already mentioned.

Eleven small Vessels, from Twenty to Fifty Tons, (hauled up under its Protection) we burnt, and previous to abandoning the Fort, we spiked the Guns,

brought off the Ammunition, and burnt the Public Buildings.

I annex a List of the Killed and Wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. A. MONTAGU.

Edward Tucker, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Dover.

A List of Killed and Wounded.

John Smith, Private in the Honourable Company's Coast Artillery, killed.

Captain Forbes, of the Madras European Regiment, and Commander of the Detachment, slightly wounded.

J. B. Butter, Private in the Royal Marines, wounded.

Thomas Manatta, Private in the Madras European Regiment, wounded.

Thomas Metcalf, ditto, wounded.

James Brannon, ditto, wounded.

Timothy Foy, ditto, wounded.

Thomas Foot, ditto, wounded.

Samuel Armstrong, ditto, slightly wounded.

William Hickle, Private in the Honourable Company's Coast Artillery.

His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, Manippa,

SIR, 1st February, 1810

PERCEIVING a Brig lying under the Fort at Manippa with Dutch Colours flying, I sent a Cutter, Yawl, and Jolly Boat to bring her out: This Service was performed with great Judgment by Lieutenant Vidal, under a heavy Fire of Musquetry and Grape, the Vessel not lying above Half Pistol Shot from the Shore. She had a Cargo of Turtle, Fowls, Fruit, and Sago on board, bound to Amboyna; and as this afforded a seasonable Supply

Supply to the Ship's Company, I destroyed the Vessel, and appropriated the Cargo for their Use.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. A. MONTAGU.

*Edward Tucker, Esq; Captain of
His Majesty's Ship Dover.*

*His Majesty's Ship Dover,
Amboyna Roads, 28th Feb. 1810.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Enemy's Ships and Vessels as under-mentioned, have fallen into our Hands, since the Surrender of this Island, richly laden from Souronbaya, with Supplies of every Kind, for the Government of Amboyna, Banda, and Ternatte.

Ship Patman Damvers, of 360 Tons.

Ship Patholgair, of 450 Tons.

Brig Charlotte, of 50 Tons.

Ketch Salo Sala, of 80 Tons.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER, Captain.

*Rear-Admiral Drury, Commander in
Chief, &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Dover, Amboyna
Roads, 5th March, 1810.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to transmit herewith a Letter received from Captain Montagu of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, giving me an Account of a brilliant Exploit performed by the Boats of that Ship, on the 2d Instant, under the Direction of Lieutenant Peachy.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

*To William O'Brien Drury, Esq; Rear-
Admiral of the Red, Commander in
Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

His

*His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis,
at Sea, 3d March, 1810.*

SIR,

HAVING chased a Dutch Man of War Brig during the whole of the 1st Day of March, we observed her take Refuge in a small Bay on the North Side of the Island of Amblaw, and as the Wind was light and variable, and Night approaching, I sent the Yawl, Cutter and Jolly Boat, under the Command of Lieutenant Peachy, assisted by Mr. Garland, Master, and Mr. Sanderfon, Master's Mate, to bring her off. After a fatiguing Pull the whole Night, they found themselves at Day Light close to her, when she was boarded in a most gallant Manner, in the Face of a heavy Fire of Grape and Musquetry, and defended bravely by Pikes and Swords; in a few Moments she was carried, and proved to be the Dutch National Corvette Margareta, mounting Eight Guns, but pierced for Fourteen, and having on board Forty Men.

Lieutenant Peachy speaks highly of the able Support he received from the Officers and Men under his Orders.

She had left Souroubaya Nine Days, having between Twenty and Thirty Thousand Dollars on board for Amboyna, and Supplies of all kinds for Ternatte.

I am sorry to say, that we had One Man dangerously wounded, and Four slightly; the Enemy One Officer killed, and Twenty Seamen wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. A. MONTAGU.

*Captain. Edward Tucker, His Majesty's
Ship Dover, Senior Officer.*

Admiralty-Office, September 25, 1810.

COPIES of Two Letters from Captain Sir George Ralph Collier, of His Majesty's Ship the *Surveillante*, which have been transmitted by Admiral Lord Gambier to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, Quiberon Bay,

SIR,

September 5th, 1810.

STANDING out from this Bay this Morning, for the Purpose of reconnoitring the Loire, I observed a Division of an Enemy's Convoy take advantage and run from the Morbihan to the Southward, which I instantly chased; a Part were driven back, and a Brig sought Protection immediately under the Rocks, and between the Batteries of St. Guildas and St. Jacques.

Notwithstanding the Protection so afforded, in addition to the Fire from Soldiers placed within the Caverns, and supported by Field-Pieces, the persevering Gallantry of Lieutenants the Honourable James Arbuthnot, and Mr. John Illingworth, Master's Mate, in the Gig, (supported by the other Boats and Officers as per Margin*) succeeded in carrying her when her Cables and Hawfers were cut by the Crew of the Gig, and she was brought out, I am most happy to say without any Loss. But Sir, to this fortunate Circumstance I feel considerably indebted to the Zeal and Determination of Lieutenant Stokes of the *Constant*, who, with admirable Skill and Judgement, pushed his Brig in, between the Rocks and Shoals of St. Guildas, and by a well directed Fire kept the Enemy close within their Holes and Caves among the Rocks. She was on this Service necessarily exposed to Showers of Grape, but a few through her Sails and Bulwark comprised the Extent of the Injury received.

* S. Bell, Boatswain's Mate; Mr. Kingdon, Midshipman; Mr. Marsh, ditto; Mr. Stanhope, ditto; Mr. Crowder, ditto; Mr. Watt, ditto; and Mr. Athlow, ditto.

From

From the constant Fire of Grape and Musketry kept up by the Boats covering the Gig, some Loss was sustained by the Enemy.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER.

Vice Admiral Sotheby, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, Quiberon Bay,

SIR, 7th September, 1810.

RETURNING to this Anchorage late last Night I considered the Time as most favourable for the Destruction of a new Battery and Guard-House, having a small Watch Tower attached to it, and protecting the North Shore and Entrance into Crack River, and on which the Enemy have been employed nearly since my first Arrival on this Station.

On leaving this Bay the Day before, I had reconnoitred and observed the Work and Guard-House were completed, and One Twenty-four-Pounder mounted; there were some Coasters in the River, so that I deemed the attempt justifiable.

Two Boats were therefore dispatched, under the Command of Mr. John Illingworth, and from the judicious Arrangement made by that Officer, (although the Dawn of Day had unfortunately commenced) the Enemy's Guard were first decoyed from their Battery and then driven from the Beach, when himself and Companions immediately pushed for and made themselves Masters of the Battery and Guard-House; having spiked the Gun, a Quantity of Gunpowder, taken for the Purpose, was so excellently well disposed of, that in a few Moments the whole was level with the Ground and in Flames. The Return was effected in the same cool and deliberate Manner, and although opposed by nearly double their Force, and exposed to a Fire from the opposite Side, I am happy to say that not a Man of our Party was hurt.

Thus,

Thus; Sir, in less than Five Minutes the Labour of some Months was rendered useless, and I only regret the previous Departure of the Vessels prevented the Boats' Crews reaping the expected Advantage.

It however enables me to repeat Mr. Illingworth's Report of the good Conduct of Mr. John Kingdom and Mr. Hector Rose, Midshipmen, to whose Names I add those of Corporal Johnson of the Marines, and Peter War Gunner's Mate.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER, Captain.

*Sir Harry Neale, Bart. Rear Admiral of
the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty Office, September 25, 1810.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Wolfe, of His Majesty's Ship the Aigle, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated at Plymouth the 22d Instant.

ON the 12th, in Lat. 45° 29' N. Long. 28° 40' W. at Eleven o'Clock saw a Ship standing towards us, and when about Nine Miles off, wore and made Sail from us; after a Chace of Thirteen Hours we captured Le Phœnix Ship Privateer, of Bourdeaux, latt from Passage, pierced for Twenty Guns, carrying Eighteen English Eighteen-Pounder Carronades, and a Complement of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Men, Burthen about Two Hundred and Twenty Tons (French Measurement); commanded by Monsieur Jacques Perrond; out Fifty Days.

The Capture of this Privateer is of great Importance to the British Trade; she has the best Crew I ever saw, composed of strong, healthy, active, stout young Seamen, and her Commander a very clever experienced Officer, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, brought up in the French Navy prior to the Revolution, and received the Order of the Legion of Honor
from

from Bonaparte, for the Havock he made in the East Indies, being Captain of the Bellona Privateer upwards of Nine Years, and came to Europe Captain of the Cannoniere; he tried us on every Point of Sailing, but Thanks to a Gale of Wind we caught her, having run One Hundred and Thirty-four Miles in Thirteen Hours. She is a very superior Sailer, and has headed the Aigle ever since her Capture; was chased by Four different Vessels, but left them with the greatest Ease; she is nearly new, strong built, and Copper fastened. Captured on the 14th August the English Brig Unity from Newfoundland, bound to Lisbon, loaded with Fish; and on the 24th the American Bark Agenoria, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, loaded with Cotton, &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 28th,
1810.

No. XX.

Admiralty-Office, September 28, 1810.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton,
Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships
and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson
Croker, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship San
Josef, off Toulon, 24th July 1810.*

SIR,

A Continuance of strong Gales from the North West since the 15th Instant, obliged me to take Shelter under the Levant Island with the Fleet, from which, however, we were driven as far to the Eastward as Villa Franca. I have been at length enabled to gain the Rendezvous off Cape Sicie; and having had Communication with Captain Blackwood, the senior Officer in Shore, have received from him an Account of his Proceedings with the detached Squadron under his Orders, upon a Division of the Enemy's Fleet, consisting of Six Sail of the Line (one a Three-Decker with the Commander in Chief's Flag), and Four Frigates, coming out of Toulon on the 20th Instant, for the Purpose of enabling a Frigate and Convoy to get from Bandol,
and

and no less, to endeavour to cut off the Euryalus and Sheerwater; and, in justice to the Captains of His Majesty's Ships named in the Margin*, I cannot desist from transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed Copy of Captain Blackwood's Letter on the Subject, and I doubt not their Lordships will view with no small Degree of Satisfaction the Gallantry and Steadiness of these Ships, and, under the existing Circumstances, the determined Measure that Officer adopted by bringing to in order of Battle, with His Majesty's Squadron, against so superior a Force, and engaging the headmost Ships of the Enemy's Line, which had the Effect of completely frustrating their Intentions, as regarded the Euryalus and Sheerwater, though the latter was under their Guns, and received Three Broadsides from one of the Line of Battle Ships, besides a Frigate, but without being struck by either.

The Enemy's Ships remain in the same State as usual in the outer Road of Toulon; Five or Six Sail daily stand out off the Harbour's Mouth to exercise.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

His Majesty's Ship Warspite, off Toulon,

S I R, 20th of July 1810.

IN a former Letter I did myself the Honour to acquaint you of the Enemy having twice come out in great Force, and failing in an Attempt to detach a Store Ship to the Eastward, and liberate a Frigate in Bandol, where we had forced her to take Refuge. This Morning they again came out with Six Sail of the Line, one of them of Three Decks, bearing the Commander in Chief's Flag, and Four Frigates; and as the Weather was light and variable I found it impossible to prevent the Junction of the Frigate

* Warspite, Ajax, Conqueror, Euryalus, and Sheerwater.

in Bandol; I therefore endeavoured to collect the Squadron, and place ourselves without the Enemy in as good a Posture of Defence as I could, but owing to the Situation of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, who were obliged to cross their headmost Ships, and the Wind rather failing them, whilst the Enemy preserved it so entirely as to render the Capture of the Sheerwater certain, if not that of the Euryalus.

It became a Matter imperatively necessary that I should risk an Action, though at the Door of the Enemy, and with a Force so superior; a Step which, without such an Object, I should not have considered myself authorized in taking, particularly as you had been unavoidably blown off and out of Sight by the late heavy Gales.

I therefore brought to, with the Conqueror and Ajax astern of me, in such a Position as evinced my Determination to protect the Frigate and Brig, and I am happy to inform you, that the Result has proved as creditable to the British Flag as I could have wished or expected; for although the Enemy appeared equally as decided to endeavour to cut them off as we were to defend them, the Moment they came within reach of our Fire they hauled up in Succession their headmost Ships, giving us their Broadfides, and then tacked, in which we followed their Example, by also tacking; a Movement for which I am entirely indebted to Captain Otway's Promptness and good Judgement, who being the sternmost Ship in our Line, and perceiving the Enemy began to retreat, became the more anxious to endeavour to disable them, when after a few more Shots passing, and we had some Time previous to this Movement secured the Retreat of the Euryalus and Sheerwater, and the Wind rather failing us, we wore and stood a little away to the Southward, which the Enemy most politely permitted us to do unhurt and unmolested, at a Time too when they

had it fully in their Power to bring us to a decisive Action, under Circumstances as highly advantageous to them as they were the reverse to us ; their Conduct therefore puts in a flattering and clear Point of View the Respect in which they hold the British Navy ; and from the determined Conduct of the Squadron you did me the Honour to place under my Command, I am fully persuaded, had the Ambition of the Enemy permitted him to make a bolder Attack, the Result would have been still more honourable to His Majesty's Arms.

And I trust it cannot escape your Notice that, although the Disparity of Force was conspicuously encouraging to the Enemy, yet from the Moment that the Situation of the *Euryalus* and *Sheerwater* became doubtful, and for a long Time after, we never declined an Action, but on the contrary lay to receive them for more than an Hour and an Half. I have now, Sir, to perform a Task most grateful to my Feelings, which is that of reporting to you, that in Proportion as Difficulties and Dangers presented themselves, the patient, active, and undaunted Conduct of the Squadron was such as to merit my warmest Approbation, and I feel most particularly sensible of the Exertions of Captains Otway and Fellowes, in preserving such compact Order, which evidently deterred the Enemy from making a further Attack.

The Honourable Captain Dundas of the *Euryalus*, and Captain Sibley in the *Sheerwater*, situated as they were, did every Thing I could either wish or expect ; the latter I dispatched by Signal to apprise you of our Situation.

To the Officers and Crew of this Ship I shall ever feel much indebted for their steady and active Conduct, but particularly to Lieutenant Calloway, from whose Judgement, Zeal, and Activity, as well as that of Mr. Bowen, the Master, I derived a most essential Aid.

Captains

Captains Otway and Fellowes have also reported to me, that the same Coolness and Activity manifested itself in all Ranks in their respective Ships; and that they feel equally sensible of the Assistance they received from their First Lieutenants Messrs. Lowry and Fitzmaurice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. BLACKWOOD, Captain.
*To Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 6th,
1810.

No. XXI.

Downing-Street, October 6, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received, on the 4th Instant, at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Gouvea, 5th September 1810.

MY LORD,

Gouvea, Sept. 5, 1810.

I INCLOSE a Letter from Colonel Cox, late Governor of Almeida, to Marshal Beresford, containing a Copy of the Capitulation of Almeida, and an Account of the Circumstances which occasioned the early Surrender of that Place.

It was impossible to expect that Colonel Cox should continue the Defence of the Place after the unfortunate Occurrence which he mentions; and I am happy to add, that all the Accounts which I have received from Officers and Soldiers of the Militia, who have come into the Interior under the Capitulation, concur in applauding the Conduct of the Governor throughout the Siege, and in the unfortunate Situation in which he was placed towards its Close. It is certain that till the Explosion of
1810. Z the

the Magazine of the Place, the Garrison had sustained but little Loss, and were in the highest Spirits, and, encouraged by the Example of the Governor, and the Confidence they had in him, were determined to hold out till the last Moment.

I have the Honour to inclose the Copy of a Letter, which I received from Marshal Beresford, in which he inclosed the Letter from Colonel-Cox; to which I have to add, that the Two Officers mentioned in that Letter, the Tenente del Rey, and the Major of the Artillery, have entered the Service of France, and that the latter has been promoted to the Rank of Colonel.—I am also informed that when sent out by the Governor into the Enemy's Lines to negotiate the Capitulation; and after he had informed the Enemy of the unfortunate Situation of the Garrison, he did not return to the Place when Hostilities recommenced; but continued in the Enemy's Lines.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from Marshal Beresford to Viscount Wellington, dated Moimento da Serra, 4th September 1810.

I HAVE the Honour to transmit to your Lordship a Copy of a Letter I have received from Colonel Cox, late Governor of Almeida, and a Copy of the Capitulation of that Place.

With whatever Regret it was we witnessed the unexpected Fall of that Place, uninformed as we then were of the Cause, I think the Circumstance related in the Governor's Letter of the unfortunate Loss of his entire Ammunition, and the Injury sustained by the Town and Works, and Loss to the Garrison by the Effects of the Explosion, will prove sufficiently the Impracticability of a protracted Defence; and I regret to say the Conduct of the Lieutenant

tenant Governor (Tenente Rey) Francisco Bernardo da Costa e Almeida, and of Major, commanding the Artillery, Fortunato Joye Barreros, increased the Difficulties occasioned by the Explosion. The former had until the Commencement of the Enemy's Fire acted with much Zeal and Propriety, but on that commencing shut himself up in Bomb-proofs; and after the Explosion, from personal Fear and to avoid any further firing, took advantage of the Consternation and Confusion which must be ever attendant in such a Case, to counteract the Governor's Attempt to hold out at least some short Time longer. The Major of Artillery, it appears, had acted well during the Siege, but after the Explosion appears to have added Treachery to Cowardice, and, to gain favour with the Enemy, communicated to him the real State of the Garrison, and that it had no Ammunition whatever left, which caused Marshal Massena to refuse the Terms demanded by the Governor.

Until the unfortunate Accident of the Explosion of the Magazine, the Garrison appears to have been in the highest Spirits, and in the best possible Disposition and Resolution to defend the Town, and which they unanimously state their Governor's Conduct inspired them with, as every Officer and Man gives the highest Applause to his unremitting Zeal and Activity, encouraging all by his own Example.

Your Lordship will see that it was of very little Consequence what Capitulation the Garrison had got, as it is obvious the Enemy would not have observed it, where it was his Interest to break it, and which will be witnessed by his having detained by Force, and contrary to the Terms of the Capitulation, Seven Officers and Two Hundred Men from each of the Three Regiments of Militia that were in the Garrison, and this with the Object of forming them into a Pioneer Corps.

The Officers and Soldiers of the Militia Regiments, to a Man, continued to refuse to enter voluntarily into the Service of the Enemy, and the Seven Officers and Two Hundred Men of each Regiment were detained forcibly. Such are the Circumstances which have come to my Knowledge of the Conduct of the Garrison of Almeida, and which I think it necessary to communicate to your Lordship.

SIR, *Aldea del Obispo, Aug. 30, 1810.*

THE painful Task has fallen to my Lot of acquainting your Excellency, that I was reduced to the Necessity of surrendering the Fortrefs of Almeida, which I had the Honour to command, on the 27th Instant, at Ten o'Clock at Night, in consequence of the unfortunate Explosion of the great Magazine of Powder in the Castle, and the small Magazines contiguous to it, by which dreadful Accident I was deprived of the Whole of my Artillery and Musket Ammunition, with the Exception of a few made-up Cartridges which remained in some of the Expençe Magazines on the Ramparts, and Thirty-nine Barrels of Powder which were deposited in the Laboratory.

Upwards of Half of the Detachment of Artillery, and a great Number of Infantry Soldiers, besides several of the Inhabitants, were destroyed by the Effect of this terrible Explosion. Many of the Guns were dismounted upon the Ramparts, the Works were materially injured, and a general Dismay spread amongst the Troops and Inhabitants of the Place.

In this distressing Situation I received a Letter from the Commander in Chief of the French Army of Portugal, proposing to me that I should surrender the Place to the French Army under his Command upon honourable Terms, which, he said, he was ready to grant; I answered, that

that I wished to know the Terms which he proposed; upon which the Articles, of which I have the Honour to send your Excellency a Copy, were transmitted to me, and which, after using every Effort in my Power to obtain more favourable Terms, I accepted, with an Exception in favour of the Militia Regiments. I hope my Conduct on this trying Occasion will meet your Excellency's Approbation, and that I shall remain justified by the Circumstances in the Eyes of my Country.

The Prince of Esling has been good enough to allow me to return to England on my Parole, accompanied by Major Hewitt and Captain Foley, of the 24th Regiment, and we are now on our way to France, to embark from thence for a British Port.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. COX.

(Translation.)

CAPITULATION *for the Surrender of the Fortress of Almeida.*

Art. I. The Garrison shall be Prisoners of War, with the Honours of War, that is to say, they shall march out with their Arms, which they shall deposit on the Glacis of the Place.

Answer—Accepted; except that the Militia, being only few, shall return to their Homes after having deposited their Arms; they are not to serve during the present War against France or her Allies.

Art. II. The Officers of every Description, and the Soldiers, shall retain, the former their Swords and Baggage, and the latter their Baggage only.

Art. III. The Inhabitants shall retain their Property, and shall not be disturbed for their Opinions.

Art. IV. The Military Stores and Artillery shall remain at the Disposal of the French Army, and shall be given up to the Commander of Artillery.

Art. V. The Magazines, Chests, &c. shall be given

given up to French Commissaries appointed for that Effect.

Art. VI. The Plans and Memorials of the Forts shall be given up to the Commandant of Engineers, of the French Army.

Art. VII. The Sick of the English and of the Portuguese Army shall be taken care of and maintained at the Expence of the French Army, and on their Recovery shall follow the Destination of the Garrison.

(Signed) MASSENA, Prince of Essling, &c.
W. Cox, Governor of Almeida.

Camp before Almeida, August 27.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 13th,
1810.

No. XXII.

Admiralty Office, October 13, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Gambier, Admiral of the White, &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in London, the 10th Instant.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying Letter, dated the 28th September, which I have this Day received from Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart. giving an Account of a very well-conducted, gallant, and successful Attack made by a Party of Seamen under the Orders of Lieutenant Hamilton, first of the *Caledonia*, and of Marines under the Orders of Captain Sherman of that Ship, in the Boats of the Squadron in Basque Roads, named in the Margin *, upon Three laden Brigs of the Enemy, under the Batteries of Point du Ché, near Rochelle, two of which they captured, and burnt the third; and I beg Leave to call their Lordships' Notice to the Observations which Sir

* *Caledonia*, *Valiant*, and *Armide*.

