

BULLETINS

OF THE

CAMPAIGN 1812.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 11th,
1812.

No. I.

Admiralty-Office, January 11, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board the Calledonia, at Port Mahon, the 7th November 1811.

SIR,

YOU will do me the favour to lay before their Lordships, the enclosed account from the Honourable Captain Duncan, of His Majesty's ship Imperieuse, stating the capture of three gun-boats, at Possitano, in the Gulph of Salerno, on the 11th ultimo. The gallant conduct of Lieutenant Travers and his companions, who carried the fort by which they were protected, will receive, I am sure, the approbation of their Lordships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW.

*His Majesty's Ship Imperieuse, in the
Gulph of Salerno, Oct. 11, 1811.*

SIR, I HAVE the honour to inform you, that His Majesty's ship under my command, this morning attacked three of the enemy's gun-vessels, carrying each an eighteen-pounder and thirty men, moored under the walls of a strong fort, near the town of Possitano, in the Gulph of Salerno: the *Imperieuse* was anchored about eleven o'clock within range of grape, and in a few minutes the enemy were driven from their guns, and one of the gun-boats was sunk. It however became absolutely necessary to get possession of the fort, the fire of which, though silenced, yet (from its being regularly walled round on all sides) the ship could not dislodge the soldiers and those of the vessels' crews, who had made their escape on shore and taken shelter in it; the marines and a party of seamen were therefore landed, and, led on by the First Lieutenant, Eaton Travers, and Lieutenant Papon, of the Royal Marines, forced their way into the battery in the most gallant style, under a very heavy fire of musketry, obliging more than treble their numbers to fly in all directions, leaving behind about thirty men and fifty stand of arms. The guns, which were twenty-four-pounders, were then thrown over the cliff, the magazines, &c. destroyed, and the two remaining gun-vessels brought off.

The zeal and gallantry of all the officers and crew in this affair, could not have been exceeded, but I cannot find words to express my admiration at the manner in which Lieutenant Travers commanded and headed the boats' crews, and landing party, setting the most noble example of intrepidity to the officers and men under him.

Owing to baffling winds the ship was unavoidably exposed to a raking fire going in, but the foretop-sail-yard shot away, is the only damage of any consequence.

I have

I have to regret the loss of one marine killed, and two are wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY DUNCAN, Captain.

To Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Vice-
Admiral of the Red, and Com-
mander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

*Return of Men belonging to His Majesty's Ship
Imperieuse, killed and wounded in an Attack upon
the Enemy's Fort and Gun-Boats, at Possitano,
on the 11th October 1811.*

Thomas Workman, private marine, killed.

Owen Jones, slightly wounded.

David Jones, ditto.

(Signed) HENRY DUNCAN, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JANUARY 21st, 1812.

No. II.

Downing-Street, January 20, 1812.

CAPTAIN HARRIS, commanding His Majesty's ship *Sir Francis Drake*, arrived last night at Lord Liverpool's office with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Lordship by Governor Farquhar, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, 22d October 1811.

MY LORD,

AS I was closing my dispatches of this day's date to your Lordship I received by the Company's cruizer *Mercury* the inclosed communication from Lord Minto, containing the details of the military operations on the reduction of Java, which I transmit to your Lordship as I received them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. T. FARQUHAR.

To the Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Batavia, September 29, 1811.

I HAD the honour to acquaint you in my dispatch of the 1st instant, that the conquest of Java
was

was at that time substantially accomplished by the glorious and decisive victory of the 20th August.

I am happy to announce to your Excellency the realization of those views, by the actual surrender of the island and its dependencies by a capitulation concluded between their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty and General Jansens, on the 18th September.

I have the honour to enclose a report which the Commander in Chief has addressed to me of the proceedings of the army subsequent to the 26th August, with its enclosures.

Your Excellency will observe with satisfaction, from these documents, that the final pacification of the island has been hastened by fresh examples of the same spirit, decision, and judgement, which have marked the measures of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and of the same gallantry which has characterized the troops since the hour of their disembarkation on this coast.

The Commander in Chief will sail in a few days for India, and I flatter myself that I shall be able to embark on board His Majesty's ship *Modeste*, for Bengal, about the middle of October.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MINTO.

To His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq.

&c. &c. &c. *Isle of France.*

(A true copy,)

A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Government.

On board His Majesty's Ship Modeste, off
MY LORD, *Samarang, September 21, 1811.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship, a continuation of the report which it is my duty to lay before you, of the proceedings of the army under my command.

Immediately on receiving the intelligence of General Jansens retreat from Bugtenzorg by an eastern route, and the occupation of that post by our troops, I placed a force, consisting of the 3d battalion of Bengal volunteers, and a detachment of artillery with two guns, under the order of Colonel Wood, and directed his embarkation, in communication with Rear-Admiral Stopford, who ordered three frigates on this service, for the purpose of occupying the fort of Cheribon. Transports were at the same time put in a state of preparation for a force, consisting of the detachment of the Royal, and a company of Bengal artillery, a troop of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, His Majesty's 14th and 78th regiments of foot, the 4th battalion of Bengal volunteer Sepoys, the Madras pioneers, and a small ordnance equipment, with which it was my intention to embark, and accompanying Rear-Admiral Stopford with the squadron, for the attack of Sourabaya and Fort Louis, towards which place it was supposed the enemy had retired.

A large part of His Majesty's 14th regiment, the royal artillery, and six field-pieces, were by the kindness of Rear-Admiral Stopford, received on board His Majesty's ships of war, and they with the transports sailed as they could be got ready for sea, with orders to rendezvous off the point of Sidayo, near the western entrance of the harbour of Sourabaya. I embarked on the 4th of September, and early in the morning on the 5th, sailed to join the troops in His Majesty's ship *Modeste*, which the Admiral in attention to my convenience had allotted for my accommodation.