1810.

A a

Harry

Harry Neale has made respecting the Loss sustained by Lieutenant Little of the Royal Marines.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER.

Caledonia, in Basque Roads,

September 28, 1810.

MY LORD,

SINCE my Letter of the 12th Instant, detailing the Capture and Destruction of Three of the Enemy's Brigs on the East Coast of this Road, the small Vessels with the Boats of the Caledonia and Valiant have been successfully employed in stopping the Coasting Trade between Rochelle and the Isle of Aix, but more particularly in blockading Three of the Enemy's Brigs that had sought Protection under the Battery upon Point du Ché, and forming Part of a Convoy to which the former Vessels belonged, the whole of them laden with Timber and Provisions on account of Government. I have now the Honour to inform your Lordship, that the Tide being sufficiently high, and the Nights dark, I judged it practicable to effect either the Capture or Destruction of these Vessels, but as the Enemy had strengthened his Position with Four Field-Pieces, and their Artillerymen posted upon the Beach, and on a low Point situated under the Battery, with a strong Detachment of Foot and Horse in the adjoining Village of Angolin, it was obvious we could only succeed with the Means we possessed in effecting this Object, but by a Coup de Main, and with a Force adequate to the Resistance that was likely to be immediately opposed to us. In consequence of this Persuasion I directed One Hundred and Thirty Marines from the Caledonia and Valiant to be embarked in the Boats of their respective Ships, under the Direction of Captain Sherman, of the Royal Marines of this Ship, for the Purpose of landing under Point du Ché, to carry the Battery and Field-Pieces by Assault, and to
spike

spike the Guns, allotting to the other Boats of the Squadron the Capture or Destruction of the Brigs. I have the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships, that this Force proceeded last Night, agreeably to the Arrangement I had previously made, under the Command of Lieutenant Hamilton of this Ship, with the other Lieutenants of the Squadron, who also volunteered their Services in the Command of the different Boats upon this Occasion, the whole acting with that Degree of Zeal, Regularity, and Attention I had every Reason to expect, and which so much contributes to the Success of an Undertaking.

The Marines were landed at the Place appointed about Half-past Two o'Clock in the Morning, but notwithstanding the near Approach of the Boats before they were discovered, the Alarm was given from the Brigs, and an ineffectual Fire was immediately opened upon them from the Enemy's Guns. Lieutenant Little, of the Royal Marine Artillery, immediately on landing pushed forward with the Bayonet to the Assault, supported by Captain M'Lauchlin's Division, with Lieutenant Colter, both of the Royal Marines of the Valiant, and Lieutenant Gouche of this Ship, with a separate Detachment, and succeeded in carrying the Battery and spiking all the Guns. Lieutenant Little, in a personal Contention with one of the Enemy, when in the Act of wresting his Musket from him, received the Contents in his Hand, which was so much shattered in consequence as to render Amputation necessary. Captain Sherman at the same Time took post with his Division upon the main Road by the Sea Side, with his Front to the Village, and an Eighteen-Pound Carronade on his Right in one of the Launches. In a few Minutes a considerable Body of Men advanced from the Village, and were instantly checked in their Approach by a warm Fire from the Marines and the Boat;

Boat ; at this Period the Enemy had succeeded, under Cover of the Night, in bringing a Field-Piece to flank the Line, which the Picquet immediately charged with the Bayonet and took from him, putting the Men to flight. The Object of this Service being now executed by the Capture of two of the Brigs, and the Destruction of the other by Fire, the Marines were immediately re-imbarked in the most perfect Order without the Loss of a single Man, and only One other Person, a Private belonging to the Valiant, wounded.

The Enemy had Fourteen Men killed in defence of the Battery upon Point du Ché, what Loss he sustained by the Fire from Captain Sherman's Division, and from the Launch, it is impossible to say, but he must have suffered considerably, as his Line was much exposed and completely kept in check.

I have felt it to be my Duty to be thus particular in the Detail of Circumstances upon this Occasion, for although the Service performed is in itself of little Importance, yet it required the Promptitude and Exertion of the Officers and Men employed upon it that frequently is not so necessary in Undertakings of greater Magnitude ; and I am solicitous to do Justice to the Merits of all the Officers and Men employed upon this Service. I must beg in particular to call your Attention to the Conduct of Lieutenant Little, who was most materially engaged upon this Occasion, and whose Loss of his Right Hand will be severely felt, in the Hope that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will take into Consideration the Injury he has sustained.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. NEALE.

The Right Honourable Lord Gambier,

&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF OCTOBER 15th, 1810.

No. XXIII.

Downing-Street, October 14, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received this Day at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B. dated Coimbra the 30th September 1810.

MY LORD,

WHILE the Enemy was advancing from Celerrico and Francofo upon Vizeu, the different Divisions of Militia and Ordenanza were employed upon their Flanks and Rear; and Colonel Grant, with his Division, attacked the Escort of the Military Chest and Reserve Artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th Instant.

He took Two Officers and One Hundred Prisoners, but the Enemy collected a Force from the Front and Rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro.

I understand that the Enemy's Communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the Ground on which his Army stands.

1810.

B b

My

My Dispatch of the 20th Instant will have informed you of the Measures which I had adopted, and which were in Progress to collect the Army in this Neighbourhood, and if possible to prevent the Enemy from obtaining Possession of this Town.

On the 21st the Enemy's Advanced Guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the Junction of the Rivers Criz and Dao; and Brigadier-General Pack retired across the former, and joined Brigadier-General Crawford at Mortagoa, having destroyed the Bridges over those two Rivers. The Enemy's Advanced Guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the Bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th Corps was collected on the other Side of the River; and I therefore withdrew the Cavalry through the Sierra de Bufaco, with the Exception of Three Squadrons, as the Ground was unfavourable for the Operations of that Arm.

On the 25th the whole of the 6th and of the 2d Corps crossed the Criz, in the Neighbourhood of St. Cambadao; and Brigadier-General Crawford's Division and Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade retired to the Position which I had fixed upon for the Army on the Top of Sierra de Bufaco. These Troops were followed in this Movement by the whole of the Corps of Ney and Regnier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by Brigadier-General Crawford with great Regularity, and the Troops took their Position without sustaining any Loss of Importance.

The 4th Portuguese Caçadores which had retired on the Right of the other Troops, and the Picquets of the 3d Division of Infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under Major Smith of the 45th, were engaged with the Advance of Regnier's Corps in the Afternoon, and the former shewed that Steadiness and Gallantry which others of the Portuguese Troops have since manifested.

The

The Sierra de Bufaco is a high Ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northerly Direction about Eight Miles.

At the highest Point of the Ridge, about Two Miles from its Termination, is the Convent and Garden of Bufaco. The Sierra of Bufaco is connected by a mountainous Tract of Country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a North-Easterly Direction beyond Vizeu, and separates the Valley of the Mondego from the Valley of the Douro. On the Left of the Mondego, nearly in a Line with the Sierra de Bufaco is another Ridge of the same Description, which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the River Alva, and connected by other mountainous Tracts with the Sierra d'Estrella.

All the Roads to Coimbra from the Eastward, lead over one or other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the Passage of an Army, the Approach to the Top of the Ridge on both Sides being mountainous. As the Enemy's whole Army was on the Right of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our Position, Lieutenant-General Hill crossed that River, by a short Movement to his Left, on the Morning of the 26th, leaving Colonel le Cor with his Brigade on the Sierra de Marcella to cover the Right of the Army; and Major-General Fane with his Division of Portuguese Cavalry, and the 13th Light Dragoons in front of the Alva, to observe and check the Movements of the Enemy's Cavalry on the Mondego. With this Exception, the whole Army was collected upon the Sierra de Bufaco, with the British Cavalry observing the Plain in the Rear of its Left, and the Road leading from Mortagoa to Oporto, through the mountainous Tract which connects the Sierra de Bufaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The Eighth Corps joined the Enemy in our Front on the 26th, but he did not make any serious Attack

on that Day. The Light Troops on both Sides were engaged throughout the Line.

At Six in the Morning of the 27th, the Enemy made Two desperate Attacks upon our Position, the one on the Right, the other on the Left of the highest Point of the Sierra. The Attack upon the Right was made by Two Divisions of the 2d Corps, on that Part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d Division of Infantry. One Division of French Infantry arrived at the Top of the Ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant Manner by the 88th Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, and the 45th Regiment, under the Command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese Regiment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, directed by Major-General Picton.

These three Corps advanced with the Bayonet, and drove the Enemy's Division from the advantageous Ground which they had obtained. The other Division of the 2d Corps attacked further on the Right, by the Road leading by St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of Major-General Picton's Division. This Division was repulsed before it could reach the Top of the Ridge, by the 74th Regiment under the Command of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Trench, and the Brigade of Portuguese Infantry under the Command of Colonel Champelmond, directed by Colonel Mackinnon. Major-General Leith also moved to his Left, to the Support of Major-General Picton, and aided in the Defeat of the Enemy in this Part, by the 3d Battalion Royals, the 1st Battalion 9th, and the 2d Battalion 38th Regiment.

In these Attacks Major-Generals Leith and Picton, Colonels Mackinnon and Champelmond of the Portuguese Service, who was wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton of the

9th Portuguese Regiment, Major Smith of the 45th Regiment, who was unfortunately killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, and Major Birmingham of the 8th Portuguese Regiment, distinguished themselves. Major-General Picton reports the good Conduct of the 9th and 21st Portuguese Regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton, and by Lieutenant-Colonel de Aroujé Bacellar, and of the Portuguese Artillery, commanded by Major Arent-child.

I have also to mention in a particular Manner the Conduct of Captain Dansey of the 88th Regiment.

Major General Leith reports the good Conduct of the Royals, 1st Battalion 9th, and 2d Battalion 38th Regiment; and I beg to assure your Lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant Attack than that made by the 88th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese Regiment, on the Enemy's Division which had reached the Ridge of the Sierra.

On the Left, the Enemy attacked with Three Divisions of Infantry of the 6th Corps, that Part of the Sierra occupied by the Light Division of Infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Crawford, and by the Brigade of Portuguese Infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Pack.

One Division of Infantry only made any Progress towards the Top of the Hill, and they were immediately charged with the Bayonet by Brigadier-General Crawford with the 43d, 52d, and 95th Regiments, and the 3d Portuguese Caçadores, and driven down with immense Loss.

Brigadier-General Coleman's Brigade of Portuguese Infantry, which was in Reserve, was moved up to support the Right of Brigadier-General Crawford's Division, and a Battalion of the 19th Portuguese Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Macbean, made a gallant and successful Charge upon a Body of another Division of the Enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that Quarter.

In this Attack Brigadier-General Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonels Beckwith of the 95th, and Barclay of the 52d, and the commanding Officers of the Regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these Attacks, the Light Troops of the Two Armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 4th Portuguese Caçadores, and the 1st and 16th Regiments, directed by Brigadier-General Pack, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel de Reyo Barreto, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great Steadiness and Gallantry.

The Loss sustained by the Enemy in his Attack on the 27th has been enormous.

I understand that the General of Division Merle and General Maucuné are wounded, and General Simon was taken Prisoner by the 52d Regiment, and Three Colonels, Thirty-three Officers, and Two Hundred and Fifty Men.

The Enemy left Two Thousand killed upon the Field of Battle, and I understand from the Prisoners and Deserters that the Loss in wounded is immense.

The Enemy did not renew his Attack, excepting by the Fire of his Light Troops on the 28th, but he moved a large Body of Infantry and Cavalry from the Left of his Centre to the Rear, from whence I saw his Cavalry in march on the Road which leads from Mortagoa over the Mountains towards Oporto.

Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our Left by that Road, I had directed Colonel Trant, with his Division of Militia, to march to Sardao, with the Intention that he should occupy these Mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto by the General Officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small Detachment of the Enemy being in Possession of St. Pedro de Sul; and, notwithstanding the Efforts which he made to arrive in Time, he did not reach Sardao till
the

the 28th at Night, after the Enemy was in Possession of the Ground.

As it was probable that in the Course of the Night of the 28th the Enemy would throw his whole Army upon that Road by which he could avoid the Sierra de Bufaco, and reach Coimbra by the High Road of Oporto, and thus the Army would have been exposed to be cut off from that Town, or to a general Action on less favourable Ground; and as I had Reinforcements in my Rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Bufaco. The Enemy did break up in the Mountains at Eleven at Night of the 28th, and he made the March expected. His Advanced Guard was at Avelans, on the Road from Oporto to Coimbra, Yesterday; and the whole Army was seen in March through the Mountains; that under my Command, however, was already in the Low Country, between the Sierra de Bufaco and the Sea; and the whole of it, with the Exception of the Advanced Guard, is this Day on the Left of the Mondego.

Although from the unfortunate Circumstance of the Delay of Colonel Trant's Arrival at Sardao, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the Object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Bufaco, I do not regret my having done so. This Movement has afforded me a favourable Opportunity of shewing the Enemy, the Description of Troops of which this Army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese Levies into Action with the Enemy for the first Time in an advantageous Situation; and they have proved that the Trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same Ranks with British Troops, in this interesting Cause, which they afford the best Hopes of saving.

Throughout the Contest upon the Sierra, and in all the previous Marches, and in those which we have

since made, the whole Army have conducted themselves in the most regular Manner. Accordingly all the Operations have been carried on with Ease, the Soldiers have suffered no Privations, have undergone no unnecessary Fatigue, there has been no Loss of Stores, and the Army is in the highest Spirits.

I have received throughout the Service, the greatest Assistance from the General and Staff Officers.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer has given me the Assistance which his Experience enables him to afford me, and I am particularly indebted to the Adjutant and the Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of their Departments, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, and the Officers of my personal Staff, to Brigadier-General Howarth, and the Artillery, and particularly to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Captain Chapman, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers.

I must likewise mention Mr. Kennedy and the Officers of the Commissariat, which Department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do Justice to the Service, or to my own Feelings, if I did not take this Opportunity of drawing your Lordship's Attention to the Merits of Marshal Beresford. To him exclusively, under the Portuguese Government, is due the Merit of having raised, formed, disciplined, and equipped the Portuguese Army, which has now shown itself capable of engaging and defeating the Enemy.

I have besides received from him, upon all Occasions, all the Assistance which his Experience and Abilities, and his Knowledge of this Country, have qualified him to afford me.

The Enemy has made no Movement in Estramadura, or in the Northern Provinces, since I addressed your Lordship last.

My last Accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th Instant.

I inclose

I inclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Allied Armies in the Course of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th Instant. I send this Dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp Captain Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your Lordship for any further Details, and to recommend him to your Lordship's Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of the Number of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the Advance of the French Army towards the Position of Busaco, on the 25th and 26th of September 1810.

General Staff—1 Captain, wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—1 Horse, killed; 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, 4 Horses, wounded; 3 Rank and File, 7 Horses, missing.

15th Light Dragoons—2 Horses, killed; 1 Cornet, 4 Horses, wounded; 4 Rank and File, 3 Horses, missing.

1st Hussars King's German Legion—2 Horses, killed; 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, 4 Horses, wounded.

Total—5 Horses, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Cornet, 2 Serjeants, 5 Rank and File, 12 Horses, wounded; 7 Rank and File, 10 Horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

99th Foot—Captain Hoey, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely.

16th Light Dragoons—Cornet Keating, slightly.

C. STEWART. Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

List of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the Action with the French Army, commanded by Marshal Massena, in the Position of Busaco, on the 27th of Sept. 1810.

Killed.

- 1st Batt. 45th Foot—Major Smith, Captain Urquhart, and Lieutenant Oufely.
 74th Foot—Ensign Williams.
 1st Batt. 88th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Johnson.

Wounded.

- 1st Batt. 52d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay, slightly.
 70th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant-General, ditto.
 43d Foot—Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Aide-Camp to Lord Wellington, ditto.
 1st Foot Guards—Captain Marquis of Tweeddale, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, ditto.
 1st Batt. 40th Foot—Captain George Preston, Aide-Camp to Sir B. Spencer, ditto.
 1st Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenant Marr, ditto.
 1st Batt. 9th Foot—Lieutenant Lindsay, severely.
 2d Batt. 24th Foot—Captain Meachan, slightly;
 2d Batt. 38th Foot—Lieutenant Miller, ditto.
 1st Batt. 45th Foot—Major Gwyn, severely; Lieutenants Harris and Tyler, ditto; Lieutenant Anderson, slightly.
 1st Batt. 50th Foot—Major Napier, severely.
 1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain George Napier, slightly; Lieutenant C. Wood, ditto.
 5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Williams and Captain Andrews, ditto; Lieutenants Joice and Eberstein, severely; Lieutenant Franheint, slightly.
 74th Foot—Lieutenant Cargell, severely.
 1st Batt. 79th Foot—Captain Douglas, ditto.
 2d Batt.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Lieutenant Colthurst, slightly.
 1st Batt. 88th Foot—Major Silver, severely, since dead ; Major M'Gregor and Captain M'Dermott, severely ; Captains Dansey and Bury, slightly ; Lieutenants Fitzpatrick and Nickle, and Ensign Leonard, severely.

1st Batt. of the Line King's German Legion—Lieutenant During, slightly.

2d ditto ditto—Major Wurmb, ditto.

Detachment 2d Light ditto—Lieutenant Stolte, severely.

Missing.

1st Batt. 79th Foot—Captain A. Cameron.

Return of the Number of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the Action with the French Army, commanded by Marshal Massena, (Prince of Eßlingen) in the Position of Bujaco, on the 27th of September 1810.

Head-Quarters, Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.

General Staff—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Captains, wounded.

British Horse Artillery—2 Rank and File, wounded.

British Foot Artillery—1 Rank and File, killed ;

1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

German Foot Artillery—3 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Batt. 1st Foot—2 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—1 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Ser-

jeant, 6 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—1 Rank and File, killed ; 1

Lieutenant, 22 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Batt. 9th Foot—5 Rank and File, killed ; 1

Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Batt. 24th Foot—1 Captain, wounded.

2d Batt. 38th Foot—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, killed ;

- killed; 1 Lieutenant, 17 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 42d Foot—2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 43d Foot—1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 45th Foot—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 106 Rank and File, wounded; 12 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 50th Foot - 1 Major, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 52d Foot—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 10 Rank and File, wounded.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 16 Rank and File, wounded; 5 Rank and File, missing.
- 74th Foot—1 Ensign, 6 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 20 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Batt. 79th Foot—7 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 41 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain, 6 Rank and File, missing.
- 2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 88th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 29 Rank and File, killed; 2 Majors, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 92 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Batt. 95th Foot—9 Rank and File, killed; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 27 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. of the Line King's German Legion—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.
- Detachment 1st Light ditto—1 Serjeant, killed; 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, missing.

Detach-

- Detachment 2d Light King's German Legion—
 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.
 2d Batt. of the Line ditto—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 6 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.
 5th ditto ditto—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded.
 7th ditto ditto—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded.

Total—1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Serjeants, 97 Rank and File, killed; 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 21 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 434 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 29 Rank and File, missing.

C. STEWART, Maj. Gen and Adj. Gen.

N. B. The Officer and Men returned missing are supposed to be Prisoners of War.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Portuguese Army in the Action of the 27th of September 1810.

Head-Quarters, Busaco, 28th Sept.

- General Staff—1 Major, wounded.
 Artillery—5 Rank and File, wounded.
 1st Regiment—1 Captain, killed; 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 31 Rank and File, wounded.
 7th Regiment—3 Rank and File, wounded.
 8th Regiment—1 Captain, 29 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 102 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File, missing.
 9th Regiment—5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 21 Rank and File, wounded.
 16th Regiment—1 Captain, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern

- Subaltern, 26 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.
- 19th Regiment—8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 28 Rank and File, wounded.
- 21st Regiment—1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 11 Rank and File, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 66 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Caçadores—2 Rank and File, killed; 20 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d ditto—6 Rank and File, killed; 30 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File, missing.
- 3d ditto—10 Rank and File, killed; 3 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 73 Rank and File, wounded.
- 4th ditto—1 Subaltern, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 51 Rank and File, wounded.
- 6th ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 19 Rank and File, wounded.

Total—4 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 82 Rank and File, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 18 Subalterns, 9 Serjeants, 478 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Serjeants, 18 Rank and File, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

- 1st Regiment—Captain William Mackintosh.
- 8th Regiment—Captain Antonio Coutinho de Souza.
- 16th Regiment—Captain Charles Fox.
- 21st Regiment—Captain Salisbury, Ensign Agostinho de Sousa e Castro.
- 4th Caçadores—Ensign Luiz das Neves Franco.

Wounded.

Major Prior, Acting Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Beresford.

1st Regiment—

- 1st Regiment—Ensigns Joseph de Paula and Bernardino de Serra.
- 8th Regiment—Captain Francisco Euzebio, Lieutenant Vicente Maria Ayres, Ensigns Joao Antonio Roiz, M^l Pedro de Sep^a, Joaquim Migul-Maf^{cas}.
- 9th Regiment—Major Butler and Ensign Felis Antonio Bezerra.
- 16th Regiment—Captain Pedro da Cunha and Ensign Joze da Rocha.
- 19th Regiment—Lieutenant Joaquim Galdino da Rosa.
- 21st Regiment—Colonel Joseph Joaquim Champlimaud, Captain Antonio Soires Borges, Lieutenant Diego Machade Paes, Ensigns Jose Monteiro and Joao Alberto Per^a da Eff^a.
- 3d Caçadores Ensigns Alfonso Botelho, Joaquim Segurado, Joaquim Christostimo.
- 4th ditto—Captain Jose Bernardino, Lieutenants Anselmo de Quiroz and Joaquim de Vasconcillos, Ensign Joaquim Felicissimo.
- 6th ditto—Captain Lourenço Homem.
- MANOEL DE BRITO MOUZINHO,**
Adjutant-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF OCTOBER 26th, 1810.

No. XXIV.

Downing-Street, October 25, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was last Night received by the Earl of Liverpool, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Keating,
dated Bourbon, 21st July 1810.*

I HAVE much Pleasure in forwarding to your Lordship a Copy of my Dispatch, under this Date, to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India; and I hope the Conduct of the Forces confided to my Command may meet with the gracious Approbation of His Majesty.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq; Chief Secretary to Government, Calcutta.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to report that the Force, consisting of One Thousand Eight Hundred European and One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Native Troop, which the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, in Council, has been
1810. C c pleased

pleased to confide to my Orders and Directions, for the Conquest of the Island of Bourbon, arrived at Roderigues on the 20th of June, at which Time I was absent on the important Duty which has already been detailed, for the Information of his Lordship, in my Letter of the 16th of the same Month.

The Intelligence which I then obtained enabled me at once to decide upon a Plan of Attack.

On the 24th June Commodore Rowley, commanding the blockading Squadron before the Isles of France and Bonaparté, anchored in His Majesty's Ship Boadicea off Fort Duncan, in the Island of Roderigues.

No Time was lost in making the necessary Arrangements for the Reduction of this Island, as well as for carrying into Effect the ulterior Object of the Expedition.

From the unfavorable State of the Weather we were delayed at Roderigues until the Morning of the 3d Instant, when we weighed Anchor, and proceeded to the Point of Rendezvous, Fifty Miles to Windward of the Island of Bonaparté, which Point we reached at Four o'Clock on the Evening of the 6th, when, in consequence of the judicious Arrangements made by Commodore Rowley, and the indefatigable Zeal and Exertions of Captains Pym of the Sirius, Lambert of the Iphigenia, Curtis of the Magicienne, Willoughby of the Nereide, and Lieutenant Robb, First of the Boadicea, the whole of the Troops were removed from the Transports and embarked in the Frigates, which immediately stood in for the Points of Debarkation.

It will appear by the Disposition made in the Plan of Attack, for striking the first Blow at the Enemy's Capital, that there were Two Objects in view; first, to prevent a protracted Warfare in the Interior of a Country almost inaccessible to an invading Army; and secondly, to ensure the final Reduction of the Island in the shortest Time possible,
by

by securing the principal Garrison, and the Governor and Commander in Chief, whom I knew to be at St. Denis.

The First Brigade composed of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, the First Battalion 6th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and a small Detail of Artillery and Pioneers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, was ordered to land at Grand Chaloupe, and to proceed by the Mountains direct against the West Side of the Enemy's Capital; whilst the Second, Third and Fourth Brigades were to land at Riviere des Pluiss, and to force the Lines of Defence extending from the Butor Redoubt on the North or Sea Side, to the Redoubt No. 11. on the South, and from thence to cross the Rear of the Town to the River St. Denis.

About Two o'Clock P. M. on the 7th, the several Ships having reached their Stations, the Beach from St. Marie, to within Gun-Shot of the Imperial Battery, was reconnoitred by Captain Willoughby of the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 33d Regiment, commanding the 4th Brigade, or the Advance.

The Weather being then moderate, and the Enemy not appearing in Strength, it was determined to debark the Troops. Accordingly, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with One Hundred and Fifty Light Troops of his Brigade, and Captain Willoughby of the Royal Navy, commanding a Party of Seamen, and appointed to superintend the Landing, immediately pushed off, and landed their Men about Four o'Clock. Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, commanding 3d Brigade, with One Hundred and Fifty Men, effected a Landing nearly at the same Time. But at this Moment the Wind increasing with much Violence, raised the Surf to an unexpected Height, and several Boats being stove on the Beach, the Landing of more Troops that Evening became impracticable.

This important Object was not, however, given up, until an Experiment, concerted with Commodore Rowley, was put in Execution. A small Transport (the Udney) was run upon the Beach, in hopes that the Troops might be enabled to land over her Stern or under her Lee. This Service was performed by Lieutenant Lloyd, 2d of the Boadicea, with the usual Intrepidity which distinguishes our Navy; but the Violence of the Weather, and natural Difficulties of the Situation, were such as to frustrate the Intention proposed.

It now became necessary, if possible, to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, the Senior Officer with the Detachment on Shore, which in Landing had the whole of their Ammunition damaged, and had lost a considerable Number of their Arms. Lieutenant Foulstone, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, in the most handsome Manner volunteering to swim through the Surf, his Services were immediately accepted, and that Officer accordingly conveyed my Orders to the Lieutenant Colonel to take Possession of, and occupy St. Marie for the Night.

This Service was performed by Lieutenant Colonel Macleod in a masterly and Officer-like Manner.

I felt much Anxiety for this Detachment during the Night; and as the Practicability of disembarking more Troops to Windward appeared to Commodore Rowley, as well as myself, very uncertain, the *Magicienne*, having on board the 2d Brigade, was dispatched about Ten o'Clock P. M. to Grand Chaloupe, to which Place it was determined that the Boadicea, with such Transports as had Military Stores on board, should follow in the Morning.

According to this Arrangement Captain Lambert of the *Iphigenia*, being left with Directions from Commodore Rowley to seize the first Moment of moderate Weather to debark that Part of the 3d Brigade then on board of his Ship, I proceeded with

with the Commodore in the *Boadicea*, on the Morning of the 8th, with the Remainder of the 3d and 4th Brigades, and effected a Landing to Leeward, at Grand Chaloupe, about Eleven o'Clock A. M.

With this Force under my immediate Command, I instantly moved forward by the Mountains; at Two o'Clock A. M. passing over the Heights, I reconnoitred the Enemy's Position, and by Four o'Clock had formed the necessary Arrangements for the Attack upon his Capital.

Major Aulten, at the Head of the 12th and 33d Grenadiers, and 12th Native Infantry, had received his final Instructions to assail the Town in the Rear.

Lieutenant-Colonels Macleod of the 69th, and Campbell of the 33d, had already passed the Enemy's strong Position on the East of the Town, from the Butor to No. 5. Redoubt.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarges was well advanced towards the West of the Town with Five Companies of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, to force the Batteries on the Sea Face; and Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, commanding the 2d Brigade, had reinforced with the Royal Marines of his Brigade, the Position so gallantly maintained by the 1st Brigade, on the West of the River St. Denis.

Through the Exertions of Major Taynton, commanding the Artillery, and of Captain MacIntosh of the Bombay Artillery, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarges of the 69th Regiment, and Lieutenant Lauhem of His Majesty's Ship *La Nereide*, commanding a Party of Fifty Seamen, I was enabled to get forward Two Field Pieces, and one Four and Half Inch Howitzer, which were descending the Mountain, and would have been in Action in less than half an Hour. This would have insured the Result of the premeditated Attack; or, in the Event of any Disaster, secured our Retreat, which

latter was, in my Opinion, next to an Impossibility.

Affairs were thus situated, when I received a Message from the Left that the Enemy had sent out a Trumpeter, with an Officer, to demand a Suspension of Arms, and on honourable Terms to surrender the Island. There was not a Moment to be lost in saving an Enemy completely in our Power, and I accordingly issued immediate Orders for the Troops to halt.

I am sorry that my Situation prevented my communicating, agreeably to his Lordship's Orders, with Mr. Farquhar, who was on board of His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, upon the Terms which Commodore Rowley and myself deemed proper to grant to a brave though vanquished Enemy.

I should have mentioned before, that on my landing at Grand Chaloupe, I had detached Captain Hanna, with Two Companies of His Majesty's 1st Battalion 56th Regiment, to La Possessime, the Batteries of which Place he took by Assault in the most gallant Manner.

Thus, Sir, in a few Hours has this rich, extensive, and valuable Colony been added to His gracious Majesty's Dominions, with a Population of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Souls, and with a Loss on our Part comparatively trifling when the Nature of the Service is considered, a Return of which accompanies this Dispatch, with a Copy of the Capitulation.

The whole of the Service has been conducted so completely to my Satisfaction, that, where Praise is the just Claim of all, it may be considered invidious to select; however, the truly military Style, and Rapidity of the Movements of the 1st Brigade, calls for my most unqualified Thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, the Officers and Men under his Command; the same is equally due to Lieutenant-Colonels

lonels Macleod and Campbell, and the Troops under their Orders, who landed under the greatest Difficulties, opposed by the Weather and an almost inaccessible Beach.

My Thanks are further due to Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod for the gallant Manner in which he took possession of the Batteries of St. Marie.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, commanding the 2d Brigade, the Service is much indebted for the rapid and effectual Support which he gave to the 1st Brigade, nor can I withhold my Approbation of the Conduct of Lieutenant Cottel of the Royal Marines, who, with the Detachment under his Command, acted with the usual Intrepidity of that Corps.

I am well aware that I cannot add to the well-earned Fame of Commodore Rowley, commanding His Majesty's Squadron, whose Merit as an Officer is well known, and duly appreciated; but I shall ever feel grateful for the Cordiality with which he has co-operated with me throughout the Service; and, as far as the Success of the Expedition depended upon the Naval Arrangement, the Praise is unquestionably due to him.

To Captains Pym, Lambert, Curtis and Willoughby, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Frigates mentioned in the first Part of this Dispatch, the Army is infinitely indebted for its effectual and speedy Debarkation: to Captain Willoughby, who more immediately superintended the Landing to Windward, and who served with a Party of Seamen on shore, my Thanks are particularly due; as also to Lieutenants Robb, and Lloyd (I take this Opportunity of stating that the latter Officer was severely wounded on the 21st September last, when gallantly leading on a Party of Seamen; but in the hurry of my Dispatch of that date his Name was omitted,) of His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, Chudde of the Iphigenia, and Lauhern of the Nereide: I must likewise take this Opportunity of expressing

my Approbation of the Conduct of Lieutenant Pye of the Royal Marines, who was wounded while under my Command on the 21st of September last.

The Commanding Officers of Corps and Detachments, the Heads of Departments, and the whole of the Staff have merited my warmest Approbation; Captain Parkinson of His Majesty's 33^d Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General, commands my particular Thanks, not only for the Conduct of his own immediate Department, but for the active Assistance which he afforded me wherever required.

Major Vernon, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, has also my Thanks for his Zeal and Attention.

To Captain Barry, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp, I am likewise much indebted for the Assistance which I received from him during the Service. Nor can I pass over unnoticed the Zeal and Activity manifested by Lieutenant Blackiston, Senior Officer of Engineers, upon this Occasion; as also that of Captain Snow, Commissary of Provisions, who commanded the 2^d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, from the Time of its Landing, until the immediate Service was over.

The judicious Arrangements of Dr. Harris, superintending Surgeon, claims favourable Notice; as does also the Zeal and Attention of Mr. Surgeon Davies of the Bombay Establishment.

The Troops without Exception, His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's, the Royal Marines and Seamen, conducted themselves with that Courage and Energy so truly characteristic of British Soldiers.

I have only to regret that the Nature of the Service was such as to preclude the Possibility of equally employing all the Troops, as I am well assured that, under any Circumstance of Service, their Gallantry and good Conduct would be conspicuous.

On the 9th, agreeably to his Lordship's Orders.
Mr.

Mr. Farquhar was sworn in Governor of this Colony and its Dependencies, at which Ceremony Commodore Rowley and myself attended.

I am fully satisfied that the mild and conciliatory Manners of Mr. Farquhar, added to the Protection which British Laws afford equally to all, will speedily have the Effect of placing this Island in the most flourishing Condition, by shewing to the Inhabitants the Difference between a just Government, and that Tyranny and Oppression from which they have been relieved.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with the Flank Brigade, was dispatched on the Tenth for St. Paul's, which Place he immediately occupied, causing One Thousand Five Hundred of the Enemy, composed of Troops of the Line, Garde Nationale, Creole Militia, &c. to surrender their Arms.

I have deemed it proper, for the present, to divide the Island into two Districts, North East and South West, in order to facilitate the Distribution of the Troops to the different Out-Posts, and I have the Satisfaction to say that those Arrangements have been already effected, and that that Part of the Force intended to be employed on the ulterior Object of the Expedition is now in Readiness to move at the shortest Notice.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of His Majesty's 33d Regiment, is the Bearer of this Dispatch, to whom, as an intelligent and valuable Officer, I beg Leave to refer his Lordship for every Particular.

I have likewise thought it necessary to transmit a Copy of this Dispatch directed to England, for the Information of His Majesty's Ministers, and have accordingly ordered on that Duty Captain Parkinson of His Majesty's 33d Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General, an intelligent and experienced Officer of Sixteen Years Standing in the Service, and to whom,

whom, as I have already stated in the Body of my Letter, I am much indebted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING,
Lieut.-Col. commanding.

Head Quarters,
St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, 21st July 1810.

A true Copy,
(Signed) E. PARKINSON.
Dept. Adj. General.

List of Officers killed and wounded.

Flank Corps—Lieutenants Spinks and Whannell, slightly wounded.

His Majesty's 86th Regiment—Lieutenant John Graham Munro, killed.—Major William T. Edwards, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Michael Creagh, Brigade Major, dangerously wounded; Lieutenants Archibald M'Lean and A. K. Blackall, severely wounded; Lieutenant John Webb, slightly wounded; Lieutenant William Richard White, severely wounded.

(Signed) E. PARKINSON, Captain,
Deputy Adj. Gen. to the
Forces.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, at the Attack on St. Denis, in the Island of Bourbon, the 8th of July 1810.

1st Brigade.

His Majesty's 86th Regiment—1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 5 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 47 Rank and File, wounded.

Detachment 1st Batt. 6th Regiment Native Infantry—1 Rank and File killed; 7 Rank and File wounded.

Detachment of Pioneers—1 Rank and File killed.

2d Bri-

2d Brigade.

Royal Marines—1 Rank and File killed.

3d Brigade.

His Majesty's 69th Regiment—2 Rank and File killed.

4th Brigade.

Flank Corps—1 Rank and File killed; 2 Subalterns, 5 Rank and File, 1 Seaman, wounded.

Detachment of His Majesty's 56th Regiment—1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

Pioneers—4 Rank and File wounded.

Total—1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 7 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 66 Rank and File, 1 Seaman, wounded.

(Signed) E. PARKINSON, Captain,
and Deputy Adj. Gen. to
the Forces

N. B. Captain Lambert, of the Madras Establishment, slightly wounded. Two Rank and File, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, died of their Wounds since the 8th Instant. included in the Wounded. One Private, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, since died of his Wounds.

CAPITULATION *for the Surrender of St. Denis, the Capital, and the whole Island of Bonaparté, agreed upon between Colonel St. Susanne, commanding the Island of Bonaparté, for His Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, &c. &c. on the one Hand, and Commodore Rowley, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron, Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, commanding His Britannic Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Land Forces, and R. J. Farquhar, Esq; on the other.*

The whole of the Island of Bonaparté shall be delivered up to His Britannic Majesty, the City of St. Denis at Twelve o'Clock To-morrow, the 9th of July,

July, and the other military Stations in Succession, as early as Intelligence of the present Capitulation can be communicated.

At Twelve o'Clock To-morrow, the French Troops which occupy the Arsenal and Imperial Battery, shall evacuate their Post, and the Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, and the Grenadier Company of the 6th Madras Native Regiment, will take Possession of them, when the French Flag will be struck, and that of His Britannic Majesty displayed.

The Troops of the Line and Garde Nationale shall be allowed all the Honours of War; they shall march out of the City with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, Matches lighted, together with their Field Artillery; they are to lay down their Arms on the Sea-Face, in front of the Imperial Battery; the Troops of the Line are to surrender themselves Prisoners of War, and to be embarked as such for the Cape of Good Hope, or for England.

In consideration of the distinguished Character of Colonel St Sufanne and his Officers, and of their gallant Defence of the Place, the Officers of all Ranks are allowed to preserve their Swords and military Decorations; they are to continue Prisoners of War, and to embark for the Cape of Good Hope or for England. Colonel St. Sufanne and his Family shall be allowed a Passage to the Isle of France, or to France, upon his giving his Parole of Honour not to serve during the War, or till he shall be regularly exchanged.

Funeral Honours shall be paid to the French Officers who have fallen in the Battle, according to their respective Ranks.

An Inventory shall be made of Property of all Descriptions belonging to the State, which shall be delivered over to the Person appointed by the English Government to receive it.

All warlike Stores, Magazines, Provisions, Charts, Plans, and Archives are included in this Article.

The Laws, Customs, and Religion of the Inhabitants, as well as their private Property of all Descriptions, shall be respected and insured to them.

Done at St. Denis, the 8th of July 1810, at Six o'Clock P. M.

(Signed) ST. SUSANNE, Colonel commandant
L'Isle Bonaparté pour Sa Majesté L'Empereur des Français,
Roi d'Italie, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, commanding His
Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

HENRY S. KEATING, Lieutenant-
Colonel commanding.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

(True Copy)

C. H. I. PEARCE, Major of Brigade.

General List of the Ordnance and principal Articles of Military Stores found in the Magazine and adjacent Batteries of the Town of St. Denis, on the Capture of the Island of Bourbon by His Britannic Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating.

Head-Quarters, St. Paul's, 20th July 1810.

Ordnance and Military Stores captured at St. Denis.

Mounted on Garrison Carriages.

22 Iron Twenty-four-Pounders, 14 ditto Eighteen-Pounders, 16 ditto Twelve-Pounders, 6 ditto Eight-Pounders, 3 ditto Four-Pounders.

Mounted on Field Carriages with Limbers.

2 Brass Twenty-four-Pounders, 1 ditto Four-Pounder, 11 ditto One-Pounder, 1 ditto Half-Pounder.

Dismounted Cannon.

6 Iron Twelve-Pounders, 1 ditto Six-Pounder, 1 Brass Four-Pounder.

Mounted

Mounted on Boxes.

2 Twelve-Inch Iron Mortars, 1 Six-Inch Brass Mortar, 2 Brass Mortars.

Total Ordnance—89.

11,268 loose Round Shot of Calibres.

1055 Case Shot of ditto.

225 Grape, Quilted, and Cannister Shot.

1100 filled Cloth Gun Cartridges of Calibres.

190,000 Pounds of Gunpowder.

417 Muskets and Fuzils with Bayonets.

80,000 Rounds of Shotted Musket Cartridges.

6500 Leaden Musket Balls.

900 Leaden One-Pounder Balls.

6200 Musket Flints.

5 Brass Blunderbuffes.

6 Iron Wall Pieces.

172 Boarding Pikes.

8 Cutlasses.

70 Tomahawks.

The Town of St. Denis is furnished with an excellent Powder-Magazine and Store-Houses, containing the necessary Appurtenances for the above-mentioned Ordnance and small Arms; there are also several Forges, Artificers' Work-Shops, and a Laboratory, replete with the requisite Tools, Implements, &c. of which a detailed Account will be given hereafter as soon as Time will admit.

Ordnance and Military Stores captured at St. Paul's.

Mounted on Garrison Carriages.

19 Iron Twenty-four-Pounders, 10 ditto Eighteen-Pounders, 10 ditto Twelve-Pounders, 1 ditto Nine-Pounder, 1 ditto Eight-Pounder.

Mounted on Field Carriages with Limbers.

1 Brass Six-Pounder, 1 ditto Four-Pounder, 2 ditto Three-Pounders.

Dismounted.

7 Iron Eighteen-Pounders.

Mounted

Mounted on Boxes.

2 Thirteen-Inch Iron Mortars, 1 Six-Inch ditto,
1 Five and Half-Inch ditto.

Total Ordnance—56.

1000 loose Round Shot of Calibres.

150 Grape, Quilted, and Cannister Shot.

80 empty Shells of Calibres.

550 filled Gun Cartridges of ditto.

5000 Pounds of Gunpowder.

462 Muskets and Fuzils with Bayonets.

13,000 Rounds of Shotted Musket Cartridges.

500 Musket Flints.

N. B. In the Towns of St. Denis and St. Paul's there were found Ordnance, of different Calibres, One Hundred and Forty-five, and Four Hundred and Sixty-two Stands of Arms. The Lifts of the Guns and Stores at the other Districts of Bourbon have not yet been received, but a Committee is now employed in taking an Account of them, and a particular Return of the several Articles will be forwarded with all practicable Dispatch.

(Signed) E. PARKINSON, Dep. Adj. Gen.
D. ROSS, Commissary of Stores to
the Expedition.

Admiralty-Office, October 25, 1810.

DISPATCHEs, of which the following are Copies, have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

S I R, *Néjus, Simon's Bay, Aug. 26, 1810.*

BY my Dispatch addressed to you on the 12th Ult. for the Information of their Lordships, and forwarded to England by the Honourable Company's Ship *Sara Christina*, I had the Honour
to

to communicate the Advices I had received from the Government of India, of the Force then proceeding to the Island of Roderiguez, for the Reduction of the Isle of Bourbon, and of the ulterior Objects in Contemplation; it is with peculiar Satisfaction that I am now to acquaint you, that by the Arrival of the Country Ship the Anna, at this Anchorage, on the 24th Instant, I have received from Captain Rowley the Dispatch, of which the accompanying is a Copy, announcing the Surrender of the Isle of Bourbon to His Majesty's Arms, by Capitulation, on the 9th of July.

The Proceedings of the Squadron in conjunction with the Military Force, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, are so fully detailed in Captain Rowley's said Letter with its Accompaniments, that it remains only for me to congratulate their Lordships on the successful Issue of this first Step towards the Extermination of the Enemy's Possessions in this Quarter.

Lieutenant Robb of the Boadicea, who was the Bearer of these Dispatches from Captain Rowley, whose honourable Testimony of his Zeal and Merits is confirmed by long Experience, I beg to recommend to their Lordships' Notice, and have entrusted him with my present Communications, referring them to him for any further Information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. BERTIE.