On the 6th of September, when on the point of Indermayo, I learned from an express boat, which had been boarded by Commodore Broughton, that Cheribon was in possession of the frigates detached on that service, having separated from the transport on board of which all their troops but the Com-
modore

modore had embarked. Captain Beaver, the senior officer of the squadron, had landed the seamen and marines, and occupied the fort, which surrendered to his summons in time to make a prisoner of Brigadier Jamelle, while passing on his route from Bugtenzorg, with many other officers and troops. Letters intercepted on this occasion from General Janssens, announced his intention to collect his remaining force near Samarang, and to retire on Solo. This intelligence determined me to sail for Cheribon, where I arrived on the evening of the 7th of September, and finding that no troops had yet arrived, that a detachment of seamen and marines had marched inland on the Bugtenzorg-Road, and been successful in securing great numbers of the fugitives from thence, and gaining possession, on terms of capitulation, of the post of Carong Sambong on that route; I sent immediate orders for the march of reinforcements from the district of Batavia. The cavalry, half of the horse artillery, and the detachment of His Majesty's 89th regiment from Bugtenzorg, were desired to join me at Samarang, by the route of Cheribon, and the light infantry volunteer battalion was ordered to embark at Batavia for the same place.

I obtained from Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's ship *Nisus*, the dispatch of vessels in every direction, to meet the straggling transports on their route to Sourabaya, and direct them all to rendezvous at Samarang, addressing a letter to the Honourable Admiral Stopford, to Commodore Broughton, and all the Captains of His Majesty's ships, requesting them to give similar orders. I sailed the same evening in the *Modeste*, and, after meeting the *Windham* transport, and ordering her with the 3d volunteer battalion to Cheribon, directed my course to Samarang. I arrived there on the 9th, and was shortly afterwards joined by Rear-Admiral Stopford, the Commodore, and a few transports,

having on board a part of His Majesty's 14th regiment, half the 78th, the artillery detachments, six field-pieces, and the detachment of pioneers.

To ascertain the fact of General Jansens' presence, and feel how far the capture of General Jammelle and the troops from Bugtenzorg, might have changed his plan, I repeated to him on the 10th, in concert with the Admiral, an invitation to surrender the island on terms of capitulation, and Captain Elliott and Colonel Agnew were charged with the communication. They saw the General, received his reply, ascertained that he had still with him at least a numerous staff, and that he professed a determination to persevere in the contest. The small force with me did not admit of my attempting to assault the place, while it was supposed to be thus occupied; but an attack was made that night by the boats of the squadron, on several gun-vessels of the enemy moored across the entrance of the rivers leading to the town end: the precipitation with which they were abandoned gave a character of probability to accounts, which reached us from fishermen and others, that the General was occupied in withdrawing his troops to the interior, and had fortified a position at a short distance on the road towards Solo or Soercarta, the residence of the Emperor of Java.

On the 12th of September, as no other troops had arrived, it was determined to attack the town; a summons was first sent to the commandant, and it appeared, that the enemy had (as at Batavia) evacuated the place, leaving it to be surrendered by the Commander of the Burghers: It was that night occupied by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs, and all the troops I could collect were landed on the following day.

It was ascertained that the enemy had retired to a strong position about six miles distance on the Solo Road, carrying with him all the Chief, Civil,

as

as well as Military Officers, of the district, and that he was busied in completing batteries and intrenchments in a pass of the hills, where he had collected the residue of his regular troops, some cannon, and a force, including the auxiliary troops of the native princes, exceeding eight hundred men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, commanded by many European officers of rank.

As any check of the attempts of our troops at this important period might have been productive of the worst effects, I thought it prudent to wait the hourly expected arrival of a larger force, but after two days passed at Samarang without their appearance, I resolved to risk an attack with the slender means at my disposal, rather than to give the enemy confidence by a longer delay, or afford them time to complete their works, which were said to be still imperfect.

For these reasons, on the evening of the 14th, I had directed preparations to be made for an attack on the following day, when intelligence arrived that the Windham had sailed for Cheribon with some troops, and several vessels were seen in the offing; I, therefore, countermanded the orders, in the expectation of succours, but the Admiral, anxious, on account of the approaching unfavourable season, to secure a safe anchorage for the ships, sailed in the morning, with two ships of the line and three frigates, to attack Fort Louis, and if successful, to occupy the harbour of Sourabaya.

The Windham alone arrived in the course of the night, and even the very slender reinforcement which she brought was, situated as we were, of great importance, and it enabled me to withdraw all the European garrison from the Fort of Samarang, and to add a company of Sepoys to the field force, which thus strengthened did not exceed one thousand one hundred infantry, and the necessary
artil-

artillery to man four six pounders, with some pioneers.

I did not think it proper to assume the direct command of so small a detachment ; I confided it to Colonel Gibbs, of His Majesty's 59th regiment, proceeding, however, with the troops, that I might be at hand to profit by any fortunate result of the attack.

Experience had warranted my reposing the fullest confidence in the valour and discipline of the troops I had the good fortune to command, and taught me to appreciate those which the enemy could oppose to them. Many of the fugitives from Cornelius were in their ranks, and the rest of their forces were strongly impressed, by their exaggerated accounts, with the dangers to be dreaded from the impetuosity of our troops. I did not, therefore, feel apprehension of any unfortunate result from attacking the enemy with numbers so very disproportionate ; but from our total want of cavalry, I did not expect to derive from it any very decisive advantage, beyond that of driving them from the position they had chosen.

The small party of cavalry, of which I had been disappointed by the absence of the transports which conveyed them, would have been invaluable ; much of the enemy's force was mounted, and they had some horse artillery, while not even the horses of my staff were arrived, and our artillery and ammunition were to be moved by hand by the Lascars and pioneers, who for this purpose were attached to the field-pieces.

Colonel Gibbs marched at two o'clock on the morning of the 16th from Samarang, and after ascending some steep hills, at the distance of near six miles, the fires of the enemy appeared a little before the dawn of day extending along the summit of a hill, which crossed our front at Jattee Allee,

Allee, and over part of which the road was cut ; the doubtful light, and great height of the hill they occupied, made the position appear at first most formidable. It was resolved to attack it immediately, and as the leading division or advance of the detachments moved forward to turn the enemy's left, a fire was opened on them from many guns placed on the summit of the hill, and various positions on its face, which completely commanded the road ; these were answered by our field-pieces as they came up, with the effect, though fired from a considerable distance, and with great elevation, of confusing the enemy's artillery in directing their fire, from which a very trifling loss was sustained. Their flank was turned with little difficulty, but what arose from the extreme steepness of the ascent, and after a short but ineffectual attempt to stop, by the fire of some guns advantageously posted across a deep ravine, the advance of the body of our detachment, the enemy abandoned the greatest part of their artillery, and were seen in great numbers and in great confusion in full retreat.