His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, Road of St. Denis,
SIR, *Isle of Bourbon, 11th July 1810.*

I FEEL much Satisfaction in announcing to you the Surrender of the Isle of Bourbon to His Majesty's Arms. According to the Communication I had the Honour to make to you on the 14th Ult. I proceeded to the Isle of Roderiguez, where having
joined

joined the Transports from India, and in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Keating made the necessary Arrangements relative to the Troops, and embarked on board the *Boadicea* and *Nereide* as many as they could stow, we proceeded to join the Ships of the Squadron which I had left off the Isle of France, under the Orders of Captain Pym, blockading the three Frigates of the Enemy then in Port, having previously detached a light Transport to apprise them of our Sailing. We joined them at the appointed Rendezvous, between the Isles of France and Bourbon, on the 6th, and having embarked on board the Frigates the Remainder of the European and Part of the Native Troops, made all Sail in the Evening towards the Points of Attack, it being intended to push on shore the greatest Part of the Force with all possible Celerity, for which Purpose each Ship was provided with additional Boats taken from the Transports.

While the main Force drew the Attention of the Enemy off *St. Marie*, about Two Leagues to the Eastward of the Town of *St. Denis*, Captain Pym, with his usual Skill and Activity, effected a Landing about Two P. M. from the *Sirius*, of all the Troops embarked on board of her, at a Part of the Beach called *Grande Chaloupe*, Six Miles to the Westward of the Town, where the Enemy were totally unprepared for an Attack.

The *Riviere des Pluies*, about Three Miles to the East of *St. Denis*, was intended for the other Point of Descent.

The remaining Four Frigates (when it was supposed the first Landing was secured) immediately pushed for the Anchorage, and were followed by the Transports as they arrived. The Weather, which till now had been favourable, began to change; the Beach on this Side of the Island being steep, and composed of large Shingles, is generally

of difficult Access, but it was supposed, on reconnoitring it, that the Landing was practicable, and Captain Willoughby, who undertook to superintend it, pushed off in a small Prize Schooner, captured by the Nereide, with a Party of Seamen and a Detachment of Light Troops, and with some of the Boats which followed effected a partial Landing, but the Surf still increasing several were stove on the Beach; it being, however, considered by Lieutenant-Colonel Keating of much Importance to effect the Landing on this Point, a light Transport was placed with great Judgment by Lieutenant Lloyd of the Boadicea, in order to act as a Break-Water, but the stern Cable parting she only formed a momentary Cover for a few Boats, and, notwithstanding every Exertion of the Skill and Experience of Captain Willoughby, the Officers and Seamen, it was found necessary on the Close of the Day to relinquish any further Attempts at this Point for the present. I am concerned to state that Two Seamen and Two Soldiers were drowned on this Occasion; the Party, however, maintained their Ground, and took Possession of the Battery and Post of St. Marie during the Night.

The Magicienne, with Two Transports, were now detached to support the Brigade landed at Grande Chaloupe, but Captain Curtis alone gained the Anchorage and landed the Troops embarked in her. In the Morning of the 8th the Beach still appearing unfavourable I weighed, at the Desire of Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, and proceeded to the Anchorage off Grande Chaloupe, where we landed the Remainder of the Troops, Guns, &c. The Transports had been left in Charge of the Iphigenia, and Captain Lambert with much Activity and Exertion landed the Troops embarked in her.

I directed Captain Pym to proceed with the Sirius and Magicienne to be ready to act with the
Troops

Troops off St. Denis, when at 10 P. M. I received a Message from Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, that he had entered into a Capitulation with the Enemy, and at his Desire landed next Morning in Company with Mr. Farquhar, appointed to the Government of the Island, (who had done me the Honour to embark in the Boadicea) when we signed the annexed Terms of Capitulation*.

I had previously directed Captain Pym by Signal to take Possession of the Shipping at St. Paul's; in effecting which Lieutenant Norman, in the Barge of the Sirius, captured a French Brig (that had sailed with Dispatches for the Isle of France) in a Style which does that Officer much Credit; I beg leave to transmit Captain Pym's Report of the Affair.

For a Detail of the Operations of the Troops on shore, which led to the Surrender of the Island, I beg leave to refer to Lieutenant-Colonel Keating's Dispatches; his Plan of Attack was so ably concerted, and executed with so much Decision, as to occasion the speedy Termination of a Contest, which, if protracted, must from the Nature of the Country have occasioned much Loss.

It now, Sir, becomes a pleasing Part of my Duty to notice the cordial Unanimity and Zeal that prevailed between all Ranks of the Army and Navy on the Service we have been engaged in. To Captains Pym, Lambert, Curtis, and Willoughby, I feel particularly indebted, for the prompt Assistance and Support I received from them on every Occasion; and the active Exertions of the Officers and Men on this short but fatiguing Service could not be surpassed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keating has mentioned, in high Terms of Approbation, the Conduct of Captain

* For the Capitulation, see Lieutenant-Colonel Keating's Dispatch.

Willoughby, the Officers and Seamen employed on shore with the Troops, and Lieutenant Cotteil, with the Brigades of Marines under his Orders.

As the superior Force of the Enemy, stationed at the Isle of France, will not allow me to detach any Part of the Squadron, I have directed Lieutenant Robb, First of the *Boadicea*, to proceed with the Dispatches in the *Anna*, the fastest-sailing Transport of those destined to proceed to the Cape; the Merits of this Officer are well known, Sir, to you, and I cannot mention in too strong Terms of Commendation the unremitting Zeal and Assiduity to which I feel so highly indebted.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOS. ROWLEY,

Vice-Admiral Bertie, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Sirius, at Anchor at
SIR, *St. Paul's, 11th July 1810.*

IN putting your Order in force to anchor at St. Paul's, I was fired at by all the Batteries, and on shewing a Truce, they repeated it with many Shells; however, during my Stay in the Bay, I clearly saw that a Brig was getting ready to sail that Night.

At Eleven o'Clock I dispatched Lieutenant Norman in the Barge, to bring her out or cut her off; he found, by boarding the other Vessels in the Bay, that she sailed about Nine o'Clock; he pushed on, and, after a hard Row of nearly Twelve Hours, came up with and, in a most gallant Manner, rowed through her Fire, boarded, and took her. She is the *Edward*, of Nantz, pierced for Sixteen Guns, has only Four Twelve-Pounders, and Thirty Men on board, was charged with Dispatches for the Isle
of

of France. I am happy to say, we have only Three Men wounded, and not dangerously.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

S. PYM.

To Commodore Rowley, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. She is Sixteen Months old, Two Hundred and Forty-five Tons, coppered, and Copper-fastened, and, in my Opinion, a very fit Vessel for a Packet.

SIR, *Nifus, Simon's Bay, Aug. 26, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to transmit herewith, for the Information of their Lordships, a Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley, accompanying a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the Enemy in the Isle of Bourbon, on the 7th and 8th July last.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

A. BERTIE.

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, Road of St. Denis, 11th July 1810.*

I HEREWITH transmit to you a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, belonging to the Ships of the Squadron, in Action with the Enemy at St. Marie and Vicinity of St. Denis, Isle of Bourbon, on the 7th and 8th of July instant.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOS. ROWLEY.

Vice-Admiral Bertie, &c. &c.

A Return

A Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing belonging to His Majesty's Ships under the Orders of Josias Rowley, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, and Senior Officer of the Squadron off the Isle of France, in Action with the Enemy at St. Marie, and Vicinity of St. Denis, Isle of Bourbon, on the 7th and 8th of July 1810.

Magicienne—1 Private of Marines killed on shore with the Troops.

Nereide—2 Ordinary Seamen drowned.

(Signed) **JOS. ROWLEY.**

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 10th,
1810.

No. XXV.

Admiralty-Office, November 10, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Robert Hall, commanding the Rambler Gun-Vessel addressed to Commodore Penrose, senior Officer at Gibraltar, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Sloop Rambler, Gibraltar,
29th September 1810.*

SIR,

IN consequence of your Orders to proceed with the first Division of the Flotilla to the Westward, in search of the Enemy's Privateers, I left Gibraltar on the 26th, and, having previously reconnoitred the Enemy's Force at Barbet, I judged an Attempt practicable, which was put in Execution on the Night of the 28th, No. 14 being the only Boat in Company. I accordingly landed with Part of her Crew, that of the Rambler, and the Marines and Seamen of the Topaze, in all Thirty, and, crossing the Sand Hills, reached the Enemy's Quarter, Three Miles up the River of Barbet, under which lay a Privateer protected by Two Six-Pounders, her own Crew and Thirty French Dragoons; after some sharp firing, in which our Men displayed much Steadiness, the Enemy retreated with the Loss of

1810.

E c

FIVE

Five Dragoons, Seven Horses, and Two of the Privateer's Crew, which was immediately carried, our People swimming off to her in a most determined Manner. After the Guns were spiked, we embarked with the Loss of One Marine killed, and One wounded. The Conduct of all employed with me on this Service was admirable: Lieutenant Seagrove, commanding No. 14, gave Proofs of much Skill, and Bravery, and the Marines of the Topaze under Lieutenant Halsted did every Credit to the Character of their Corps; the Seamen of that Ship, who with ours had been constantly for Twenty Hours at the Sweeps, landed, in a heavy Surf, with an Alacrity that insured Success. The Capture of this Privateer must afford much Satisfaction, as her Properties of sailing and sweeping rendered her particularly offensive to unprotected Vessels in the Streight.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

William Parker, Marine, killed.

M. Weaver, Marine, wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF NOVEMBER 20th, 1810.

No. XXVL

Downing-Street, November 19, 1810.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington. Those of the 3d of November were received upon the 16th Instant; those of the 27th October, upon the 17th Instant; and those of the 20th October, this Day.

MY LORD, *Pero Negro, October 20, 1810.*

SINCE I addressed you, the Enemy have been employed principally in reconnoitering the Positions occupied by our Troops, and in strengthening their own. In effecting the former Object they have skirmished with the Troops on our Out-Posts, who have always conducted themselves well.

On the 14th they attacked with Infantry, supported by Artillery, a small Detachment of the 71st Regiment, which formed the Advanced Guard of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's Division, near Sobral de Montagaree, in order to cover one of their reconnoitering Parties. This Detachment having

the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan and Lieutenant-Colonel Reynell at their Head, charged the Enemy in the most gallant Style, and drove them into the Town.

The whole of the 8th Corps d'Armée, however, and Part of the 6th, arrived on the Ground near Sobral on that Evening; and I therefore thought it proper to withdraw Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's Division from the advanced Situation which it had occupied, and these Troops marched to Zibreira, about One Mile in the Rear, on the 15th in the Morning.

The Gun-Boats on the Tagus, under Lieutenant Berkeley, with which Admiral Berkeley has supported the Right of the Army near Alhandra, have likewise been engaged with the Enemy's reconnoitering Parties, and have been of great Service to us.

I have the Pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Report which I communicated to you in my last Dispatch, regarding the March of the Detachments of Troops under the Command of General Barcellar, has been confirmed.

Colonel Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th, and immediately attacked the Enemy's Out-Posts, which he cut off from the Town, and he then pushed into it and took possession of it. The Resistance made by the Enemy did not last long, and he took Eighty Officers and Five Thousand Men (principally sick and wounded) Prisoners. I have the Honour to enclose the Copy of his Report to Marshal Beresford, and of a Letter from Marshal Beresford upon this Success.

On the following Day Brigadier-General Miller and Colonel Wilson arrived at Coimbra with their Detachments, and they have since taken about Three Hundred and Fifty Prisoners, being Soldiers who had straggled from their Regiments, on the Enemy's March, as they say, in Search of Food.

Colonel

Colonel Wilson has since advanced to Condeixa, with an advanced Guard of Infantry and Cavalry, and Brigadier-General Miller is at Coimbra.

I inclose a Letter from Marshal Beresford on these Transactions.

A Detachment from the Garrison of Peniché, sent out by Brigadier-General Blunt, under Captain Fenwick, has been successful in a similar Manner, and has brought in Forty-eight Prisoners made in the Rear of the Enemy's Army, having killed Nine; and Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, who has been employed by me with small Detachments of Cavalry and Infantry, also in the Enemy's Rear, has taken many Prisoners.

The Difficulties which the Enemy experience in procuring Subsistence, owing to their having invaded this Country without Magazines, and having adopted no Measures for the Security of their Rear, or of their Communication with Spain, has rendered it necessary for the Soldiers to straggle in Search of Food; and not a Day passes that Prisoners and Deserters are not sent in.

All remained quiet in the North of Portugal, according to the last Accounts. Marshal Mortier retired from Zafra and Los Santos on the 8th; and, according to the last Accounts, he had arrived at Seville with the Troops under his Command. General Ballasteros had followed him to the Neighbourhood of Castillo de las Guardias, and the Portuguese and Spanish Cavalry had moved on from the Guadiana towards the Sierra Morena.

In the meantime, the Infantry of the Marquis de la Romana's Corps was put in Motion for this Quarter on the 8th Instant, and the Head of it (the Division under the Command of General O'Donnell) arrived at Cabeça de Montechique Yesterday, having crossed the Tagus in the Morning.

My last Accounts from Cadiz are of the 4th Instant.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Had.

Head-Quarters, Fort Sobral,

October 17, 1810.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honour to report to your Lordship, that, by Letters from Brigadier-General Miller, from Coimbra, I am informed of our Northern Militia having entered that Place on the 8th Instant. Colonel Trant, with the Oporto Militia, it appears (I have no Report from that Officer), first entered it; and Brigadier-General Miller, and Colonel Wilson, who, with the Militia of the Minho, and some regular Cavalry, had followed the Enemy along his own Line of March, on the Eastward of the Sierra of Caramula, entered a few Hours after Colonel Trant.

Brigadier-General Miller had collected, of Stragglers and Pillagers left in the Rear of the French Army, about Three Hundred and Fifty, and more were continually bringing in. Colonel Wilson, with an Advance Guard of about Two Hundred Cavalry, and Four Battalions of Militia, was to be at Condeixa on the 10th and 11th.

The whole of these Prisoners have been sent off to Oporto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

MY LORD, *Casal Cochim, October 19, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to annex, for your Lordship's Information, a Letter which I have received from Brigadier-General Blunt, Governor of Peniché, informing of the Loss occasioned to the Enemy by some small Parties sent out from his Garrison, and of the good Conduct of those Troops of the Line and Militia employed on those Occasions.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,

Marshal and Lieutenant-General.

*To His Excellency the Marshal General
Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B.,*

Peniché,

SIR,

Peniché, October 16, 1810.

YOU will be pleased to represent to His Excellency Marshal Beresford, that a few Days since I sent out a Party consisting of One Serjeant and Eighteen Privates of the Tondella Militia (Volunteers) with the View of intercepting Couriers, or any other Service by which they might annoy the Enemy; they returned Yesterday, bringing with them two Cavalry Horses equipped, some Swords, Pistols, Caps, &c.

The Sergeant reports having fallen in with Thirty Horsemen, at the moment dismounted, attacking them and killing Five; the rest made their escape. The Horses flew in different directions, so that only two could be secured. One Militia Man was killed and Two wounded.

You will also be pleased to report to His Excellency, that in consequence of Information received from the Country-people that between Two and Three Hundred Marauders were destroying the Habitations and committing dreadful Outrages on the few Peasants that fell into their Hands, about Five Leagues and a Half from this, I detached the Major de Praca Fenwick with One Hundred and Fifty Recruits and Militia Yesterday Evening to disperse or bring them in, in which he has succeeded, killing a few Men* and making Twenty-eight Prisoners, with the Loss of only Two Men. Major Fenwick speaks in the warmest Terms of the Ardour of the Recruits and Militia, with the Officers who commanded them; but what, under Circumstances, he has considered equally worthy of Admiration, was to see Repentments stifled, and the Soldiers, alive only to the Feelings of Humanity, anxious to spare the Enemy they had subdued.

You will also be pleased to report the Arrival of

* Five killed, Four wounded.

Twelve Deserters, who with the Prisoners shall be sent to Lisbon the first favourable Occasion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. BLUNT, Brig. Gen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot, Military

Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

I hope his Excellency will not disapprove my having permitted the Party of Militia to dispose of the Horses.

My LORD, *Casal Cochim, Oct. 20, 1810.*

SINCE writing to your Lordship the Information I have received from Brigadier-General Miller relative to the Re-occupation of Coimbra, I have received from Colonel Trant a more detailed Statement of the Circumstances, and which I have the Honour of annexing a Copy of for your Lordship's Information.

The Prisoners, by Colonel Trant's Statement, appear to have been more numerous than by the first Accounts we were led to consider them; Three or Four Hundred afterwards collected by Brigadier-General Miller, dispersed in plundering Parties in the Neighbourhood of Coimbra, will have to be added to what Colonel Trant captured.

The Circumstance and Mode of the Re-occupation of Coimbra is an additional Proof of the Activity and prudent Enterprize with which Colonel Trant has fulfilled the Objects of the Instructions given to him, and which I have no Doubt your Lordship will appreciate.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

SIR,

Coimbra, 7th October, 1810.

I HAVE much Pleasure in acquainting your Excellency with my having successfully attacked the
Town

Town of Coimbra this Day, with Loss of only a few Men killed and wounded.

In my Letter of the 6th, I had the Honour to inform you, that it was my Intention to proceed to Mealhada in the Course of the Day, with an Expectation of forming a Junction with the Corps under the Command of Brigadier-General Miller and Colonel Wilson, and combining an Attack on this City, but, on my Arrival there, I learned that those Two Corps were delayed from Want of Supplies in the very exhausted Districts extending immediately North of Bufaco, and that the Cavalry attached to them could not move forward in consequence of the Fatigue it had experienced in its former Marches.

I had now no other Alternative in order to prevent any Measures of Defence taking place at Coimbra, from whence I was only Three short Leagues distant, than to proceed on with my own Division, while yet a strong Probability existed of my Arrival at Mealhada not being made known.

I therefore marched at Mid-day, having a Squadron of Cavalry in my Front, under the Command of that gallant young Officer Lieutenant Dutel, whose Name I have already had Occasion to submit to your Excellency's Notice, supported by Two Hundred Light Troops; the Column of Infantry was headed by the Coimbra Regiment as the Post of Honour. In my Plan of Attack it was intended to enter at Two Points at one Time, one Division by the high Road from Oporto, the other to branch off from the Column on having passed Fornos, and by ascending the Heights to the Eastward of the Town, enter by the Arco Santa Anna, passing through Loretto; but this Arrangement was to take place only in the Event of my finding the Enemy on his Guard.

At a short Distance from Fornos, towards Mealhada, I fell in with a Detachment of the Enemy to the Right of that Village; it commenced firing,
but

but having pushed on the Cavalry to Fornos, I succeeded in cutting it off from all Communication with Coimbra, and it surrendered, after losing some Men; and I met no other Post of the Enemy. I directed the Cavalry to gallop through the principal Streets, cross the Bridge of the Mondego, and by penetrating into the Lisbon Road, to intercept any Information sent to the Main Army. This was effected with the utmost Spirit by Lieutenant Dutel, with the Loss of only One Dragoon killed.— I dispatched Divisions of Infantry into the principal Parts of the Town; an unconnected Resistance took place during an Hour, in which we had only Two Men killed; Colonel Serpa, of the Penafiel, and about Twenty-five Men wounded of that Corps. Colonel Serpa commanded the First Brigade, and his spirited Conduct has entitled him to your Excellency's Approbation. On the Santa Clara Side of the Mondego, where a great Proportion of the Enemy's Force was stationed in the Convent, some irregular Firing was kept up upon the Cavalry in crossing the Bridge; but the French Commanding Officer, immediately after Lieutenant Dutel had crossed, proposed capitulating. I proceeded to the Convent, and would allow no Terms but Discretion. On my Promise of exerting my Protection against the Insults of the Peasantry, the Troops laid down their Arms and marched out.

I have Reason to believe the Number of Prisoners exceeds Five Thousand, of whom nearly Four Thousand are marched off towards Oporto, including an entire Company of the Emperor's Marine Guards; Three Thousand Five Hundred Firelocks were found, and almost the whole loaded, from whence you may form an Idea of the Number in a State for defensive Service; those Arms I have distributed amongst the Ordinanza of the Country; I found no Artillery. We got possession of a Quantity of Oxen and Sheep, which were collected
for

for the Subsistence of the Enemy's Troops, and have proved a seasonable Supply to our own. Amongst the Prisoners are, I should suppose, Eighty Officers. The Commissaire Ordinateur en Chef M. Flandin, who represented a Governor, will remain sick at Coimbra.

From the Nature of Attack, your Excellency will easily conceive how difficult it was to controul the Soldiers, or to prevent the armed Peasantry from plundering. Those latter, I am sorry to say, committed Acts of Violence, but, I believe, not more than Six or Eight Frenchmen were the Victims of their Resentment. I should here observe, that nothing can possibly exceed the State of Wretchedness in which I found the City; the Enemy, not content with sacking it to the very utmost Extent, and stripping the few Housekeepers who remained of even their personal Clothing, had wantonly set fire to some Houses, and had heaped into the Streets, in one general Mass of Disorder, all the Furniture which they could not take with the Army; it cannot be expected, therefore, that Soldiers, of whom about Eight Hundred were Relatives of the Town and its Neighbourhood, accompanied by their wretched Relatives, could patiently witness a Scene of Devastation in which their Property had been thus unjustifiably and irretrievably destroyed. I request your Excellency, however, to be persuaded that every possible Exertion has been made to give Protection to the French who have fallen into our Hands; and, after the first Moments, I succeeded in securing them from Insult. As Brigadier-General Miller, and Colonel Wilson's Corps, will arrive here To-morrow, I propose to leave one of my Brigades behind, and to march, with the Remainder of my Division, as an Escort to Oporto; for such is the Animosity of the People of this Country, excited by the late Passage of the French Army, that I consider my Presence abso-

lutely

lutely necessary, particularly in the intermediate District between Mondego and Vouga.

I shall conclude this Report by assuring your Excellency that the Spirit of the Militia upon this Occasion was such as would do Credit to any Troops of the Line, and I have observed no individual Exception; I do not, therefore, compliment any particular Officer.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

N. TRANT.

My LORD, *Pero Negro, 27th Oct. 1810.*

I ENCLOSE two Letters from Marshal Beresford, with Reports from Brigadier-General Blunt, of Successes against the Enemy's Detachments, by Parties detached from the Garrison of Peniché. The former was mentioned to your Lordship in my Dispatch of the 20th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

Head Quarters, Casal Cochim,

My LORD, *20th October 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to annex the Extract of a Letter I have this Instant received from Brigadier General Blunt, by which your Lordship will see he continues to pick up the Marauders and Stragglers from the Enemy. I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. C. BERESFORD,

Marshal and Lieut.-General.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Blunt, to Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot, dated Peniché, 19th October 1810.

YOU will be pleased to report to His Excellency Marshal Beresford, that, in consequence of Information,

formation, I detached a Party on the 17th under the Command of Major Tavares to fall in with the Enemy's Foragers, but unfortunately the Enemy had retired.

Major Pinto was detached Yesterday for the same Purpose to a Distance of Five Leagues. He succeeded in taking Twenty-three Prisoners, Two of the Enemy were killed and One of the Recruits. It is great Gratification to see the Alacrity with which they offer themselves on every Occasion.

My LORD, *Pero Negro, 27th October, 1810.*

THE Enemy still occupy the same Positions in Front of this Army which they held when I addressed you on the 20th Instant. They have detached some Troops towards Santarem, and on the 23d General Loison marched towards that Place with the Division under his Command; and it appears, from Accounts from the Commanding Officer at Abrantes, of the 24th, that a Body of the Enemy's Infantry and Cavalry entered Thomar on that Day. The Reports which I have received from the Prisoners and Deferters which have been brought in, concur in the Accounts of the Distress felt by the Enemy for the Want of Provisions of all Descriptions. They state that they are collecting and preparing Materials to construct a Bridge over the Tagus; but although we have a good View of that River from different Parts of the Ground occupied by the Army, and have Officers and others employed on the Left of the Tagus, to observe the Motions of the Enemy, I have not been able to discover either where this Work is carrying on, or where the Bridge is to be placed on the River, if it should be constructed.

The Enemy appears to be very anxious to collect Boats; and on the 24th endeavoured to drive a Party of the Ordenanza from Chamusca, by the
Fire

Fire of Artillery, in order to obtain possession of some which were under that Place.

Colonel Wilson had been at Leyria, with the Cavalry attached to General Barcellar's Division, and had proceeded to Ourem. The Advance of the Infantry was at Pombal.

On the Side of Obidos and Ramalhal, the British Cavalry and a Battalion of Spanish Light Infantry, and the Troops of the Garrison of Peniché, confine the Enemy's Detachments; and they really possess no Part of the Country, excepting that on which their Army stands.

By the last Accounts from General Silveira of the 17th Instant, it appears that all was quiet in the North; and he had not received any Accounts of the March of Troops in Castille.

The Parties of Guerillas had been more daring than usual; and they had united in the Neighbourhood of Valladolid, early in the Month of October, to the Amount of Fifteen Hundred, in order to carry off a Convoy of Money which had been raised in Contributions from the Country, in which Attempt however they failed.

According to the Accounts of the 21st, from Estremadura, it appears that Marshal Mortier's Corps was still at Seville; and General Ballasteros was observing it from Aracena.

The second Division of the Marquis de la Romana's Corps, under General Carrera, arrived at Lisbon on the 25th, and will be with the Army this Day.—My last Accounts from Cadiz are of the 4th Instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

My LORD,

Pero Negro, 3d Nov. 1810.

I HAVE not observed any Alteration in the Enemy's Position or Numbers since I addressed you on the 27th Ult.

They

They have a considerable Body of Troops, principally Cavalry, on the Tagus, between Punhete and Santarem; and I have Reason to believe that Loison's Division of Infantry had not marched in that Direction, as I reported to your Lordship they had in my last Dispatch; some of the Corps composing that Division have certainly remained in the Camps in Front of this Army.

The Enemy have pushed some Troops across the Zezere above Punhete, principally Cavalry, apparently to reconnoiter the Roads in that Direction and the Fort at Abrantes; but I conclude that the Rains which have fallen within these few Days will have swelled that River, and that these Troops will have retired again.

They are still reported to be at Work upon Materials for a Bridge both at Santarem and Barquinha; but I have detached Major General Fane with a Body of Cavalry and Infantry to the Left of the Tagus, from whom I hope to receive accurate Accounts of what is passing opposite to him on this Side; and he will endeavour to destroy these Materials if it should be practicable.

It is reported by all the Deserters that the Enemy's Troops continue to suffer great Distress from the Want of Provisions.

It is impossible to form an Estimate of the Quantity of Provisions which they found in the Villages on the Ground which they occupy; but it is certain, that they can draw none from any other Part of the Country, the whole being in the Possession of our Troops.

The Garrison of Peniché, and the Garrison of Obidos, which Place Captain Fenwick, of the Portuguese Service, has lately occupied, under the Direction of Brigadier-General Blunt, and the British Cavalry, continue to carry on a destructive Warfare in the Rear of the Enemy's Right, while the
high

High Road from Coimbra by Leyria is in the Possession of Colonel Wilson's Detachment.

I enclose a Letter from Marshal Beresford, on the Effects of the Operations of Brigadier-General Blunt and Captain Fenwick.

I have received no Letter from General Silveira of a later Date than the 19th October. He had not at that time, heard of the March of any of the Enemy's Troops in Castille.

He occupied with his Detachment the Roads from Almeida to Trancofo, Celorico and Guarda. He had heard that General Bonnet had evacuated the Asturias, and, it is supposed, had moved into Biscay.

I have letters from Estremadura and Castromarin of as late a Date as the 27th of October, stating that Mortier's Corps was still at Seville in a very inefficient State, and having many sick.

My last Accounts from Cadiz are of the 22d Ult.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

My LORD, *Sapataria, 3d Nov. 1810.*

I HAVE the Honor to annex a Return taken from the several Reports received from Brigadier-General Blunt, of the Number of Killed and Prisoners to the Detachment which he sent from Peniché to Obidos, under the Command of Captain Fenwick (Lieutenant in the Buffs) since his former Reports of the Proceedings of that Officer, and which, with what had been previously reported upon, will make the Amount of the Enemy's Loss to that Detachment, besides the Wounded which they are generally enabled to carry off, about One Hundred and Sixty Men.

I take the Occasion of remarking to your Lordship the Zeal and Judgment of Brigadier-General Blunt in re-occupying the Town of Obidos when the principal

principal Force of the Enemy had passed it ; and he gives much Applause to Captain Fenwick for his Activity and Conduct in the Command of the small Detachment he has been enabled to detach from Peniché, under his Command.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington,
Esq. Esq. Esq.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners by the Detachment at Obidos, under the Orders of Captain Fenwick, since last Report.

Oct. 27th—1 Serjeant, 19 Privates Prisoners.

Nov. 1st—5 Privates Prisoners, 7 Privates Killed.

P. S. 46 Bullocks and 200 Sets of Hospital Bedding taken from the Enemy on the 1st November, likewise 2 Horses.

Sapataria, 3d Nov. 1810.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Viscount Wellington, in Skirmishes with the Enemy on the 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th October, 1810.

Killed—1 Serjeant, 19 Rank and File, 22 Horses.

Wounded—7 Officers, 7 Serjeants, 77 Rank and File, 10 Horses.

Missing—1 Serjeant, 41 Rank and File, 12 Horses.

Names of Officers Wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Captain Linsingen, slightly ; Captain Aly, ditto.

95th Regiment—Captain Percival, severely, not dangerously ; Lieutenant Eccles, severely.

5th Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Muller, severely.

Brunswick Infantry—Captain Schufeldt, severely.

General Staff—Captain D. Merceo, slightly.

1810.

F f

Downing-

Downing-Street, November 19, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B., dated Messina, 22d September 1810.

MY LORD,

EARLY on the Morning of the 18th Instant our Attention was much occupied by the opposite Movements of General Murat, who, by the Embarkation of the principal Body of his Army in the whole of his long Range of Boats at Scylla and the Punta del Pizzo, and the Disposition of these Vessels after being cast off from the Shore, seemed to indicate a conclusive Design upon the Part of our Line extending towards the Faro.

While the Attention of our Left was engaged by the above Operation, Information was brought to me that a Division of the Enemy, having embarked at Reggio during the preceding Night, had been perceived completing a Landing upon our Right, just before Dawn, at about Seven Miles to the Southward of Messina.

Reinforcements, which were held in Reserve in this Garrison to move according to Circumstances, marched to sustain our Posts at the invaded Point upon the first Signal of Alarm; but the active Vigilance of the Troops stationed at that Extremity of our Defences, and their prompt and spirited Behaviour, under the Conduct of Major-General Campbell, had already happily rendered the Presence of these Succours unnecessary.

The Repulse of the Enemy in this partial Enterprize, and the equally disgraceful and precipitate Flight of the French General who commanded it, with the Sacrifice of so considerable a Part of his Equipment, are more fully detailed in the adjoined Report from Major-General Campbell to myself, on
the

the Proceedings of this fortunate Day; and I hope His Majesty will be graciously pleased to draw an Augur from the Relation of this Officer of the future Conduct of this Army at large, in any Emergency of Service which it may become their Duty to encounter.

The Zeal, the Warmth exemplified by the neighbouring Peasantry in our Behalf, and which were not manifested without a Loss, and the Judgement as well as Alacrity with which I have since learnt that those in remoter Districts made immediate Dispositions to obstruct the Progress of the Enemy in their possible Attempt to penetrate into the Country, were far beyond what I could have hoped or expected from their peaceful Habits; and so strongly was their Animosity marked towards their Invaders, that the Interposition of our Escorts was frequently necessary to protect our Prisoners from their Fury in conducting them, after their Surrender, to the Citadel of Messina.

A Colour inscribed as a Gift from Gioachino Napoleone to the Royal Corsican Corps, said to be new for the Occasion of the Expedition, fell among other Captures of the Morning into our Hands, and I hope His Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve my Transmittal of this Trophy to be respectfully laid at the Feet of His Sicilian Majesty, as a Token of our Zeal in Support of his royal Cause, and as a Record that the first Effort of a daring Enemy to plant the Standard of Usurpation in this his second Kingdom, and which still owns his rightful Dominion, was repulsed by a British army.

I cannot close this Communication to your Lordship without expressing my official Acknowledgments to the great Assistance I have derived from Lieutenant General Lord Forbes, as well as the other general Officers, and indeed every Department and Rank of this Army, during a long Period of Four Months, in which the Contiguity and constant Me-

naces of an enterprizing Enemy have demanded from us a System of unabating Vigilance, to which every Mind has submitted with Cheerfulness, but which your Lordship will believe has not been without its Fatigue.

The habitual, cordial, and friendly Co-operation which I have received from Admiral Martin and the Naval Force under his Orders during this Interval of Anxiety, I have before had Occasion to mention to your Lordship.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. STUART, Count of Maida.

S I R,

Messina, September 18, 1810.

Being apprized about a Quarter past Four this Morning, that a Detachment of the Enemy's Boats had approached and fired upon the Cavalry Picquet at St. Stefano, I deemed it expedient to repair towards that Place; and on my Way thither, discovered (before Daylight) a smart Fire of Musketry, apparently near Mili. On my Arrival at Mili, I found Lieutenant-Colonel Adam, with the 21st Regiment, very judiciously posted in that advantageous Spot (supported by the 3d King's German Legion) with Two Six Pounders; and the Riflemen of the King's German Legion in his Front, beyond the Mili Fiumara, briskly exchanging Shots with the Enemy.

Thus situated, and when full Daylight rendered all Objects distinctly visible, I clearly observed about Forty of the Enemy's large Boats disembarking Troops between St. Stephano and Galati; which, as they gained the Shore, pushed on and occupied the Crest of the whole Ridge of rising Ground, extending from the Place of their Debarkation to the Front and Right of the Mili Fiumara.

Every Measure of Precaution was adopted to occupy the Mountain Passes adjacent to the Mili Position;

Position; and while thus employed, and eagerly watching the Enemy's further Movements, I observed not only an Hesitation and Period to his further Advance upon the Heights, but that he was actually hastily re-embarking his Troops nearest the Beach, occasioned, I have no Doubt, by the spirited and unexpected Manner in which he was brought to Action by the 2d Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, which, moving from its Cantonments of St. Placido, hung upon his Rear and Left. I had no sooner satisfied myself as to this Point, than I directed the 21st Regiment, with Two Six-Pounders, to move briskly forward by the great Road and Beach from Mili. preceded by the Riflemen of the 3d and 4th King's German Legion, and Flankers of the 21st Regiment, which produced the double Effect of precipitating the Enemy's Retreat to his Boats, and throwing into our Power the whole of the Corps which had gained the Heights, and others whom their Boats abandoned to his Fate.

I understand this Corps to have been under the Orders of General Cavignac, and to have consisted of Two Battalions of Corsicans, 1st Battalion of the 2d Neapolitan Light Infantry (Six Companies), 1st Battalion 3d of the Line Neapolitan Infantry (Six Companies), 1st Battalion of the 4th of the Line Neapolitan Infantry (Six Companies), in all about 3500 Men; of whom, one of the Corsican Battalions, with a Stand of Colours, a Colonel and Chef de l'Etat Major of Division, a Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, with Forty inferior Officers, including an Aid-de-Camp of General Cavignac, and upwards of Eight Hundred Soldiers, have surrendered Prisoners of War at Discretion.

It is now only necessary for me to add, that the Corps which repulsed the Enemy were Captain Jorres' Troop of the 20th Light Dragoons; the 2d Light Infantry Battalion (to whom every Praise is due for the spirited and masterly Manner in which it

made the first Impression upon them); the Riflemen of the 3d and 4th King's German Legion; the 21st Regiment; and a Portion of the 3d King's German Legion; as also a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, with Field Guns, under Lieutenant Cotton.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Adam of the 21st Regiment I was peculiarly indebted. His thorough Knowledge of the Country and Passes would have enabled us to anticipate and check the Enemy, had he endeavoured to move further than Mili.

I was accompanied by my Aid de-Camp, Captain A'Court, whose active Exertions were conspicuous to all. I have also to mention, in Terms of Acknowledgement, Captains Hill and Freuller, Assistant-Adjutant-Generals, and Lieutenant Burke, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Spencer. The whole of the Conduct of the Troops was cheerful and animated; and the best Disposition in Aid of us was exhibited by the Peasantry of the Country, who, with Arms, and every other Weapon of Offence they could collect, flocked to our immediate Assistance; and, what is most consolatory, we have not to regret the Loss of a single Officer killed or wounded. Two Men of the 21st Regiment, and one Rifleman, were slightly wounded in this singular Incurfion of the Enemy.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.
and Adj. Gen.

P. S. I have not been able accurately to ascertain the Loss of the Enemy. Two Officers of the Corsican Battalion are among their Wounded, of which there were many, as well as Killed upon the Field. His most material Loss must have been upon his Retreat and in the Boats which were completely within the Range, not only of our Field Guns, but also of our Musketry; one Boat was sunk, one deserted to us, and many were disabled. Reports have

have also been received that several dead Bodies have floated on Shore near the Scene of Action. The Peasantry have likewise brought in as Prisoners a considerable Number, who concealed themselves in the Country.

J. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.
and Adj. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 20th,
1810.

No. XXVII.

Admiralty Office, November 20, 1810.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Roger Curtis,
Bart. Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, to John
Croker, Esq. dated the 17th Instant.*

SIR,

I HEREWITH inclose, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Captain Grant, of the *Diana*, reporting the sailing from Havre, and subsequent Attack under the Batteries of La Hogue, of the Two Frigates of the Enemy, which have been some Time blockaded in the former Port by the Ships under his Orders; One of the Enemy's Frigates is on Shore on the Rocks of St. Vaast, where she lies on her Beam Ends; and the other a-ground on the Shoal near the Fort.

It would be great Injustice were I not here to mention the persevering Vigilance and Correctness of Judgement, with which, under the Directions of Captain Grant, of the *Diana*, the Blockade of these Ships has been conducted, and to which their present Situation is to be attributed.

I likewise transmit a Letter from Captain Malcolm,
of

of the Donegal, who with that Ship and the Revenge joined the Diana and Niobe in attacking the Second Frigate, after the First was on Shore. A List of Men killed and wounded in the several Ships on this Occasion is also inclosed herewith.

I have the Honour to be, &c
(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

*His Majesty's Ship Diana, at Anchor
off La Hogue, November 16, 1810.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that though the Wind was strong from North East and North East by North on Monday Evening the 12th Instant, with a very heavy Sea, I thought it probable the Enemy's Frigates might endeavour to push out; I therefore placed the Ships in the best Position I could suppose, and at Half past Twelve on Tuesday Morning we were fortunate enough to see and found ourselves in shore of them; the Wind having backed to North by East threw them considerably to Windward of us, but prevented their getting round Barfleur; we were so near as to fire Two Broadfides at them before they got under the Batteries of Marcou. At this Time Captain Loring in the Niobe had pushed in shore in hopes of cutting off the sternmost Ship, which he had nearly effected, but the Wind blowing fresh from the Northward and Eastward, with a heavy Sea, and the Flood Tide about to make, we could not prevent their getting through the narrow Passage on the West End of Marcou. On Tuesday Forenoon they weighed, and remained under Sail close under the Batteries of Marcou for several Hours, and in the Evening got into La Hogue Roads, we having been driven to the North of Barfleur by the Ebb Tide, the Wind Easterly. On the Wednesday Morning I sent Captain Loring in the Niobe to give Captain Malcolm in the Donegal Information of the Situation of the Enemy's Ships, and made all Sail in this Ship to
the

the Anchorage off La Hogue, and, on my approaching it, had the Satisfaction to see one of the Enemy's Frigates run on shore. I anchored at One P. M. and continued so until Morning, when I perceived that the other of the Enemy's Frigates seemed to be in a Position where she might be attacked; I weighed on the first of the Flood and made Sail for her, but the Enemy, on observing our Intentions, weighed and went close into the Shoal of St. Vaast, and immediately between the Batteries of La Hogue and Tatiliou. I determined, however, to go as close to her as I could, without getting on shore, in hopes Something might be done; but after twice standing in close alongside of her, sustaining the Fire of the Two Batteries, together with the Frigate, which by this Time had received considerable Reinforcements of Men from the Shore, I found the Fire so very heavy, that I saw no Hope of doing any Thing effectual against her.

At this Time Captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, arrived with the Revenge and Niobe, and the Attack was renewed by the Four Ships, who continued going in alternately, and made every Exertion so long as the Tide would permit them to do so; and I have no doubt the Frigate must have received very great Injury from it. I am sure I need not tell you how very mortified all on board the Diana and Niobe are, that, after our anxious Blockade, we have not been able to do more; but I trust you will believe, that every Thing has been done that was in our Power to get Possession of the Frigates; and it is some Consolation to be able to say, that one of them is on the Rocks of Saint Vaast, on her Beam Ends, and last Night fell over on her Larboard Side, having been before on her Starboard, and the other laying apparently on the Shoal near the Fort, and, I trust, not in a State to go to Sea for a considerable Length of Time.

It now remains for me to say, that nothing could
exceed

exceed the steady Behaviour of my Officers and Men of the Diana; and to Mr. Rowe, the First Lieutenant, I feel particularly indebted for his Assistance and Exertion. Captain Loring speaks in the highest Terms of his Officers and Men, particularly Lieutenant Simpson.

I am happy to say, that though we were a long Time under so heavy a Fire, we have only One Marine slightly wounded, but the Ship has suffered very considerably in her Masts, Sails, Hull, and Rigging. Unless they dismantle the Enemy's Frigate, I shall continue on my present Station until I have the Honour to receive your Orders.

I have to beg your Forgiveness for the Length of this, but hope that the Variety of Occurrences necessary to be stated will plead my Excuse.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

*Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Admiral of
the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

*Donegal, at St. Helen's,
November 17, 1810.*

SIR,

ON the 14th Instant, being near to Barfleur, Captain Loring, of the Niobe, informed me that Two large French Frigates had sailed from Havre on the Night of the 12th, and had been chased into La Hogue by the Diana and Niobe.

Next Morning, in Company with the Revenge, I joined the Diana off La Hogue, and observed one of the Enemy's Frigates a-ground near to St. Vaast (the Day before she had been driven from her Anchors in the Gale from the Southward), the other was anchored very near to the Shore, between the Forts of La Hogue and Tatiliou; it was impossible to approach her but under the Fire of her Guns and those of the Two Batteries, which are very considerable.

We

We tacked three Times near to her, firing our Broadfides whilst going about; the Revenge, Diana, and Niobe did the same; and it is with Pleasure I inform you, that the Ships were manœuvred with the greatest Precision, although the Shot and Shells fell in Abundance around them, and the Guns could only be brought to bear when Head to Wind.

At One o'Clock the Tide of Ebb drifting us to Leeward, obliged us to desist from the Attack, and we anchored out of Gun-Shot.

Some of our Rigging is cut, and a Shot in the Head of the Main-Top-Mast, but otherwise our Damages are not very material. The Donegal had Three Men wounded, and Revenge Seven, Two of whom are since dead.

Having on board some of Colonel Congreve's Rockets, in the Night I sent the Boats under the Command of Mr. Taylor, First Lieutenant of the Donegal, who fired several in the Direction of the Frigate.

Whether from their Effect or from the Effects of our Cannonade, I know not, but at Daylight we observed her nearer to the Shore, and aground; the other was on her Beam Ends, and nearly dry at low Water.

As they were now perfectly protected by the Batteries, it did not appear to me that any further Attempt could be made to destroy them; I therefore resumed my Station with the Revenge, leaving the Diana and Niobe to watch the Port of La Hogue.

Captain Grant will have detailed to you the Particulars respecting his own Ship and the Niobe; I have only to say, that the Conduct of both, whilst acting with me, was such as was to be expected from well appointed English Frigates.

One of the Frigates I consider to be lost; she was first on her Starboard Beam Ends, and when raised by the Tide, fell over on its leaving her on her
 Larboard

Larboard Side; the other must have suffered very considerably from our Shot, and where she is a-ground, is exposed to the East Winds.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PULTNEY MALCOLM.

To Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

A List of Men killed and wounded on board the Donegal, Diana, Niobe, and Revenge, off La Hogue, November 15th, 1810.

Donegal.

John Rustren, Quarter Gunner, severely wounded.

James Cameron, Landman, slightly wounded.

John Halfpenny, Private Marine, ditto.

Diana.

One Private Marine (Name not given), slightly wounded.

Niobe.

None killed or wounded.

Revenge.

Edward Kendrick, Ordinary Seaman, since dead.

James M'Gourvey, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Joseph Wilford, Ordinary Seaman, dangerously ill.

John Mayne, Ordinary Seaman, slightly wounded.

Ralf Halliday, Able Seaman, ditto.

William Harding, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

George Grant, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Michael Fitzgibbons, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Matthew Hebdidge, Private Marine, ditto.

William James, Boy 3d Class, ditto.

Admiralty-Office, November 20, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Irby, of His Majesty's Ship the Amelie, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Plymouth Sound the 16th Instant.

S I R,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the Information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having executed their Lordships' Orders of the 8th of August, and proceeding to this Port (where I arrived this Day), His Majesty's Ship under my Command captured, on the 8th Instant, in Lat. $44^{\circ} 41'$ North, Lon. $21^{\circ} 24'$ West, after a Chace of Thirteen Hours, going at Times at the Rate of Twelve and an Half Knots, the Corvette-Built Privateer Le Charles, of Bordeaux, Three hundred Tons Burthen, pierced for Twenty-Two Guns, carrying Twelve long English Six-Pounders, and Eight English Eighteen-Pounder Carronades, and a Crew consisting of One Hundred and Seventy Men, commanded by Pierre Alexandre Marraud.

She left L'Orient on the 4th October, having been built there about Eight Months since, for the Purpose of making a Run to the Isle of France, but has never been to Sea before this Cruise. She is a strong handsome Ship, capable of mounting much heavier Metal than she now has, and, from her good Qualities, well calculated for the Service she was on.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK PAUL IRBY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 24th,
1810.

No. XXVIII.

Downing-Street, November 24, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was last Night received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington; dated Pero Negro, 10th of November 1810.

NOTHING of any Importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 3d Instant.

The Enemy reconnoitred Abrantes on the 5th Instant, and, under Cover of that Operation, moved a small Body of Cavalry and Infantry through Beira Bafa towards Villa Velha, evidently with an Intention of obtaining Possession of the Bridge on the Tagus at that Place.

They found it, however, destroyed, and this Detachment returned to Sobriera Formosa.

I have a Letter from General Silveira, of the 3d Instant, from Trancofo. He had his Detachments on the Coa, and one of them (consisting of a Battalion of the 24th Regiment, which had been in Garrison at Almeida during the Siege, and which Marshal Massena had reported to the Emperor as having voluntarily entered the French Service,) had driven in the Out-Posts of the present Garrison at Almeida.

1810.

G g

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, November 24, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. Dated on board the San Joseph, off Toulon, Sept. 12, 1810.

SIR,

I CANNOT desist from forwarding to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed detailed Account of a gallant Enterprize performed by the Boats of the Amphion, Active, and Cerberus, which resulted in the Surrender of the Garrison of Grao, and the Capture and Destruction of a Convoy of the Enemy from Trieste.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Amphion, Gulph of Tristle,

June 29, 1810.

SIR,

A CONVOY of several Vessels from Trieste were chased into the Harbour of Grao by the Boats of the Amphion Yesterday Morning, and the Officer (Lieutenant Slaughter), on his Return, reported they were laden with Naval Stores for the Arsenal at Venice. As the Italian Government are making great Exertions at the present Moment to fit out their Marine at that Port, the Capture of this Convoy became an Object of Importance, and I was the more induced to attempt it, as its Protection (it was said) consisted only in Twenty-five Soldiers stationed at Grao, an open Town in the Friule; the Sequel will shew that we were both deceived as to the Number of the Garrison and the Strength of the Place; and if I should enter too much into Detail in relating to you the Circumstances attending its Capture, I trust, Sir, you will consider it on my Part as only an anxious Desire to do Justice to the gallant Exertions of those who were employed on the Occasion.

The

The Shoals of Grao prevent the near Approach of Shipping of Burthen; the Capture of the Convoy therefore was necessarily confined to Boat Service, and I telegraphed to His Majesty's Ships Cerberus and Active on the Evening of the 28th, that their Boats and Marines should assemble alongside the Amphion by Twelve o'Clock that Night. It fell calm in the early Part of the Evening, and conceiving, from our Distance from Grao, that the Boats of the Active (who was considerably in the Offing) would not arrive in Time, I wrote to Captain Gordon to request they might be sent immediately; I mention this as it will account why that Ship's Boats and Marines were not in the Station assigned them in the Attack, and that no possible Blame can be imputed to the Officers and Men employed in them for their not being present, as Distance alone prevented them. Captain Whitby, of the Cerberus, very handsomely volunteered his Services on this Occasion; but I considered it as a fair Opportunity for my Second Lieutenant (Slaughter), (the First Lieutenant being absent, having been detached on other Service in the Barge the Day before,) to distinguish himself, and he has fully in every way justified the Confidence I had in him.

The Convoy were moored in a River above the Town of Grao, and it was absolutely necessary to be first in Possession of it; the Defences of the Town were two old Castles, almost in Ruins, with Loop-holes for Musquetry, and a deep Ditch in their Front, extending from one Castle to the other. The Boats from the Amphion and Cerberus put off from the Ship about Forty Minutes past Eleven, and the Marines of both Ships under Lieutenants Moore and Brattle (of Marines), and Lieutenant Dickenson of the Cerberus, the whole under the Command of Lieutenant Slaughter, landed without Musquet-Shot to the Right of the Town before Daylight, and instantly advanced to the Attack,

the Launches with Carronades under Lieutenant O'Brien (Third of the Amphion) accompanying them along shore. It had been intended that the Amphion's and Active's should have landed to the Right of the Town, and the Cerberus to the Left, but the former Boats not arriving, Lieutenant Slaughter very properly took the Cerberus's with him, and left the Gig to direct the Active's to the Left; of course they had much further to row, and, much to the Regret of all, did not get on shore till after the Place was taken. A very heavy Firing commenced about Dawn of Day, the Enemy considerably stronger than was imagined, and, assisted by a numerous Peasantry, kept up a very destructive Fire on our Men whilst advancing, who purposely retired a little to the Left, taking Shelter under some Hillocks, and what the Unevenness of the Ground afforded; they were followed by the French Troops, who, conceiving this to be a Retreat on the Boats, quitted their advantageous Position and charged with the Bayonet. It no longer became a Contest to be decided by Musquetry; they were received with the Steadiness and Bravery inherent in Englishmen; both Officers and Men were personally engaged Hand to Hand, and out of the Number killed of the Enemy in this Encounter, Eight were Bayonet Wounds, which will convince you, Sir, of the Nature of the Attack.

A Struggle of this Kind could not last long, and the French Troops endeavoured, in great Confusion, to regain their former Position; they were closely pursued, and charged in their Turn, which decided the Business, and the whole Detachment of the Enemy, consisting of a Lieutenant, Serjeant, and Thirty-eight Privates of the 81st Regiment (all Frenchmen) were made Prisoners, leaving our brave Men in Possession of the Town, and Twenty-five Vessels laden with Stores and Merchandize. The Active's Boats landed at this Moment, to the Left,
and

and her Marines, under Lieutenant Foley, were of great Use in completely securing the Advantages gained. Every Exertion was now made to get the Convoy out of the River ; but it being almost low Water, it was late in the Evening before they could be got afloat, and much Labour and Fatigue was occasioned, being obliged to shift the Cargoes into smaller Vessels to get them over the Bar. About Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon an Attack was made on the Town by a Party of French Troops coming from Maran, a Village in the Interior ; the Force nearest them, under Lieutenants Slaughter, Moore, and Mears of the Active, instantly attacked, assisted by the Launches in the River, and the Enemy finding all Resistance ineffectual, after losing Two Killed, thrëw down their Arms and surrendered. In this latter Business a Lieutenant and Twenty two Men of the 5th Regiment of Light Infantry (all French Troops) were made Prisoners. The same Intrepidity which had insured Success before, was equally conspicuous on this second Occasion. About Seven in the Evening I had the Satisfaction of seeing the whole Detachment coming off to the Squadron, which I had anchored about Four Miles from the Town directly the Wind allowed, and every Thing was secured by Eight o'Clock. A Service of this Nature has not been performed without Loss ; but every Thing considered, it falls short of what might have been expected from the obstinate Resistance met with. Lieutenant Brattle of the Royal Marines, of the Cerberus, is severely wounded in the Thigh, and will, I trust, recover. He has (with every Officer and Man in the Party) distinguished himself greatly. No Credit can attach itself to me, Sir, for the Success of this Enterprize ; but I hope I may be allowed to point out those to whose gallant Exertions it is owing ; nor can I sufficiently express my Thanks to the commanding Lieutenant Slaughter, who has on this, and in frequent Instances before, given

Proofs of Courage and Conduct, which merits every Encouragement, and I beg leave to recommend him, in the strongest Terms, to your Consideration. He expresses himself in the handsomest Manner of Lieutenants Dickenson of the Cerberus, and Moore and Brattle of the Marines, and of every Petty-Officer and Man employed.

It is hard to particularize where all distinguish themselves, but the Conduct of Lieutenant Moore, who commanded the Marines, (till the Active's landed,) is spoken of in such high Terms by all, that I feel it a Duty to mention him, and I do it in that Confidence of his Worth which his exemplary Behaviour, during Five Years' Service together, has long insured him.

Opportunities do not often occur where Officers are personally engaged, but in the one I have endeavoured to describe the commanding Lieutenant, and his Two gallant Associates (Moore and Dickenson), owe their Lives to their own individual Bravery and Strength. Indeed, the Conduct of every one employed merits the warmest Encomiums; and I regret I cannot have it in my Power to particularize them.

The Vessels captured are chiefly laden with Steel, Iron, and Merchandize. The Prisoners in all are Two Lieutenants, Two Serjeants, and Fifty-Six Privates of the 5th and 8th Regiments, which composed Part of General Marmont's Army, and distinguished themselves in the late War with Austria, at the Battle of Wagram.

I enclose Returns of the Killed and Wounded, and have to regret Four valuable Marines amongst the former. I also forward the Returns of Officers employed on this Service, with the Vessels captured, and I have, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE.

*Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

List of Officers belonging to His Majesty's Ship Amphion, William Hoste, Esq; Captain, employed in the Boats and on shore in the Attack on the Town of Grao, 29th June 1810.

Lieutenant William Slaughter.

Lieutenant Dennis O'Brien.

Lieutenant Thomas Moore, of the Royal Marines.

Mr. Joseph Gape, Midshipman.

Mr. Charles H. Rofs, Master's Mate.

Mr. Thomas Edward Hoste, Midshipman.

Mr. Charles Bruce, Midshipman.

Mr. Cornwallis Paley, Midshipman.

Mr. James Leopard Few, Schoolmaster.

Mr. Samuel Jeffery, Volunteer.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

Cerberus's List of Officers employed in taking the Town and Trade of Grao, 29th June 1810.

James Dickenson, Lieutenant.

Jeremiah Brattle, Lieutenant of the Royal Marines.

John Johnson, Gunner.

John Miller, Midshipman.

George Farenden, Midshipman.

Joseph Stoney, Midshipman.

George Fowler, Midshipman.

William Sherwood, Midshipman.

Charles Mackey, Midshipman.

Lewis Røllier, Midshipman.

(Signed) HENRY WHITBY, Captain.

Amphion's List of Seamen and Marines killed and wounded in the Attack on the Town of Grao, 29th June 1810.

Killed.

David Coles, Marine.

Thomas Kenyon, Marine.

James M'Donough, Marine.

Tomaso Felix, Marine.

G g 4

Wounded.

Wounded.

James Clarke, Marine, severely.
William Jones, Able Seaman, ditto.
George Brown, Able Seaman, slightly.

Enemy's Loss.

10 killed, 8 wounded.

(Signed)

W. HOSTE, Captain.

A List of Marines wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Cerberus, in taking the Town and Trade of Grao, 29th June 1810.

Jeremiah Brattle, Lieutenant, severely.
William Sharp, Private, dangerously.
Simon Cunningham, Private, lost an Arm.
Samuel Haynes, Private, severely.
Henry Bentley, Private, slightly.

(Signed)

HENRY WHITBY, Captain.

List of Enemy's Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats of His Majesty's Ships Amphion, Active, and Cerberus, in the Harbour of Grao, in the Friule, 29th June 1810.

Burnt in the River, not being able to get them over the Bar, 11.

Brought out and sent to Liffa with Cargoes, 5.

Small trading Vessels, loaded from the large Vessels burnt, 14 or 15.

(Signed)

W. HOSTE, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, November 24, 1810.

Extract of another Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Josef, off Toulon, September 12, 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to forward, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of a Letter I received on the 10th Instant,

Infant, from Rear-Admiral Martin, and dated the 28th of July, together with the Inclosures referred to therein.

Their Lordships, no doubt, will view with Satisfaction, the Conduct of Captains Waldegrave, Prescott, and Nicholas, no less than of the other Officers, Seamen and Marines employed in the Attack of the Enemy's Convoy, of Thirty-one Vessels, laden with Stores and Provisions, from Naples for Murat's Army, at Scylla, together with Seven large Gun-Boats, and Five Scampavias protecting the same, which have wholly fallen into our Hands.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Canopus, at Anchor to the Northward of the

SIR, *Faro, off Messina, July 28, 1810.*

I HAVE great Pleasure in transmitting to you Two Letters, the former from Captain Markland, of the Bustard, the latter, with Inclosures, from the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, of the Thames.

The Capture and Destruction of the whole of the Enemy's Convoy from Naples, you will observe by the very judicious Conduct of Captains Waldegrave, Prescott, and Nicholas, has been effected with only the Loss of One Man killed and Six wounded, although all the Vessels composing the Convoy were hauled upon the Beach, from whence they were launched by the Crews of the Thames, Weazle and Pilot, though exposed to a heavy Fire of Musketry from the Persons in the Convoy (nearly the whole of whom made their Escape), assisted by some Soldiers, near Amanthea.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN

To Admiral Sir C. Cotton Bart. Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

By Star

SIR, *Bustard, off Contessa, July 24, 1810.*
 I HAVE the Pleasure of informing you that the Armed Feluccas which you had Intelligence of last Night were completely destroyed this Morning by His Majesty's Sloops Hakyon and Bustard, under Cape del Arme, where they were for a long Time defended by their Crews, some Soldiers, and the neighbouring Peasantry.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DUFF MARKLAND.
 To J. W. Spranger, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Warrior*, at *Maffins*.

His Majesty's Ship Thames, Gulph of St. Euphemia, July 26, 1810.
 SIR,
 A CONVOY of Thirty-one Vessels laden with Stores and Provisions for Murat's Army at Scylla, together with Seven large Gun-Boats and Five Scampavias protecting them, have wholly fallen into our Hands.

This is an Event of such Importance at the present Moment, and the Circumstances attending the Capture so highly honourable to the Officers and Men employed on this Service, that I may be allowed to detail the Particulars.

At Daylight Yesterday Morning, standing along this Coast with the Pilot, I saw the Weazle, off Amanthea, with the Signal for a Convoy in that Direction. The Enemy, on seeing us, hauled the Vessels high on the Beach, under the Town, where they were flanked by Two small Batteries, while the Gun-Boats and Scampavias were drawn up in a Line for their Protection. Being nearly calm, it was Two before we closed, this Ship and the Two Brigs in a close Line, then running along within Grape, drove the Enemy from their Vessels and anchored. Captain Prescott shewed the Example
 of

of pushing off with his Boats, I instantly supported him with ours and the Pilot's, under the Orders of Lieutenant Collier, First of this Ship. The Marines were landed under Lieutenant Macadam of the Royal Marines, to cover the Seamen launching the Vessels; the Ships all the Time firing on the Batteries, and wherever Musketry was collected to oppose the Party on shore, for the Enemy had not only thrown up an Embankment outside the Vessels to prevent our getting them off, but also one within them to afford Shelter for the numerous Troops collected, who, when driven from these Entrenchments, still annoyed us greatly from the Walls of the Town.

At length every Difficulty was surmounted, and by Six all the Vessels were brought off, except one laden with Bread, which was burnt; if we have not now Possession of her and the others destroyed as per List, it is only from their having been too much shattered by our destructive Fire to float.

By the Result of this successful Attack, you will judge better than from any Thing I could add, what must have been the Conduct of every Individual. Gratified as I feel at an Opportunity of testifying the Gallantry and Zeal of Captains Prescott and Nicholas, and Lieutenant Collier, together with all the Officers and Crews of the Ships, (more particularly those in the Boats,) for their Sakes I cannot help regretting it should not have fallen to their Lot to have been under the Command of one, whose Testimony would have greater Weight in ensuring them that Applause and Reward to which such Conduct so justly entitles them.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. G. WALDEGRAVE.

*George Martin, Esq; Rear-Admiral of
the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

A List of Officers employed in the Boats on the above Occasion.

Thames.

First Lieutenant Edward Collier.
 Second Lieutenant Francis Moleworth.
 Lieutenant Macadam, Royal Marines.
 Messrs. Liddon, Wyvell, Veal, Murray, Honourable
 Trefusis, Cornwall, and Wilkinson, Midshipmen.
 Mr. Mullins, Boatswain.
 Mr. Beckett, Carpenter.

Weazle.

Captain Prescott.
 Lieutenant Davis.
 Mr. Cayme, Master.
 Messrs. Holmes and Golding, Midshipmen.

Pilot.

Lieutenants Annesly and Penruddock.
 Mr. Thomas Herbert, Boatswain.
 Mr. Leigh, Master's Mate.

A List of Armed Vessels and Transports taken and destroyed by His Majesty's Ships Thames, Weazle, and Pilot, at Amanthea, 25th July 1810.

Armed Vessels and Transports taken.

Gun-Boat, No. 20, Iron Eighteen-Pounder.
 Gun-Boat, No. 25, Iron Eighteen-Pounder.
 Gun-Boat, No. 36, Iron Eighteen-Pounder.
 Gun-Boat, No. 39, Brass Thirty-six-Pounder.
 Gun-Boat, No. 42, Brass Thirty-six-Pounder.
 Gun-Boat, No. 64, Iron Eighteen-Pounder.
 Scampavia, Brass Nine-Pounder.
 Scampavia, Brass Four-Pounder.
 Armed Pinnace, Swivels, &c.
 Transports, Twenty-eight in Number.
 Total taken—6 Gun-Boats, 3 Armed Vessels,
 and 28 Transports.

Armed

Armed Vessels and Transports destroyed.

Gun-Boat, No. 37, Iron Eighteen-Pounder, sunk.

Scampavia, Iron Six-Pounder, sunk.

Scampavia, Iron Four-Pounder, sunk.

Transports, Three in Number.

Total taken and destroyed—7 Gun-Boats, 5

Armed Vessels, 31 Transports, Coasting Vessels.

(Signed) G. G. WALDEGRAVE.

N. B. Commandant of the Flotilla, Signior Carracci, Captain of Frigates.

List of Officers and Men killed or wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Thames, Weazle and Pilot Sloops, in an Engagement with the Enemy off Amanthea, the 25th July 1810.

Thames, Captain the Honourable G. G. Waldegrave.

Patrick Finucane, Private Marine, killed.

Thomas Dyce, Private Marine, wounded.

Richard Harris, Landman, ditto.

Edward Boswell, Able Seaman, severely wounded.

Weazle, Captain Henry Prescott.

Robert Rooke, Ordinary Seaman, dangerously wounded.

Pilot, Captain J. T. Nicholas.

John Kelly, Able Seaman, wounded.

George Gull, Corporal of Marines, ditto.

Several of the Enemy killed and wounded, Number not ascertained; Prisoners and Deserters Fourteen in Number.

(Signed) G. G. WALDEGRAVE,
Captain.

Admiralty-Office, November 24, 1810.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bullen, of His Majesty's Ship Volontaire, to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. dated off St. Sebastian's, the 28th September, 1810, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

FEARFUL my Letter of the 22d Instant may not come to your Hands so soon as this, I beg to repeat, that on the 5th Instant the Spanish Army under General O'Donnell left Tarragona, and on the 13th got to Arreus de Mar, at which Place he divided his Forces; himself taking the Road to Besbal; and so rapid were his Movements, the Enemy was not apprized of his Arrival till within a Quarter of an Hour of entering the Town. This happened on the 14th, when a smart Action took place, but of very short Duration, when the French General Swarty, with Five Hundred Men, were taken Prisoners.

On the same Day St. Filui, Palamos, and Beger were severally attacked, and all surrendered; the Total of French taken being about Fourteen Hundred Men, besides Cannon, &c. &c. so that this Coast from Rosas, with the Exception of the Medas Islands, is again in the Possession of the Spaniards.

General O'Donnell, I am sorry to say, is badly wounded in the Leg, but there is Hopes of his doing well. The whole of the Prisoners are at Tarragona, where the General now is, with only the Inhabitants doing the Duty of the Garrison, and which makes him so anxious about their being removed.

Upon the whole there is every Prospect of the Enemy being soon drove out of this Province. I was Yesterday at Escala, in the Bay of Rosas, where the French had a Depôt of Corn, &c. all of which I have got on board this Ship. Yesterday I was gratified to hear that, on Monday last, the French were

were defeated at Bascarra, where they were attacked by Five Hundred Spaniards, who took from them an immense Convoy of Provisions, (which was on its Way from Perpignan to relieve Gerona,) besides Four Hundred Prisoners. General M^dDonald was at Severa a few Days since, but so reduced is his Army (having now only Six Thousand Men,) that it is generally thought, he will not get back to Barcelona. Cadigues and all the small Holds the French had near Rosas are abandoned, and the whole are gone to that Garrison. The French are also in a bad way before Tortosa, as all the Forts (Three in Number) which they had thrown up, have been washed down by the heavy Rains. I have felt it necessary to take the Minorca with me on this Coast, which I hope you will approve of. I have not been able to reconnoitre the Medas Islands, owing to the very bad Weather we have had, but I will do it the first Opportunity.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BULLEN.