Our want of cavalry to follow the fugitives with speed, the steepness of the road, and the necessity for removing chevaux de frise with which the passage was obstructed, gave time for the escape of the enemy, while our troops, exhausted by their exertions, were recovering their breath.

It was evident that their army was completely disunited ; several officers, some of them of rank, were taken ; their native allies, panic struck, had abandoned their officers, and only a few pieces of horse artillery remained of their field ordnance. With these they attempted to cover their retreat, pursued by Colonel Gibbs, who, with the detachment passed several incomplete and abandoned batteries ; and at noon, and after twelve miles march over a rugged country, approached the Village of Oonarang, in which, and in the small fort beyond it,

it, the enemy appeared to have halted, and collected in irregular masses. Small cannon from the fort and village opened on the line as it advanced: Our field pieces were brought up to a commanding station, and by their fire covered the formation of the troops, who, led by Colonel Gibbs, were advancing to assault the fort, when it was evacuated by the enemy; alarmed by our fire, they were seen to abandon it and its vicinity in the utmost confusion, leaving some light guns with much ammunition and provisions in the village, where they had broken the bridge to impede pursuit; the road beyond it was covered with the caps, clothing, and military equipments of their troops, who seemed to have been completely routed and dispersed.

A number of officers made prisoners confirmed this belief; our troops had however marched so far, that they were unequal to a longer pursuit, and were quartered in the fort and the barracks which the enemy had quitted.

Early in the night Brigadier Winkleman, with some other officers, came into my quarters with a flag of truce from General Jansens, who was stated to be fifteen miles in advance of my position, Solatiga, on the road to Solo; the Brigadier was charged to request an armistice, that the Governor General might communicate with your Lordship, on terms of capitulation. He was informed by my direction, that he must treat with me, and that without delay; I, however, consented, in consideration of the distance of his position, to grant, for the express purpose of capitulation, an armistice of twenty-four hours, to commence from six o'clock on the following morning, and limited in its effect to the forces present; with this answer Brigadier Winkleman returned, accepting the armistice proposed.

I was perfectly aware of the general sentiments of Rear-Admiral Stopford, regarding the object on which

which our joint services were employed, from the unreserved communication I had held with him. He had sailed for Sourabaya with the declared intention of attacking Fort Louis, and of returning to his station when the service was accomplished; and he was most anxious for its speedy termination, as he had informed me, he did not think ships would be safe on the northern coasts of Java after the 4th October, unless Sourabaya was in our possession.

All these considerations were strong in my mind against the delay of a reference to him, and confident that the important object of obtaining for Great Britain an immediate surrender of the island ought not to be impeded or delayed by any point merely of form, I did not hesitate to act individually, and on my sole responsibility, for the interests of the state. I had also cause to fear, if the favourable moment was allowed to pass, that the allies of the enemy might recover from their panic, that General Jansens might learn the small amount of our force, that he might again collect his troops and retire on Solo, where, profiting by the period of the approaching rains, he might prolong the contest, and though I could not doubt its ultimate success, a war in the interior would have embarrassed our arrangements, and have involved the affairs of the colony in inextricable confusion.

On the forenoon of the 17th September, the Commandeur De Kock, Brigadier and Chief of the Staff of the French army on Java, arrived at Oonarang, with powers from General Jansens to treat of a capitulation, which I authorised Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant-General of the forces, to discuss with him on my part: the result was the signature by them of the articles I have the honour to enclose, No. 1, with which General De Kock returned in the afternoon to obtain General Jansens approval.

At

At three o'clock in the morning of the 18th, Brigadier Winkleman arrived at my quarters from General Jansens, who declined to sign the articles which had been agreed upon, adverting particularly to those which concerned the debts of the government to individuals. He requested that I would meet the general half way, or stated that he would, if preferred, come to my quarters at Oonarang, for the purpose of discussion or explanation of those articles.

As the situation in which it is evident he stood deprived him of all claim to those terms of capitulation which, had he profited by the former invitations made while he still possessed the means of defence, he might perhaps have obtained, and as my situation with a force unequal to prosecute operations further in the interior would not admit of delay, I assumed a firm tone; and desiring General Winkleman to be informed that personal respect for the character of General Jansens had alone induced me to grant any terms to his army, announced to him that the armistice would cease at the appointed hour, and the troops march forward at the same time.

Colonel Agnew gave orders for this purpose in his presence; and informed him, that if General Jansens allowed the opportunity of capitulating now offered to escape, by not accepting the terms already prepared, no other could be offered. Brigadier Winkleman returned with all speed to General Jansens, and Colonel Gibbs marched with his detachment at six o'clock on the road to Soligata, where, after advancing about five miles, he was met by Brigadier Winkleman, bearing the capitulation confirmed by the signature of General Jansens, and accompanied by a letter, No. 2, which strongly marked the acuteness of his feelings at being compelled, by the desertion of his allies, and the

the destruction of his army, to adopt this measure.

The detachment counter-marched immediately, and after sending a company (at the request of Brigadier Winkleman) to secure the guns in the post of Soligata, moved back to Oonarang, whence on the evening I returned to Samarang, just before General Jansens had announced his intention of joining me at the former place. The General, with great part of his officers, also reached Samarang that night. I visited him on the following day, and arranged for the equipment of a transport to convey him to Batavia with his suite, on which they embarked this morning.

I have dispatched Colonel Gibbs to assume the command of the division of Sourabaya, to which I have allotted His Majesty's 78th regiment, the 4th volunteer battalion, the light infantry battalion, and the royal artillery; I have sent a small detachment under Major Yule, of the 20th Bengal regiment, an officer on whose conduct I have much reliance, to accompany the Prince of Samanap and his force to the island of Madura, where I have directed the Major to assume command, subject to the general controul of Colonel Gibbs: he has been instructed to occupy the small forts of Joanna and Rambang on his route, and I have directed that of Japara to be occupied from Samarang. Idiamaye and Pacalonga have been garrisoned by troops from Cheribon. In mentioning the Prince of Samanap, it would be unjust to him not to report that, prior to my march from Samarang, to attack the enemy, he sent to ask my orders, being, with two thousand of his people, within a short distance at Damak. He visited me on my return to Samarang, and expressed an earnest wish for the protection and friendship of the British nation.