His Majesty's Ship Cambrian, Palamos,

SIR,

Sept. 29, 1810.

IN Obedience to your Commands, requiring a detailed Account of the Cambrian's Services during our late Separation, I have to inform you that at the Request of General O'Donnell, I sailed from Tarragona on the 5th Instant, having General Doyle on board, a Xebeck with Sixty Spanish Soldiers, and another with Cannon under my Convoy, for the Purpose of attacking the Castle of Las Medas; on the following Day we were joined off Blanes by the Spanish Frigate Flora, and on the 8th discovered that the Reduction of the Castle was impracticable, the Enemy, contrary to our Expectations, having undisturbed Possession of the Coast. On the 10th, General Doyle, the Spanish Soldiers and Marines of
both

both Frigates disembarked near Bega, and destroyed a Battery of Four Twenty-four-Pounders, (Two only of which were mounted,) and made Prisoners Thirty-six Men of a French Detachment. On the 14th our Boats were enabled to render the Spaniards some Assistance in their Attack upon Palamos, when the Launch was sunk by the Battery, and Two Men wounded, as was also another of her Crew, who with the Officer and the Remainder aided the Spaniards in forcing the French Position. After embarking on board the Vessels in the Bay the French Troops and Cannon captured by the Spanish Army, the Cambrian left Palamos on the 17th by the Desire of General O'Donnell, who was conveyed in her badly wounded to Tarragona, where he was landed on the 19th following.

I with Pleasure avail myself of this Opportunity to express my entire Approbation of the Conduct of the Officers and Men belonging to the Cambrian employed on the Services before mentioned.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. W. FANE.

*Captain Bullen, His Majesty's Ship Volontaire,
Senior Officer on the Coast of Catalonia.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 27th,
1810.

No. XXIX.

Admiralty-Office, November 27, 1810.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Drury, Com-
mander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in
the East-Indies, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated
on board the Cornelia, in Madras Roads, July 12,
1810.*

SIR,

I EXPERIENCE much Pleasure in forwarding
to you, for the Information of the Right Ho-
nourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,
Copies of Two Letters received from Lieutenant
Augustus Vere Drury, commanding His Majesty's
Cutter Sylvia, detailing the Circumstances attending
the Capture of a Dutch National Brig, of Eight
Guns, with Two Transports, and the Destruction
of Three Piratical Prows; and feel happy in the
Opportunity of being able to express my Approba-
tion of the Conduct and distinguished Gallantry of
this old and deserving Officer, which reflects on him
the highest Credit, and will, I trust, recommend him
to their Lordships.

1810.

H h

The

The Echo is the Thirteenth Vessel of Force which has recently been taken from the Enemy on the Coast of Java.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. O'B. DRURY.

*His Majesty's Cutter Sylvia, off
Angra Point, April 20, 1810.*

S I R,

PROCEEDING through the Straits of Sunda, Three separate Attempts were made, by Armed Prows, to stop the Progress of His Majesty's Cutter under my Command; the Position taken by these Vessels was close to the Isle of Cracatoa, one of whom, on the 6th Instant, swept out to the Sylvia, but was soon drove on shore, taken possession of, and finally destroyed, after taking out One Six-Pounder. On the 7th Instant an Armed Prow, of large Dimensions, advanced so close to His Majesty's Cutter, that I judged it necessary to deviate from my Course and destroy this Pirate which resolutely approached. A Boat, under the Command of an Officer, and a Party of Volunteers, proceeded to harrass the Enemy, who now endeavoured to escape, but was prevented by the brisk Fire of Musketry kept up by the detached Party, which took possession without sustaining the smallest Loss.

On the 11th Instant a large Lugger, at Anchor under Cracatoa, was seen to get under Weigh, her Movement indicating an hostile Intention; I therefore equipped the Prize, gave her in Command to Mr. Chelnaye, who resolutely met the Enemy's Approach, compelling him to seek Safety by Flight; an Island intervening caused us to lose Sight of the Enemy, therefore weighed Anchor and stood out for the Purpose of supporting the Volunteers, who, I saw on the Sylvia coming up, were on the Point of boarding; the obstinate Refusal of the Enemy to
yield,

yield, compelled me to open and continue a destructive Fire until the Lugger sunk.

Herewith I have the Honour to transmit you a List of Killed and Wounded, with a Description of the Vessels attacked.

Armed Prow, of 1 Six-Pounder and 30 Men.

Armed Prow, of 2 Six-Pounders and 30 Men;
2 killed, 1 wounded.

Armed Lugger Prow, of 3 Eighteen-Pounders and
72 Men; killed and wounded unknown.

Sylvia—None killed; 8 badly wounded, 1 since
dead.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. V. DRURY,
Lieutenant and Commander.

*His Majesty's Cutter Sylvia, off Middleburgh
S I R. Island, April 27, 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to mention to your Excellency, that on the 26th Instant, at Break of Day, Three Armed Brigs with Two Lug-Sail Vessels were discerned under Sail in the Vicinity of Edam Island, hastening towards Batavia. Measures were instantly taken to intercept the Stermost Vessels, by bringing to close Action the Dutch National Brig D'Echo; of Eight Six-Pounders and Forty-six Men, commanded by Lieutenant Christian Thaarup, who surrendered to His Majesty's Cutter after a sharp Contest of Twenty Minutes, having Three killed and Seven wounded, ourselves sustaining a Loss of Four Men killed and Three wounded.

The Instant that a Separation between the *Sylvia* and her Prize could be effected, Pursuit was given to the Headmost Brigs, which, aided by a favourable Breeze and intervening Shoals, effected their Escape to the Batteries of Unrust, leaving His Majesty's Cutter to take possession of Two Transports, mounting Two Nine-Pounders and defended by Sixty Men

each; out Twelve Days from Sourabaya, laden with Artillery Equipage and valuable European Goods.

Sub-Lieutenant Chesnaye's Conduct in this Affair, and throughout the whole Cruize, has been highly meritorious, I therefore beg leave to recommend him to your Excellency as a brave young Officer.

The inferior Officers and Seamen evinced the greatest Desire of bringing the whole of the Enemy's Force to Action, although much weakened by a Deficiency of Twelve Men, rendered incapable by Wounds received on a recent Occasion with some desperate Pirates.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. V. DRURY,

Lieutenant and Commander.

*-His Excellency Rear-Admiral Drury,
 &c. &c. &c. East Indies.*

Admiralty-Office, November 27, 1810.

VICE-ADMIRAL DRURY, Commander in Chief in the East Indies, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; Two Letters he had received from Captain Tucker, of His Majesty's Ship *Dover*, one inclosing a Report from Captain Spencer, of the *Samarang Sloop*, of a successful Attack made by him on the Fort in the Island of *Pulo Ay*, from whence he removed the Garrison, Ordnance, and public Property; and the other, transmitting the following List of Vessels captured by the Ships under Captain Tucker's Orders, between the 5th of March and 29th of April last.

Account of Enemy's Vessels captured by His Majesty's Ships under my Orders, between the 5th of March, and 29th April 1810.

Dutch Ship *Caroline*, J. Jacobson, Captain, of 6 Guns and 18 Men, captured by the *Cornwallis*; Company's

- Company's Cruizer, laden with Supplies for Ternate.
- Dutch Brig Recruiter, D. Hegenoard, Captain, of 12 Guns and 50 Men, captured by the Samarang.
- Dutch Brig Dely, J. Schmidt, Captain, of 10 Guns and 28 Men, captured by the Cornwallis.
- Dutch Brig Slammas, of 4 Guns and 30 Men; laden with Government Supplies for Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Menado, and Girontoll.
- Dutch Brig Maidienne, of 2 Guns and 25 Men; laden with ditto.
- Dutch Brig Eugelina, Rofs, Captain, of 4 Guns and 30 Men; laden with ditto.
- Dutch Brig Lieu Sing, of 2 Guns and 30 Men; laden with ditto.
- Dutch Sloop Javan, of 2 Guns and 20 Men; laden with ditto.
- Dutch Sloop Macassar, of 2 Guns and 18 Men; laden with ditto.
- Dutch Sloop, of 2 Guns and 10 Men; laden with ditto.
- Dutch Sloop, of 2 Guns and 12 Men; laden with ditto.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

Abstract.

1 Ship, 6 Brigs, 4 Sloops, 53 Vessels of various Descriptions from former Accounts since 8th December 1809.—Total 64.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF DECEMBER 3d, 1810.

No. XXX.

Downing-Street, December 3, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 21st November 1810.

THE Enemy retired from the Position which they had held for the last Month, with their Right at Sobral, and their Left resting upon the Tagus, in the Night of the 14th Instant; and went by the Road of Alenquer towards Alcoentre with their Right, and Villa Nova with their Left.— They continued their Retreat towards Santarem on the following Days.

The Allied Army broke up from their Position on the Morning of the 15th Instant, and followed the March of the Enemy; and the advanced Guard was at Alenquer on the 15th, and the British Cavalry and the advanced Guard at Azambuga and Alcoentre on the 16th, and at this Place on the 17th.

In these Movements they made about Four Hundred Prisoners.

1810.

I i

These

These Troops have been followed on their March by Sir Brent Spencer's Division, and the 5th Division of Infantry under Major-General Leith.

On the 17th I received Accounts from Major-General Fane, from the Left of the Tagus, that the Enemy had constructed another Bridge on the Zezere, that which had been first thrown over that River having been carried away by the Floods; and that they had on that Day marched a large Body of Troops from Santarem towards Golegão; and I immediately passed Lieutenant-General Hill's Corps across the Tagus at Valada, in Boats which Admiral Berkeley had been so kind as to send up the River to aid and facilitate the Operations of the Army.

Having advanced from the Positions in which I was enabled to bring the Enemy to a Stand, and to oblige them to retire without venturing upon any Attack, it is but Justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher and the Officers of the Royal Engineers, to draw your Lordship's Attention to the Ability and Diligence with which they have executed the Works by which these Positions have been strengthened to such a Degree as to render any Attack upon that Line occupied by the Allied Army very doubtful, if not entirely hopeless. We are indebted for these Advantages to Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher and the Officers of the Royal Engineers; among whom I must particularly mention Captain Chapman, who has given me great Assistance upon various Occasions.

Your Lordship will have observed how much the effective Strength of the Army in Proportion to its total Numbers has increased lately. There is no Sickness in the Army of any Importance; and above One Half of those returned as sick in the Military Returns are Convalescents, who are retained at Belem till they will have gained sufficient Strength to bear the Fatigues of marching and of their

their Duty in the Field. Besides the Allied Army, your Lordship will observe, that an additional Force had been provided from the Fleet ; and I take this Occasion of informing your Lordship that in every Instance I have received the most cordial and friendly Assistance from Admiral Berkeley, and the Officers and Men of the Squadron under his Command. Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Williams has even done me the Favour to come up the Tagus to superintend the Passage of Lieutenant-General Hill's Corps over the River.

In my Dispatch of the 20th of October, I informed your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana had joined the Allied Army in their Positions in Front of Lisbon, with a considerable Detachment of the Spanish Army under his Command ; he still continues with us, and I receive from him much valuable Advice and Assistance.

Throughout the Period, during which we occupied those Positions, every Thing went on with the utmost Regularity and to my Satisfaction, notwithstanding that the Force was composed of Troops of various Descriptions, and of different Nations ; and I attribute these Advantages entirely to the Zeal for the Cause in which we are engaged, and the conciliating Disposition of the Chiefs and General Officers of the Armies of the different Nations ; and I have no Doubt that the same Cordiality will prevail as long as it may be expedient that the Armies should continue united.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer and Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, and the Officers of the General Staff of the Army, have continued to give me every Assistance in their Power.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 15th,
1810.

No. XXXI.

Admiralty-Office, December 15, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from William Shield, Esq; Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated at the Cape, the 24th September 1810.

SIR,

IT is with the deepest Regret I acquaint you, for the Information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the Loss of a Part of His Majesty's Squadron on this Station.

The Account I have now the Honour to present to you, came to my Knowledge by His Excellency Lord Caledon having had the Goodness to send, for my Perusal, Dispatches he received last Night by the late Master of the Sirius from the Governor of Bourbon. I have transcribed and inclosed such Part thereof as may lead their Lordships' Judgment to the Extent of this disastrous Event.

The Isle de la Passe had fallen by Assault from a Party landed by Two of the Frigates; subsequent to which, the Bellona, Minerva, and Victor arrived and run into Port South East, with their Prize the

1810.

K k

Honour-

Honourable East India Company's Ship Ceylon, taken in Company with the Windham, after a gallant Resistance, on their Way from the Cape to Madras with a Part of the 24th Regiment on board.

The Windham was turned from Port South East, and recaptured by the Sirius, but the Troops had been removed to the Bellona.

Captain Pym appears to have immediately determined on attacking these Ships, and to his not being aware of the Difficulties of the Navigation within the Port is to be attributed his Failure and the Loss of the King's Ships. The Sirius and Magicienne were burnt by their Crews, after doing every Thing that was possible to extricate the Ships from the Situation they had fallen into. The Ne-rcide, after every Officer and Man on board were either killed or wounded, fell on shore a mere Wreck, and was taken possession of by the Enemy.

I am sorry to add to this List of Misfortunes, that the Ranger Transport, laden with Provisions for the Squadron, and having some Stores on board, has also fallen into the Hands of the Enemy.

The Transports having the Troops on board, and which were to have sailed Yesterday from hence without Convoy, will be prevented putting to Sea by the Arrival of this lamented Intelligence.

If it should prove that I have not been exactly correct in the Information I have now given, I hope for their Lordships' Indulgence, and that they will impute it to my Anxiety to give them the most early Intimation of so important an Event.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SHIELD.

P. S. Captain Willoughby has lost an Eye, and is otherwise wounded, and is in the Hands of the Enemy.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Pym, of His Majesty's late Ship the Sirius, addressed to Captain Rowley, of the Boadicea.

S I R, *L'Isle de la Passe, August 24, 1810.*

BY my last you were informed of my Intention to attack the Frigates, Corvette, and Indiamen in this Port.

Magicienne having joined just as the recaptured Ship was about to make Sail, I sent Captain Lambert Orders to bring her and the Gun-Brig with all Dispatch off L'Isle de la Passe; and that the Enemy in Port Louis should not be alarmed, I made all Sail round the South Side, and although blowing very hard, reached L'Isle de la Passe next Day. At Noon Nereide made Signal ready for Action; I then closed, and from the Situation of the Enemy decided on an immediate Attack; and when her Master came on board as Pilot, made Signal to weigh, but when within about a Quarter of an Hour's Run of the Enemy, he unfortunately run me on the Edge of the inner narrow Passage. We did not get off (and that with wonderful Exertion) until Eight o'Clock next Morning. At Noon on the 23d the Iphigenia and Magicienne came in Sight; the Enemy having moved further in, and making several Batteries, as also manning the East India Ship, and taking many Men on board the Frigates, I called them to assist in the Attack, having all the Captains and Pilot on board, and being assured we were past all Danger and could run direct for the Enemy's Line, we got under Weigh, and pushed for our Stations, viz. Sirius alongside the Bollona, Nereide between her and the Victor, Iphigenia alongside La Minerva, and Magicienne between her and the East India Ship; and just as their Shot began to pass over us, sad to say, Sirius grounded on a small Bank, not known; Captain Lambert joined his Post, and had hardly given

the third Broadside before his Opponent cut her Cable. Magicienne, close to Iphigenia, run on a Bank, which prevented her bringing more than Six Guns to bear; poor Nereide nearly gained her Post, and did in the most gallant Manner maintain that and the one intended for Sirius, until Bellona cut. All the Enemy's Ships being on shore, and finding Sirius could not get off, the whole of them opened their Fire on Nereide; and even in this unequal Contest, and being a-ground, she did not cease firing until Ten o'Clock, and sorry am I to say, that the Captain, every Officer and Man on board, are killed or wounded.

Captain Lambert would have immediately run down with the Enemy, but there was a Shoal a very little Distance from and between him and them; he did all that could be done, by keeping open a heavy, although distant Fire; nothing was wanting to make a most complete Victory, but one of the other Frigates to close with La Bellona.

I must now inform you, that the Moment we took the Ground, every possible Exertion was made to get the Ship off, by carrying out Stream and Kedge Anchors; but both Anchors came home together. I then got a whole Bower Cable and Anchor hauled out, (not a common Exertion for a Frigate) as also the Stream, and although having the one with the Capstan, and the other with Purchase on Purchase, we could not move her one Inch from the Nature of the Ground, and the very heavy Squalls at that time. We continued lightening every Thing from forward, and made many severe but fruitless Attempts to heave the Ship off before Daylight, but all to no Effect. At that Time the Nereide was a perfect Wreck, Magicienne in as bad a Situation as Sirius, no Possibility of Iphigenia closing with the Enemy, the whole of the Enemy on shore in a Heap. We then tried the last Resource by warping the Iphigenia
to.

to heave us off, but could not get her in a proper Situation until the 25th in the Forenoon.

I had a Survey by the Captains, Masters, and Carpenters, in which they agreed it was impossible to get the Ship off; I had the same Report Yesterday from Captain Curtis, and that his Men were falling very fast; I ordered her to be abandoned at Dusk and burnt; and, as the Enemy's Frigates cannot get off, I thought it most prudent to preserve L'Isle de Passe, by warping Iphigenia for its Support; and, having no Prospect of any other immediate Support, I thought it most prudent to quit my Ship, then within Shot of all the Enemy's Posts and Ships, and only being able to return their Fire from Two Guns. After seeing every Man safe from the Ship, Lieutenant Watling and myself set her on Fire; and, I trust, Sir, although my Enterprize has been truly unfortunate, that no possible Blame can be attached to any one; and never did Captains, Officers, and Men go into Action with a greater Certainty of Victory; and, I do aver, that if I could have got alongside the Bellona, all the Enemy's Ships would have been in our Possession in less than Half an Hour. My Ship being burnt, I have given up the Command to Captain Lambert, and have recommended his supporting and protecting this Island with his Ship and Ships' Companies of Sirius and Magicienne. Provisions and Water will be immediately wanted. I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. PYM.

Commodore Rowley, &c. Boadicea.

N. B. By other Dispatches received at the Admiralty it appears, that His Majesty's Ship Phœbe arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of September last, and that the Menelaus sailed from St. Helena for the Cape on the 16th of October.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 25th,
1810.

No. XXXII.

Downing-Street, December 25, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received last Night at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool from Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington; dated Cartaxo, December 8, 1810.

MY LORD,

THE Detachment of the Enemy's Troops commanded by General Gardanne, which had returned to Sobreira Formosa, have continued their March to the Frontier, and by the last Accounts had entered Spain.

I have not heard that this Detachment had any Communication with the Enemy's Troops on the Left of the Zezere, from whom they were distant about Three Leagues. I understand that, having lost some Prisoners taken by a Patrole and by a Party of the Ordenanza which accompanied the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby on a Reconnoissance from Abrantes to the River Codes, they made very particular Enquiries respecting the Position of Lieutenant-General Hill's Corps, and the Means which the Allies possessed of crossing the Tagus at

1810.

L 1

at Abrantes; and, having commenced their March from Cardigos towards the Codes in the Morning, they retired about Eleven with great Precipitation, and continued their Retreat in the same Manner till they reached the Frontier.

They were followed by the Ordenanza, who did them much Mischief on the March, and took much Baggage from them. The Enemy destroyed many Horses and Mules which could not keep up with them; and this March, if it was ordered by superior Authority, and is connected with any other Arrangement, had every Appearance, and was attended by all the Consequences, of a precipitate and forced Retreat.

No Alteration of any Importance has been made in the Position of the Enemy's Troops since I addressed your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON,

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 29th,
1810.

No. XXXIII.

Admiralty-Office, December 29, 1810.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.
Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, addressed to
John Wilson, Esq; dated the 25th Instant.*

SIR,

I INCLOSE a Letter which I have received from Captain Grant, of the *Diana*, informing me that the Boats of that Ship, under the Command of Lieutenant Rowe, had succeeded in setting Fire to the Enemy's Frigate *L'Elize*, which was reported in his Letter, transmitted with mine Yesterday, as having run on shore to the Northward of *Tatihou* in attempting to escape from *La Hogue*.

I cannot avoid expressing my extreme Satisfaction that Captain Grant, after having so long and arduously watched this Frigate to prevent her Escape, has by his Perseverance and Judgment at length accomplished her Destruction, and it appears by his Report that the Conduct of Lieutenant Rowe, and the other Officers and Men employed under him on this Occasion, has been highly meritorious.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) ROGER CURTIS.

1810.

M m

His

His Majesty's Ship Diana, off La Hogue,

S I R,

24th December 1810.

SINCE I had the Honour of addressing you by the Vautour, I have ascertained that the Enemy's Frigate was so far embayed and protected by Tatiou, and the Batteries on the North Shore, that nothing could be done with the Ship to prevent the Enemy from working during the falling Tide to save the Stores, and that the Ship was so completely bilged that there appeared little Chance of their being able to save the Hull; however, as I once already had been deceived in my Expectations of her being destroyed, I determined to risk the Chance of the Boats being able to set her on Fire, which Service was generally volunteered, notwithstanding the Ship was completely under the Fire of heavy Batteries, and Three Armed Brigs lying within Hail of her. I anchored immediately after dark, and gave the Charge of the Boats to Lieutenant Rowe, of the Diana, in the Barge, (who I knew would execute it if possible,) Mr. Bean the Gunner, and Mr. Noble the Boatswain, who always volunteer; Lieutenant Sparrow went in the Gig to reconnoitre and watch the Brigs to prevent Surprise, and Mr. Knocker, Master's Mate, went in the Cutter, and, as the Service required the least possible Loss of Time, they took no other Materials but Two Kegs of the combustible Matter received from the Roman, and I am happy to say that, though the Water was nearly up to her Quarter Deck, we had the Satisfaction in an Hour from the Time they left this Ship to see her completely on Fire. The Batteries and Brigs immediately opened a very heavy Fire of Round and Grape, and, as our People did not leave the Frigate until the Fire took effect, it is with extreme Pleasure I inform you that not a single Man was hurt.