As Colonel Wood requested permission to relinquish the command of Samarang, and return to
Bengal,

Bengal, I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, of His Majesty's 14th regiment, to relieve him in the command. The 14th regiment, a small detachment of artillery, and part of the 3d volunteer battalion, have been stationed at Samarang, and will shortly, I trust, be reinforced by the arrival of the detachments of the horse artillery, cavalry, and 89th regiment.

I have detached Captain Robinson, your Lordship's Aid-de-Camp, with a small escort to the courts of Solo and D'Jogocarta, to deliver a letter from me to the Emperor and Sultan, and announce the change that has taken place; I have also called upon the residents at their courts, Van Braam and Englehard, to continue, agreeably to the capitulation, the exercise of their functions in behalf of the British Government, and to secure carefully the public property of the late government, placed in the territories of the respective Princes at whose court they reside.

I have also required the other public functionaries of the late government to continue in the temporary exercise of their functions, which hitherto I have found no instance of their declining to perform.

It will be necessary soon to arrange for the guard of honour attached to the Emperor and Sultan of the Troops of the European Government of Java, and for the occupation of the forts at their capital, and on the lines of communication to and between these; but this will be easily arranged when the troops ordered to Samarang shall have arrived, and the report of Captain Robinson shall have warranted a judgment of the strength of these detachments.

I embarked this morning in His Majesty's ship *Modeste* for Batavia, and shall have the honour of receiving your Lordship's personal commands, and discussing with you the several military arrangements

ments which it may be necessary to make for the security of the island of Java and its dependencies, previous to my return to Madras, which it is my wish to do without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. CRAWFORD, Acting Secretary.

A true copy.)

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Government.

To the Right Honourable Lord Minto,
Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *agreed on between the Commander De Kock, Brigadier and Chief of the Staff of the Army of His Majesty the Emperor and King, vested with Powers to that effect from His Excellency Governor-General Jansens, and Colonel Agnew, Adjutant-General of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty on Java, on the Part of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces on that Island.*

(Translation.)

Article I. General Jansens will give up to General Auchmuty the Isle of Java and its dependencies.

Answer.—The events of war having placed all the provinces of Java west of Samarang in possession of the British forces, General Jansens can only be allowed to stipulate for those which remain to the eastward of Samarang, and are not yet in the possession of His Britannic Majesty's forces.

Art. II. The European Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who are with General
1812. C Jansens,

Jansens, and in that part of Java which is not yet in the power of the army of His Britannic Majesty, shall not be considered as prisoners of war. The officers shall keep their swords, horses, and baggage.

Answer.—All the troops of the French army of every description on Java and its dependencies must be considered as prisoners of war. The officers who surrender under this capitulation shall retain their swords, their horses, and private baggage.

Art. III. They, as well as the troops already in the power of the army of His Britannic Majesty, shall be sent to France at the expence of the English Government. The latter to be on their parole.

Answer.—No stipulation can be admitted for that part of the French army which has already been captured, but the officers and soldiers shall receive that treatment which the British Government always gives to prisoners of war.

Art. IV. The wounded and sick, after their recovery, shall enjoy the privilege demanded in the preceding article.

Answer.—Answered by the preceding articles.

Art V. The commissaries purveyors, the commissaries of war, officers of health, commissaries of Saltpetre, and those in all other employments, non-combattants, shall not be considered as prisoners of war; they shall be sent to France at the expence of the British Government.

Answer.—The persons described in the fifth article, if military, and considered as such by the usage of the French service, must be prisoners of war. If they are civilians, they shall receive the same consideration that is extended to civilians in general, who may be in the employ of Government. No stipulations for their transport to Europe can be admitted.

Art. VI. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, natives of Java, the troops of the

the Emperor of Solo, those of the Regent D'Joijocarta, and lastly, those of Panjerang Prang Widono shall be released and sent home.

Answer.—Such of the native troops, in the service of France, as lay down their arms, shall have permission to return to their homes. The troops of the Emperor of Solo, and the Sultan of Mataram, shall also be released. The Prince Prang Widono, must surrender the cannon and fire-arms of the corps he commands, and will then be permitted to return to his usual residence.

Art. VII. The Amboynese shall receive from the British Government the means of returning home.

Answer.—The Amboynese, being subjects of Great Britain, shall be received as such. No foreign power can be allowed to stipulate for them.

Art. VIII. The European troops of His Majesty the Emperor and King, shall receive, during their detention here, the pay and rations allowed them by the regulations of the colony.

Answer.—The troops only, who are not already prisoners, can be included in this stipulation; and they shall be treated with the usual indulgence granted to prisoners of war.

Art. IX. Three months pay shall be granted to the officers at their embarkation, to provide for the expence of the voyage.

Answer.—The officers who may embark for Europe, will receive the usual advances made to officers who are prisoners of war.

Art. X. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be sent to Europe, and who shall not be clothed in a manner to bear the hardships of such a voyage, shall be properly clothed at the expence of the British Government.

Answer.—The British Government will not be wanting in those attentions which humanity requires,

quires, to the troops who may be embarked for Europe.

Art. XI. If the troops of His Majesty the Emperor and King, in their passage to Europe, touch at any British ports, and are obliged to remain there, they shall then receive the pay and rations allowed by the rules of the colony, or at any rate those given to British troops in these ports.

Answer.—Answered in part by the preceding articles. The established usage regarding prisoners of war will be observed towards all the officers and soldiers of the French army, who may be embarked as such.

Art. XII. Persons in civil employments in the colony shall receive the salary due to them to the date of the present capitulation; and those who wish to return to France shall be provided with a passage on board British ships.

Answer.—The delay which has occurred in proposing terms of capitulation has rendered it necessary to establish at Batavia a provisional civil government, for the arrangement of all civil affairs; and the Commander in Chief considers it therefore necessary to refer this article to the decision of the Civil Authority, in full confidence that it will be considered in the most liberal manner.

Art. XIII. If there are any civilians or individuals who may wish to return to Europe, they shall be allowed two years for the settlement of their affairs, and they may also make remittances of their property.

Answer.—Granted; they being bound to conduct themselves during their residence on Java or its dependencies, according to the established rules of the British Government.

Art. XIV. The military and civil officers who shall return to France may carry with them their
wives

wives and children. For this purpose accommodation shall be granted them on board of British ships.

Answer.—As no vessels will sail direct from Java to Europe, and as the officers of the French service are to be prisoners of war, this stipulation cannot be exactly granted; but when civil and military officers proceed to Europe, every facility will be given to them for the passage of their families (being Europeans) with them.

Art. XV. The British Government will recognise and continue to give circulation to the different kinds of paper money which have been created and circulated by the Government of the colony.

Answer.—This is an object exclusively appertaining to the consideration of the civil government:—the Commander in Chief will neither grant or refuse it.

Art. XVI. All private property shall be respected, as well as that of charitable and other establishments.

Answer.—All private property will be respected, and the charitable establishments sanctioned by the Government shall have whatever property is *bonâ fide* not the property of Government, preserved to them. The administrators, and others charged with such property, being bound to render correct accounts to those who may be charged by the Commander in Chief of the British army to receive and examine them.

Art. XVII. The British Government shall engage to reimburse, 1st. all the sums which have been paid into the government chest by the civil and military functionaries, and by individuals, in consequence of a forced loan, inasmuch as repayment has not hitherto been made.

Answer.—The British Government will not take upon itself the payment of those loans which the

French Government has made, considering those as equally obligatory on that Government in every part of the world.

2d. All sums which the agents of persons returned to Europe or elsewhere have been obliged to pay into the Government chest.

Answer.—The nature of this demand being in some sort different from the claim made in the preceding articles, the Commander in Chief will recommend it to the favourable consideration of the British Government of Java.

3d. All sums which public officers or individuals may have voluntarily lent to Government in aid of its expences.

Answer.—Refused.

4th. All the Government debts, whether for supplies or other purposes, which have been duly contracted.

Answer.—Refused. The French Government, wherever it exists, is responsible to the creditors of the State.

Art. XVIII. The Emperor of Solo, and the Prince Regent D'Jellocarta, shall remain in possession of the lands which they hold from government.

Answer.—The surrender of the French possessions in Java will not admit of any stipulations of this nature. The British Government will regulate its conduct to the vassals of the state by theirs.

Art. XIX. The Prince Prang Widono shall equally retain the lands which have been granted to him upon the territory of the Emperor of Solo for his maintenance.

Answer.—The future conduct of the Prince Prang Widono will guide the British Government of Java in their arrangements regarding him.

Art. XX. All public property of every kind, treasure, arms, ammunitions, stores, provisions, as well

well as the objects for commerce, the property of the state, wherever situated within the limits of the island of Java, or the settlements on the other islands depending on the Government of Java, shall be given up without reserve to the agents who shall be appointed to receive them without delay, and the public functionaries in charge of them respectively shall deliver them over agreeably to the inventories, and be responsible to produce the property in their charge, and the papers of their respective departments, to the agents of the British Government.

Answer.—All the property of government, the treasure, arms, ammunition, merchandise, provisions, &c. shall be delivered up as is proposed in this article.

Art. XXI. The public officers charged with different civil and political arrangements shall continue, if required, to exercise their respective functions under the British Government (to preserve order in the colony), and to prevent that scene of massacre and pillage by the natives, which in some measure has already occurred from the absence of regular authorities in the interior of the island, until they are replaced by officers appointed by the British Government, to whom they shall regularly transfer the official papers of their several departments.

Answer.—The civil functionaries shall, for the good of the colony, be directed to continue their functions until the British Government shall have provided for that service.

Art. XXII. The archives of the government, plans of forts, and other public works, with all other papers of a public nature, shall be faithfully delivered up to persons appointed by the British Government to receive them.

Answer.—The archives of government, charts,
C 4 and

and plans, shall be delivered up in the state in which they now are.

Art. XXIII. Immediate orders shall be transmitted to Sourabaya, and the officer commanding Fort Louis, and other dependent stations, to announce this capitulation, and stop, without delay, an unnecessary effusion of blood.

Answer.—Orders shall be immediately dispatched, conformably to the contents of this article.

The above articles shall be submitted for the approval of His Excellency General Jansens, and his answer definitively given before six o'clock to-morrow morning, to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at Oonarang.

Answer.—The above articles shall be submitted to His Excellency General Jansens, and his definitive answer shall be given before six o'clock to-morrow morning to Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty at Oonarang.
Oonorang, September 17, 1811.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Col. Adj. Gen.

Approved, September 18, 1811.

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.
Commander in Chief.

(Signed) DE KOCK.

Seen and approved,

(Signed) J. W. JANSENS.

(True copy)

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.

The following articles having been referred to my authority, I annexed my answer, which will form a part of the capitulation.

Art. XII.—It will be necessary to ascertain which of the persons who are the subject of this article, continued in the actual discharge of the functions

functions of their respective offices down to the period specified. Other considerations may also justly weigh in particular cases. The government will be entirely disposed, and will not fail to do, what may appear just and equitable in a fair investigation of each claim.

Art. XV. and 2d clause of Art. XVII.—It is proper to explain the reasons which make it my duty to decline the discussion of Article XV. and of the 2d clause of Article XVII. as I should have done of all the other clauses of the latter article, if they had also been reserved for my consideration.

The action of the 26th August was considered, by the English authorities, as decisive of the fate of the colony, which by that event was altogether deprived of the protection of its former government. The British dominion was in consequence formally established in the island and its dependencies, by my proclamation of the 29th of August.

Since that period the interests, the claims, and pretensions of the subjects of Java, can be treated only with the British Government, and cannot be made the subject of stipulation or of intervention by any other power.

General Jansens had adopted as the rule of his conduct, the principle of entering into no capitulation while any resources remained, however inadequate to success.

It is not my province to pronounce on the justice of this principle, which in some points of view, must no doubt, be accounted honourable to a soldier; but it necessarily deprives them of any title to favourable terms, (except such as may indicate the esteem due to his person and the few who may remain round him) when he is at length constrained to surrender, by the total absence of all means to protract the contest: on this account also, I cannot consent to make the claims and interests of this people,

people, the subject of negotiation and discussion with the head of the late Government. Some of the objects referred to in the articles now under consideration had been provided for by the public orders of the British Government, before his Excellency, General Jansens, proposed to treat with the Commander in Chief; other points were already the subjects of representation from the parties interested, and were in that regular form under the deliberation of Government.

For these reasons I am under the necessity of withholding from this capitulation any specific judgment on the matters referred to me in these articles.

(Signed) MINTO, Gov. Gen. of British India.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A BARRY, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Batavia, 23rd Sept. 1811.

Returns of killed and wounded of the detachments commanded by Colonel Gibbs, in the attack on the enemy's position at Juttee Allee, September 16, 1811.

14th Foot—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

78th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. CRAWFURD, Acting Sec. to Gov.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Secretary.

[Returns have also been transmitted of ordnance taken in the fort of Oonarang and in the batteries between Samarang and Oonurang, amounting to fifty-six pieces of cannon; also of a large amount of ammunition, stores, &c. found at Oonarang and Cheribon.]

Admiralty-Office, January 20, 1812.

CAPTAIN HARRIS, of His Majesty's Ship Sir Francis Drake, arrived at this office last night, with dispatches from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Stopford, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq; of which the following are copies and extracts.

His Majesty's Ship Scipion, off Sourabaya,
SIR, 29th September 1811.

IN my letter to you from Batavia-Roads, under date the 30th of August, I acquainted you, for the information of my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, that it was my intention to proceed in the Scipion to the Isle of France, in consequence of the principal part of the enemy's force having been captured or destroyed in the successful assault of their work, by the British troops on the 26th of that month.

On communication of this my signal to His Excellency the Governor-General of India, who was residing at Batavia, and to Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the Commander in Chief of the Forces, I was informed by these authorities that the future resources of the enemy were yet unknown, and that they considered it requisite to use all means to bring the contest to as speedy a conclusion as possible, hoping that I would not diminish any part of the British force by my departure.

Upon

Upon these suggestions I waved my first intention of quitting the station, and prepared for immediately proceeding to Sourabaya.

In pursuance of my former arrangement, the *Nisus*, *President*, *Phœbe*, and *Hesper* (sloop), sailed on the 31st of August to Cheribon, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy's retreat from Meester Cornelius to the eastward. As no troops were ready for embarkation, I relied upon the marines of these ships (to which the party of His Majesty's ship *Lion* was added) for performing this service, and they fully answered my expectation. Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's ship *Nisus*, having summoned the place to surrender, took possession of it without opposition; Captain Warren, the bearer of the summons, having hoisted the British flag, received information that the Commander in Chief of the French troops (General Jamelle) had just arrived, and was changing horses to proceed to the eastward. Captain Warren, with his gig's crew, immediately made him his prisoner, and secured him; many other officers and privates were also made prisoners, as their Lordships will observe by Captain Beaver's report to me of his proceedings, with Captain Hillyar's account of the surrender of Taggall, both forwarded by this opportunity. The services performed by these ships were of the greatest importance to the ultimate result of the campaign.

On the 4th September, I detached Commodore Broughton, in the *Illustrious*, with the *Minden*, *Lion*, and *Leda*, to rendezvous off the entrance of Gressie: on board these ships were embarked the 14th and part of the 78th regiments of foot, with field-pieces. The *Modeste* sailed on the 5th with Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and I sailed in the *Scipion* on the 6th, having on board two companies of artillery, and four field-pieces. The transports, with the remainder of the troops,

troops, were directed to sail as soon as they were ready.

On the 8th September I received a dispatch from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, acquainting me that he had received information of General Jansens intention of assembling his forces and making a stand at Samarang, and requesting I would proceed there, and collect as many troops as possible. Measures for this purpose were accordingly taken. On the 9th I anchored off Samarang, and on the 10th was joined by Commodore Broughton, with the ships under his orders, and some few transports. On the same day the General, in conjunction with me, sent a summons to General Jansens, which was rejected. On that night, I directed the armed boats of the squadron to take or destroy several of the enemy's gun-boats, lying in shore, with French colours : this service was completely executed under the direction of Captain Maunsell, acting Captain of the *Illustrious*.

The General being in possession of a plan of the town of Samarang, which marked it as strongly fortified, and being unacquainted with the number of the enemy's troops, did not think it advisable to land the nine hundred troops which were collected, but waited for re-inforcements from Batavia ; nothing was, therefore, attempted until the 12th, when, having learned that the enemy had quitted the town of Samarang, and retired into the interior, a party of troops was landed and took possession of the town without opposition. On the 13th the whole of the troops were landed, which now amounted to fifteen hundred men, preparatory to an attack upon the enemy's position, on an eminence about seven miles from Samarang, where some guns were placed, and a work hastily thrown up.

Concluding that the final retreat of the enemy would be towards Sourbaya, I represented to the General

General the necessity of being before hand with the enemy, and immediately occupying that post : I accordingly sailed for this purpose on the 15th, with the Scipion, Lion, Nisus, President, Phœbe, and Harpy, (the four last having joined me on the 14th) : I intended to collect on my passage such transports, with troops, as had proceeded under the original intention of going to Sourabaya, and had not received the counter order to go to Samarang.

On the 17th I anchored with the squadron, off the town of Ledayo, on the Java shore, leading to Gressie, and was joined by three transports, having two hundred effective Sepoys, and fifty European cavalry, to these were added the marines of the squadron, making a force of nearly four hundred and fifty men.

On the 18th, Captain Harris, of His Majesty's ship Sir Francis Drake, came on board the Scipion from the island of Madura. For the previous proceedings of this meritorious officer, whom I had detached from Batavia on the 12th of August, to take possession of the French fortress at Samanap, in which he was eminently successful, and for his subsequent master-stroke of policy, in drawing the Sultan of Madura from the French alliance, and attaching him to the British interests, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to my letter, containing Captain Harris's report of his proceedings, and the able and spirited assistance he received from Captain Pellew, of His Majesty's ship Pinetou.

As there was no field officer of the army with me, I directed Captain Harris to take command of the troops which were landed on the 19th, and to march to Gressie. On the 20th, the place was in our possession, some parties of the enemy with guns having been put to flight.

On the approach of the troops to Sourabaya on the 22d, articles of capitulation were agreed upon between

between Captain Harris and the Commandant (a Colonel in the French service), for the surrender of the place. When these terms were on the point of being signed, intelligence was received of the capitulation for the surrender of Java and its dependencies having been concluded on the 18th; Sourabaya was therefore taken possession of, and fell under the general terms of the capitulation.

The General's letter having nearly at the same time reached me, I sent an officer to take possession of Fort Ludowick, a place of great strength towards the sea, and completely defending the northern entrance towards Gressie. The fort was in excellent order, containing ninety-eight pieces of heavy cannon, chiefly brass. I had, however, previously marked out the ground for erecting a mortar battery upon the island of Menare, from which it might have been effectually bombarded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral

To John Wilson Croker, Esq; Admiralty

His Majesty's Ship Scipion, off Sourabaya,
SIR, *September 29, 1811.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of Captain Beaver's reports to me relating to his proceedings at Cheribon, and Captain Hillyar's at Taggall, alluded to in my letter to you of this day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.

To J. W. Croker, Esq; Admiralty.

*His Majesty's Ship Nisus, at anchor
off Cheribon, Sept. 4, 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that with the Nisus, President, and Phœbe, I got within seven or eight miles of this place, last night at dark, when I anchored.

At day-light this morning, I dispatched Captain Warren, of the President, in a boat under a flag of truce, with the accompanying summons to the Commandant of Cheribon, and immediately after weighed with the three frigates, stood towards the fort, and anchored them as near as we could get to it, in three fathoms and a quarter; when the French colours were hauled down, and English hoisted in their place. The marines, amounting to one hundred and eighty, were immediately landed, and took possession of the fort; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that just at that moment, the French General Jamelle, arrived at the Landroosts, from Buitenzorg, and was made our prisoner, together with an aid de camp of General Jansens, and a lieutenant of infantry.

From the French General, I learned that he left Burtenzorg the night before our troops arrived there, and that detachments of the enemy were on their march from that place to this—about three hundred infantry and two hundred and fifty cavalry of which were hourly expected to arrive at this place.—I therefore immediately landed one hundred and fifty seamen to garrison and defend the fort of Cheribon; leaving all the marines to act offensively against the enemy in the field, if occasion should require it, and placed three launches with caronades in the river to enfilade the two chief approaches to the fort.

Herewith I transmit to you a return of ordnance stores, &c. found in the fort, as well as prisoners made there; but as all the latter, except the Commandant and Bombardier, were natives, I returned
to

to them their crests, and desired them to go home, and remain there quietly; assuring them, that if any were found to act afterwards against the British, they would be immediately hanged: they seemed grateful, and departed. I have sent a prow with this letter, conceiving that it is of some importance that you should have as early intimation as possible of the capture of General Jamelle.

The Hesper sailed so ill, that I was obliged to proceed without her, but expect her appearance every hour, as well as the Sepoys, who are to act under Colonel Wood, on whose arrival I shall immediately re-embark the marines, and proceed to Taggal and Samarang; without whose assistance, we should be too weak to make any impression on the latter place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

P. BEAVER.

*Honourable R. Stopford, Rear-Admiral of
the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Nisus,
off Cheribon, Sept. 3, 1811.*

THE city of Batavia, with the strong posts of Cornelius and Buitenzorg, and indeed the whole kingdom of Jacatra, being already in the possession of His Britannic Majesty's forces, I have arrived here with a squadron, to take possession of every place yet in the hands of the enemy in the kingdom of Cheribon.

My force is sufficiently strong to make all attempts at resistance futile and vain.

I therefore summon you to surrender the town, fort, and factory of Cheribon, to His Britannic Majesty's squadron under my command. Five Minutes are allowed for your decision; after which

1812.

D

time,

time, unless the place is surrendered, hostile operations will commence.

The garrison will be prisoners of war, and all private property shall be respected.

But all public property and stores, of what kind soever, together with all plans, archives, &c. &c. shall be faithfully and immediately given up to the commanding officer of the troops that may be landed, or such other person as I may appoint to receive them.

And you may be assured that if there is any attempt to spoil, damage, or destroy by fire or otherwise, any public property, buildings, stores, or warehouses whatsoever, at Cheribon or its neighbourhood, a very severe example will be made of the persons concerned therein, and a dreadful retaliation will await not only the town but the whole kingdom.

I am, &c.

P. BEAVER,

Commanding the British Squadron.

To the Commandant at Cheribon.

List of Troops who surrendered at Fort Cheribon on the 4th September 1811.

1 Lieutenant-Commandant, 1 Bombardier, 2 Corporals, 33 Artillerymen, 96 Infantry.

Total—133.

P. BEAVER.

Prisoners made in Cheribon an Hour after its Surrender to the British Squadron.

Jamelle, General de Brigade, Commandant les Trôupes.

Knotzer, Chef de Battalion, Aide-du-Camp du General Jansens.

Rigaud, Lieutenant d'Infanterie, Ordonnance du Brigadier Lutzow.

P. BEAVER.

Return

Return of Ordnance, Stores, and Ammunition, found in the Fort at Cheribon, on its surrender to the British Squadron, on the 4th September 1811.

Guns.—10 iron six-Pounders and 2 brass two-pounders, with carriages, &c. &c. complete, 4 brass swivels, 100 stand of arms and upwards.

Ammunition.—12 barrels of musket and two-pounder ammunition, and 1 large chest full of grape-shot cartridges, &c. for two-pounders, packed, and ready for transportation; 1 small chest full of grape-shot cartridges, &c. for two-pounders.

Shot.—900 six-pounders, 200 two-pounders, 100 double-headed for six-pounders, 340 rounds of six-pounder grape, 1000 for various calibres.

P. BEAVER.

N. B. Two brass one-pounders at Radza Galve, with ammunition, &c.

His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon,
SIR, *September 5, 1811.*

IN consequence of a summons having been dispatched yesterday to the Government storekeeper of Karang Sambang, about thirty-five miles distant on the road to Buitenzorg, to deliver up some very valuable stores of coffee, under his charge, a dispatch was early this morning received from him in reply, in which he says he is ready to deliver over the above property to any person sent to him for that purpose, but, he is very fearful if we do not send troops there immediately, the French who are coming there in small parties, will, when they hear of our being in possession of Cheribon, destroy the stores, and disperse: and its having been represented to me in consequence, that, a quick movement to Karang Sambang, with the marines and a party of seamen, might not only preserve those stores, but either

D 2

make

time, unless the place is surrendered, hostile operations will commence.

The garrison will be prisoners of war, and all private property shall be respected.

But all public property and stores, of what kind soever, together with all plans, archives, &c. &c. shall be faithfully and immediately given up to the commanding officer of the troops that may be landed, or such other person as I may appoint to receive them.

And you may be assured that if there is any attempt to spoil, damage, or destroy by fire or otherwise, any public property, buildings, stores, or warehouses whatsoever, at Cheribon or its neighbourhood, a very severe example will be made of the persons concerned therein, and a dreadful retaliation will await not only the town but the whole kingdom.

I am, &c.

P. BEAVER,

Commanding the British Squadron.

To the Commandant at Cheribon.

List of Troops who surrendered at Fort Cheribon on the 4th September 1811.

1 Lieutenant-Commandant, 1 Bombardier, 2 Corporals, 33 Artillerymen, 96 Infantry.

Total—133.

P. BEAVER.

Prisoners made in Cheribon an Hour after its Surrender to the British Squadron.

Jamelle, General de Brigade, Commandant les Troupes.

Knotzer, Chef de Battalion, Aide-du-Camp du General Jansens.

Rigaud, Lieutenant d'Infanterie, Ordonnance du Brigadier Lutzow.

P. BEAVER.

Return

Return of Ordnance, Stores, and Ammunition, found in the Fort at Cheribon, on its surrender to the British Squadron, on the 4th September 1811.

Guns.—10 iron six-Pounders and 2 brass two-pounders, with carriages, &c. &c. complete, 4 brass swivels, 100 stand of arms and upwards.

Ammunition.—12 barrels of musket and two-pounder ammunition, and 1 large chest full of grape-shot cartridges, &c. for two-pounders, packed, and ready for transportation; 1 small chest full of grape-shot cartridges, &c. for two-pounders.

Shot.—900 six-pounders, 200 two-pounders, 100 double-headed for six-pounders, 340 rounds of six-pounder grape, 1000 for various calibres.

P. BEAVER.

N. B. Two brass one-pounders at Radza Galve, with ammunition, &c.

*His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon,
September 5, 1811.*

SIR,

IN consequence of a summons having been dispatched yesterday to the Government storekeeper of Carang Sambang, about thirty-five miles distant on the road to Buitenzorg, to deliver up some very valuable stores of coffee, under his charge, a dispatch was early this morning received from him in reply, in which he says he is ready to deliver over the above property to any person sent to him for that purpose, but, he is very fearful if we do not send troops there immediately, the French who are coming there in small parties, will, when they hear of our being in possession of Cheribon, destroy the stores, and disperse: and its having been represented to me in consequence, that, a quick movement to Carang Sambang, with the marines and a party of seamen, might not only preserve those stores, but either

D 2

make

make prisoners of, or disperse the enemy there collected, which it is said amounts to sixteen French officers, and about two hundred unarmed native troops; I placed at the written request of Colonel Wood, who is hitherto without any troops of the line, all the marines, and fifty seamen, under his immediate command, with a view to making a forced march to Carang Sambang, for the above purposes, and they will march this evening at five o'clock. They are all mounted, seamen as well as marines, and a relay of horses is prepared for them half way.

The Hesper arrived this morning, and I appointed Captain Reynolds pro tempore commandant of Cheribon. About one o'clock this day we made prisoners a company of the enemy's native cavalry, consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, and thirty-two troopers. By intercepted letters, we learn that Jansens is concentrating his force at Samarang, and has ordered his troops from Sourabaya there, and that he has great hopes of aid from the Emperor and Sultan of Mataram.

The Legion of Prince Prang Wedona of Madura, consisting of five hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, all natives, well armed and appointed, reached Samarang the 2d instant, and are now (the 5th) almost the only force there.

Measures are taking here to inform the Emperor and Sultan of the affair of Meester Cornelius, and what has followed.

This information I have thought it necessary to send by another prow to Commodore Broughton off the hill of the Japara. I shall continue to communicate daily with you, so long as I have the means. I have the honour to be, &c.

P. BEAVER.

To the Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

3

His

*His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon-
Roads, September 7, 1811.*

SIR,
I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that a party, detached from the seamen and marines, which I had placed at the disposal of Colonel Wood, arrived last night, with nine waggons laden with money (silver and copper) and thirty prisoners from the Bongas, a place half way between this and Karang Sambang, which they left in the morning at six o'clock, when our men were about to advance to that place, and this morning the Brigade Major is returned with the account, that all the stores at Karang Sambang, to a great amount, are given up to us, and what troops there are there made prisoners of war: thus, every object for which the seamen and marines were advanced into the country has been happily attained, and no one left in arms against us for a space of thirty-five miles.

When the Sepoys arrive to relieve my men, I shall re-embark them and proceed to Jaggal and Samarang, according to your directions, but as yet, we see not the vessel that is to bring them.—The Modeste is coming in.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. BEAVER.

*To the Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-
Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Nisus, Cheribon
Roads, 9th September 1811.*

ENCLOSED I transmit to you copies of two letters from Captain Welchman, of the royal marines, who commanded the party detached to Karang Sambang, detailing his proceedings.

P. BEAVER.

*Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

D 3

Carang

SIR, *Carang Sambang, Sept, 6, 1811.*

IT is with the utmost satisfaction I inform you, of the uninterrupted success that has attended the detachment you did me the honour of placing under my command. Ere this, I hope you have received twenty-two chests of money, &c. I forwarded with a detachment from Bongas, the remainder having been carried off by the enemy about four hours before our arrival. I lost no time, after refreshing my men, in pursuing it. I was shortly met by an officer with a flag of truce from Carang Sambang, proposing the surrender of the garrison under his command. I accordingly dispatched Captain Williamson, with Lieutenant Curzon, of the navy, to make the best terms they could, a copy of which I beg leave to enclose, together with a list of prisoners.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. WELCHMAN, Captain Royal Marines, commanding a Detachment of His Britannic Majesty's Troops.

*To Captain Beaver, His Majesty's Ship
Nisus, Cheribon.*

I have likewise the satisfaction to observe to you, I have succeeded in securing the whole of the storehouses at Carang Sambang, but have not yet been able to ascertain the contents of any except the coffee stores, viz. eighty-two thousand priols of coffee, valued at two hundred and fifty thousand