Lieutenant Rowe speaks in the strongest Manner of all employed under him, and I hope you will agree

agree with me in thinking that this Service was most gallantly and well executed ; they have brought off with them the Colours of the Frigate and two other Ensigns.

Captain Collier very handsomely offered the Boats of the Cyane to assist, but as it was not to be done by force, I deemed it best to send the Boats of this Ship only.

Although there had been Boats constantly employed about the Enemy's Frigate since she ran on shore, they had not cleared any Part of the Wreck.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

*Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty Office, December 29, 1810.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Milford, Cadiz
Bay, November 24, 1810.*

SIR,

HAVING observed the Enemy to have collected several Gun-Boats in the River of Santa Maria in a Situation subject to Bombardment, at a proper Time of Tide Yesterday, I placed the Mortar and Howitzer Boats under the able Direction of Captain Hall, which (whilst the Devastation, Thunder, and Ætna, with One Division of Spanish and Two Divisions of English Gun-Boats, under the zealous Command of Captain Thomas Fellowes and Lieutenant W. F. Carroll, successfully drew the Attention and Fire of Fort Catilina,) threw, seemingly with considerable Effect, some Hundred Shells amongst the Gun-Boats and about the Place of Construction, until the Wind coming in from the Westward, made it necessary to move them out.

We

We have not yet ascertained what has been the Damage or Loss on the Part of the Enemy, but we have unfortunately on this Occasion to lament the Death of Two highly esteemed and respectable Young Officers, Lieutenant Thomas Worth and Lieutenant John Buckland, of the Royal Marine Artillery, whose Loss is the Theme of universal Regret. Mr. Samuel Hawkins, Midshipman of the Norge, also fell gallantly, which, with Four Spanish and Four English Seamen wounded, constitutes our Loss in killed and wounded, on a Service, the Execution of which merits my warmest Praise.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

INDEX.

A.

- AGARA*, the, passed by the Enemy in great Force, 157; which obliges General Craufurd to fall back, *ibid.*
- Agaye*, Attack on, and Capture of Four French Vessels under the Batteries of, 173—175. List of the Vessels captured, 175.
- Almeida*, List of the Killed and Wounded, of the British, in an Action near the Town of, on the 24th of July, 182, 183. Detailed Account of the Fall of, 191, 192. Report of the Surrender of, 235—239. Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of, 239, 240.
- Amboyna*, Particulars respecting the Capture of the Island of, by Captain Tucker, 200—214. Summons to the Governor of, for the Surrender of, 209, 210. Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of, 211, 214. List of Ships taken since its Capitulation, 223.
- Aylmer*, Captain, Account of his Attack on, and Destruction of Santano and Bermeo, 154—156.
- Ayscough*, Captain, his Report of the Destruction of Three Vessels, by the Boats of the Success and Espoir, near Castiglione, 176. List of the Vessels destroyed, 177. Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British, *ibid.*

B.

- Ballard*, Captain, attacks an Enemy's Privateer, 1. Destroys Two French Frigates, 13, 14.
- Barba del Puerco*, British Post at, attacked by the French, 118; who were defeated, 119.
- Basseterre*, Addresses of the Government of, to the British, 82—87. Sir Alexander Cochrane's Answer to the Addresses, *ibid.*
- Batter Gantong*, Account of the Attack and Capture of the Fort of, 205—209.
- Le Bearnais*, (French Brig.) captured by Captain Hawker, 8, 9. 1810. Beckwith.

- Beckwith*, General, his Report of the Attack on, and Capitulation of Guadaloupe, 39—44. His Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, 44, 45. List of the Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of, 72, 73. His Addresses to the Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, 80—82. His Report of the Surrender of the Island of St. Eustatius, 102.
- Beger*, surrenders to the Spaniards under General O'Donnell, 326.
- Belle Poule*, List of the Wounded on board the, in the Attack on Santa Maura, 172, 173.
- Beresford*, Marshal, his Report of the Capitulation of Almeida, 236—238. His Account of the Surrender of Coimbra, 288.
- Bermeo*, numerous Batteries round, dismantled by the British, 152.
- Bertie*, Vice-Admiral, his Report of the Destruction of the Batteries on the Isle of Bourbon, 17, 18. His Account of the Capture of the Isle of Bourbon, 275, 276.
- Besbal*, taken by General O'Donnell, 326.
- Blackwood*, Captain, with a detached Squadron, attacks a Division of the Enemy's Fleet, 230—233.
- Bligh*, Captain, captures the *Cannoniere*, French Frigate, 16.
- Blonde*, the Boats of, attack an Enemy's Privateer, 1, 2. List of Killed and Wounded on board the, in an Attack on Two French Frigates, 15.
- Boolo Combo*, Destruction of the Fort of, by the British, 220, 221. List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on, 222.
- Bourbon*, the Batteries, &c, on the Island of, destroyed by Captain Rowley and Colonel Keating, 18. Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on, 36, 270, 271. Particulars of the Attack and Conquest of, 261—282. Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of, 271—273. List of the Ordnance and Military Stores found in, 273—275. List of the Killed and Wounded in the Fleet engaged in the Conquest of, 282.
- Brenton*, Captain, of the Spartan, his gallant Action with a French Squadron, 161—163. List of the Enemy's Ships, &c. engaged by, 164. Return of Killed and Wounded on board the Spartan, 164, 165.
- Busaco Sierra de*; General Crauford and Pack's Divisions retire to a Position on the Top of the, 246. Description and Situation of the, 247. The whole British Army collected on the, *ibid.* Desperate Attack made on the Position on the, 248. Enormous Loss of the Enemy in the Attack on the, 250. Return of the British killed and wounded, by the Advance of the French towards the Position of, 253—257. List of the Killed and Wounded of the Portuguese in the same Action, 257—259.

C.

- Cameron*, Captain, destroys a Privateer Schooner, 3. Is killed while hauling down the Colours at Ance la Barque, 11, 12.
- Campbell*, General, repulses the Enemy near Messina, 302—305.
- Cannoniere*, (French Frigate,) captured by Captain Bligh, 16.
- Cantabria and Biscay*, Destruction of the Batteries on the Coast of, by the British, 152—153.
- Caspiglione*, Three Vessels destroyed abreast of, by the Boats of the *Succes* and *Espoir*, 176. List of Vessels destroyed, 177. Return of Killed and Wounded of the British, *ibid.*
- Le Charles*, (Privateer,) captured by Captain Irby, 312.
- Catal Rodrigo*, Report of its Surrender to the Enemy, 158. Account of the Attack on, *ibid.*
- Cast*, ineffectual Efforts of the Enemy to storm the Bridge over the, 180.
- Catbarn*, Captain G., successfully attacks a French Corps posted at Moguer, 194—197.
- Cochran*, Sir Alexander, reports the Capture of the *Nilus*, 5. His Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Guadalupe, 44. His Account of the Attack on, and Reduction of Guadalupe, 75—79. His Answers to the Addresses of the Government of Balleterre, 82—87.
- Coinbra* taken Possession of, by Colonel Trant, 286—288. Detailed Statement respecting the Re-occupation of, 290—294.
- La Conception*, Fort, destroyed, 179.
- Cornwallis*, gallant Exploit performed by the Boats of the, 223, 224.
- Cotton*, Admiral Sir Charles, his Report of a gallant Action between the Spartan and *Succes*, and a French Squadron, 161. His Statement of the gallant Conduct of a British Squadron, engaged with a Division of the Enemy's Fleet, 229, 230.
- Court*, Captain, Account of his Attack on, and Capture of Wannetoo and Batter Gantong, 205—209.
- Cox*, Colonel, his Report of the Surrender of Almeida, 238—240.
- Cranford*, General, obliged to fall back on the Fort La Conception, 157.
- Cris and Lao*, Bridges over the, destroyed, 246.
- Curtis*, Sir R., his Report of an Attack on Two Frigates under La Haye, by Captain Grant, 304.

D.

- Denis St.*, Ordnance and Military Stores found at the Capture of, by the British, 273, 274.
Diana, the Boats of the, under the Command of Lieutenant Rowe, set fire to L'Elize Frigate, 347, 348.
Drury, Lieutenant, captures a Dutch National Brig with Two Transports, and destroys Three Prows, 330, 331.
Du Guay Trouin, (French Privateer,) taken by the *Unité*, 178.

E.

- L'Elize*, (Frigate,) burnt by the Boats of the *Diana*, 347, 348.
Elliot, Captain, his gallant Conduct at the Port of Hayes, 6, 7.
Eustatius St., Account of the Surrender of the Island of, to the British, 102, 103. Articles of Capitulation of, 104—107. Additional Articles, 108. Return of Ordnance and Stores in the Island of, 109. Return of Dutch Prisoners of War at, 110. Captain Fahie's Account of the Surrender of, 115, 116. List of the Garrison of, 117.
Eyre, Captain, his Account of the Attack on the Island of Santa Maura, and of its Reduction by the British, 165—171. Return of the Killed in the Fleet engaged in the Attack, 171, 172.

F.

- Fahie*, Captain, his Reports of the Attack on and Surrender of the Island of St. Martin's, 111—113. His Account of the Surrender of St. Eustatius, 115.
La Fantome, (French Letter of Marque,) captured by Captain Hawker, of the *Melampus*, 189.
Filii St. Palamos and *Berger*, surrender to the Spanish Army under General O'Donnel, 326.
La Fortune, (French Letter of Marque,) taken by the *Pomone*, 178.

G.

- General Ottawy*, (French Privateer,) taken by the *Swallow*, 178.
Gilles St., Return of Guns, &c. destroyed there on the 3d of October 1809, 35.
Graham, General, his Report of the Attack on and Abandonment of Matagorda, 121, 122.
Grande Terre, General Beckwith's Address to the Inhabitants of, 81.

- Grao*, Garrison of, surrenders to a British Squadron, and a Convoy captured and destroyed under the Batteries of, 314—320.
 List of Killed and Wounded in the Attack on, 319, 320.
 List of Enemy's Ships captured and destroyed under the Batteries of, 320.
- Grant*, Captain, in Company with Captain Malcolm, attacks Two Frigates under the Batteries of La Hogue, 304—311.
 List of Men killed in the Attack, 311.
- Great Bay*, St. Martin's, Return of Dutch Prisoners surrendered at, 102.
- Guadaloupe*, Island of, General Beckwith's Report of the Attack on, and Capitulation of the, 39—44. Proclamation addressed to the Inhabitants of, 44, 45. General Hislop's Report of the March of the First Division of the Army against, 52—57. Articles of Capitulation on the Surrender of, 60—66. Copies of the public Orders to the Army and Navy serving on the, 67—71. List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on, 72, 73. Return of General Officers employed in the Expedition against, 75. Sir Alexander Cochrane's Report of the Reduction of, 75—79.
- Guion*, Lieutenant, with the Boats of the *Armide* and *Christian* Seventh, capture and destroy a Convoy of about Thirty Sail, 88, 89.

H.

- Hall*, Captain, captures a Privateer off Barbet, 283, 284.
- Hamilton*, Lieutenant, his gallant Attack upon Three Briggs under the Batteries of Point du Ché, 241—244.
- Harcourt*, General, his Report of the March of the Second Division of the Army against Guadaloupe, 52—57. His Statement respecting the Reduction of the Island of St. Martins, 90—101. His Account of the Surrender of the Island of St. Eustatius, 102—110.
- Hawker*, Captain, captures Le Bearnais, French Corvette, 8, 9. Account of his having captured Le Fantome, French Letter of Marque, 189.
- Hayes*, Destruction of the Port of, by the British, 6, 7.
- Hazard*, (Sloop,) List of its Killed and Wounded in an Attack on a Privateer, 4.
- Hislop*, General, his Report of the March and Operations of the First Division of the Army against Guadaloupe, 46—52.
- La Hogue*, Two Frigates attacked by a British Squadron under the Batteries of, 304—311.
- Hope*, the, (Dutch Brig,) captured by the *Dover*, 217—219.
- Hofte*, Captain, of the *Amphion*, with the Boats of the *Active* and *Cerberus* attack the Town of Grao, and capture and destroy a Convoy of the Enemy, 314—320.

Husiffen, Captain, in Company with the *Pelorus*, destroys a Privateer Schooner, 3.

I & J.

Jaccol, successful and gallant Enterprize against the Port of, by Captain Willoughby, 185—189. Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack, 189.

Jeri and the *Moluccas*, Difficulty of blockading, 199. Seven of the Enemy's Vessels taken in the Seas of, 200. List of the Vessels of War, &c. captured and destroyed on the Coast of, 217.

Irby, Captain, captures Le Charles Privateer, 312.

Jupiter, (Xebec,) of Genoa, taken by the Boats of the *Pomone*, 178.

K.

Keating, Colonel, his Report of the Attack and Surrender of the Town of St. Paul's, 25—33. His Account of the Attack on and Conquest of the Island of Bourbon, 261—270.

Keats, Admiral, his Report of a successful Attack on a Corps of French Troops, at Moguer, 194, 195.

L.

Leonidas, List of the Wounded on board the, in an Attack on Santa Maura, 173.

Loire, (French Frigate,) destroyed by the Force under Sir Alexander Cochrane, 10—15.

Lust, Attack made on the Port of, by the British, 147, 148. List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on, 149, 150.

M.

Machine, Captain, his Account of the Attack on, and Evacuation of the Fort of Matagorda, 122—125.

Magicienne and *Sirius*, burnt by their Crews, 340—343.

Magnificent, List of the Killed and Wounded on board the, in the Attack on Santa Maura, 171.

Malcolm, Captain, in Company with Captain Grant, attacks Two Frigates under the Batteries of La Hogue, 304—311.

Mandarine, (Dutch Ship,) captured by the Cornwallis, 217, 220.

Manurese, (Dutch Brig,) sunk in the Harbour of Amboyna, but since raised, 217.

Manippa,

- Manippa*, successful Attack on a Dutch Brig under the Fort at, 222.
- Margaretta Louisa*, (Dutch Brig,) captured by the Boats of the Cornwallis, 217—224.
- Marigot*, List of French Prisoners, surrendered at, 101.
- Martin's St.*, Report of the Reduction of the Island of, by General Harcourt, 90—94. Articles of Capitulation of, 95—101. List of French Prisoners surrendered at Marigot, on the Island of, 101. List of Dutch Prisoners surrendered at Great Bay, in the Island of, 102. Captain Fahie's Account of the Surrender of, 111—113. Returns of the Dutch and French Garrisons at, 114.
- Matagorda*, miserable State of the Fort of, 121. Brave Defence of, 121—123. Abandonment of, 121. Garrison of, 122. Account of the Attack on, 122—125. List of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack on, 125.
- Mauris, St.*, Attack made on the Island of, by the British, 127—131, 165—171. Evacuation of the Fortress of, 128. Situation of the Fortress of, *ibid.* Articles of Capitulation on the Surrender of, 137, 138. Return of the French Garrison which surrendered, 139. List of the British killed and wounded in the Attack on, 139—142. 171—173.
- Maxwell*, Captain, Account of his Attack on the Batteries at Agaye, and the Capture of Four French Vessels, 173—175. List of the Vessels captured, *ibid.*
- Mends*, Captain, his Report of having destroyed the Batteries on the Coasts of Cantabria and Biscay, 151—153.
- Messina*, Repulse of the Enemy near the Town of, by General Campbell, 302—305.
- Miller*, Captain, captures the Nisus French National Corvette, 6—8.
- La Minerve*, (French Corvette,) taken by the Bustard, 178.
- Moguer*, successful Attack by Captain G. Cockburn on a French Corps posted at, 194—197.
- Montagu*, List of the Killed and Wounded on board the, in the Attack on Santa Maura, 172. Account of his destroying the Fort of Bools Combo, 221, 222. His successful Attack on a Dutch Brig under a Fort at Manippa, 222. His Report of a gallant Exploit performed by Lieutenant Peachy with the Boats of the Cornwallis, 224.

N.

- Naples*, Enemy's Convoy from, captured and destroyed by a British Squadron, 321—325.
- La Necessité*, (French Frigate,) captured by Captain Scott of the *Horatio*, 90.
- Nerside*,

- Nereide*, the, taken after every Man on board were either Killed or Wounded, 340.
Ney, Marshal, Position of the Army under the Command of, 118.
Nifus, (French Corvette,) captured by Captain Miller, 6—8.
Noziere, gallant Attack made by the Royal York Rangers on the Bridge of, 58.

O.

- Obidos* occupied by Captain Fenwick, 297.
O'Donne'l, General, enters the Town of Besbal, 326; is badly wounded, 326—328.
Oswald, General, his Account of the Attack made on the Island of St. Maura, with its Reduction, 127—142.

P.

- Palermo* surrenders to the Spaniards under General O'Donnell, 326.
Papillon, (French Corvette,) captured by Captain Walker, 9, 10.
Paul's, St., Reports of the Attack on, and Surrender of the Town of, to Captain Rowley and Colonel Keating, 21—32. Articles of Capitulation of, 30—32. List of the Ships captured and destroyed in the Road of, 33. Return of the Guns, Ammunition, &c. found at, 34. Ordnance and Military Stores captured at, 274, 275.
Peachy, Lieutenant, captures the Dutch Brig, *Margaretta*, 224.
Pelorus, (Sloop,) List of Killed and Wounded on board the, in its Attack on a Privateer, 4.
Peniché, Reports of the Successes of the Garrison of, against the Enemy's Detachments, 289, 294, 295.
Point du Ché, gallant Attack made by the British on Three Brigs under the Batteries of, 241—244.
Possessione, Batteries of, taken by Assault, 266.
Le Phœnix, (Privateer,) captured by Captain Wolfe, 227.
Pulo Ay, successful Attack made by Captain Spencer on the Island of, 332.
Pym, Captain, his Report of the Loss of the *Sirius* and *Magicienne*, 341—343.

R.

- Ras al Khyma*, Account of the Attack and Destruction of the Town of, by the British, 144. List of the Killed and Wounded on board the Ships employed in the Attack on, 145, 146.

- Reade*, Captain, Account of the Capture of a Convoy off Cape Vaticano, 159, 160.
- Rembang*, (Dutch Brig,) captured by the *Dover*, 217—219.
- Rewanche*, (French Privateer,) taken by the *Eclair Sloop*, 178.
- Rowe*, Lieutenant, with the Boats of the *Diana*, sets fire to *L'Elize* Frigate, 347, 348.
- Rozelcy*, Captain, and Colonel Keating, destroy the Batteries on the Isle of Bourbon, 18. His Account of the Capture of the Isle of Bourbon, 276—282.

S.

- Saba*, Report of the Surrender of the Island of, 117.
- Santona*, Strong Port of, dismantled by the British, 152.
- Scott*, Captain, captures the French Frigate *La Necessité*, 90.
- Seine*, (French Frigate,) destroyed by the Force under Sir A. Cochrane, 10—15.
- Sherman*, Captain, his successful Attack upon Three Brigs under the Batteries of Point du Ché, 241—244.
- Shield*, W. Esq., his Account of the Loss of Part of the Squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, 339, 340.
- Sirius* and *Magicienne* burnt by their Crews, 340.
- Spartan*, gallant Action between the, and a French Squadron, 161—163. List of the Enemy's Ships engaged, 164. List of Killed and Wounded on board the, *ibid.*
- Stella di Napoleon*, (Privateer,) taken by the *Seahorse*, 178.
- Stuart*, General Sir J., his Account of the Reduction of the Island of St. Maura, 132. His Report of the Capture of a Convoy off Messina, 159. His Statement of the Repulse of the Enemy near Messina, 300, 301.
- Swarty*, French General, taken Prisoner by General O'Donnell, 326.

T.

- Trant*, Colonel, Report of his taking Possession of Coimbra, 286, 288. Detailed Statement of, relative to his Re-occupation of Coimbra, 290—294.
- Tucker*, Captain, his Report of the Capture of the Island of Amboyna, 200—214. His Summons to the Governor of Amboyna for its Surrender, 209, 210. List of Enemy's Vessels captured by the Fleet under his Orders, between the 5th of March and 29th of April, 332, 333.

V.

- Vaticano Cape*, Captain Reade captures an Enemy's Convoy off the, 160.
- Victoria*, Return of mounted Ordnance on the Fort of, &c., 215. *Wainwright*,

W.

- Wainwright*, Captain of La Chiffonne, attacks and destroys the Town of Ras al Khymā, 144. Attacks the Port of Luft, 147—149.
- Waldegrave*, Captain of the Thames, captures, in Company with the Weazle and Pilot, a Convoy from Naples, 321—323. List of Armed Vessels taken and destroyed by, 324. Return of Killed and Wounded of the British, 325.
- Wales*, General, his Report of the Attack made by the Royal York Rangers upon the Bridge of Noziere, 57—60.
- Wannetto*, Account of the Attack and Capture of the Town of by Captain Court, 205—209.
- Wellington*, Lord, Extract of a Letter from, respecting an Attack made by the French at Barba del Puerco, on the 95th Regiment, 118, 119. His Report of the Enemy having passed the Agaro, 157. His Dispatch relative to the Fall of Almeida, 191, 192. His Account of the Capitulation of Almeida, 235, 236. His Report of the British and Portuguese being attacked in their Position on the Sierra Bufaco, 245—253. Announces the Surrender of Coimbra to Colonel Trant, 286. Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army of, in various Skirmishes, 299. Favourable Report of the State of the Army under the Command of, 336.
- Wells*, Lieutenant, his Report of the Surrender of the Island of Saba, 117.
- Willoughby*, Captain, his successful Enterprize against Port Jacotel, 185—189. Return of Killed and Wounded in the Enterprize, 189.
- Wolfe*, Captain, captures Le Phœnix Privateer, 227.

Y.

- York*, Captain, his Report of a Convoy being taken and destroyed by Lieutenant Guion, 88, 89.

Z.

- Zezere*, the French construct a Bridge over the, 336.

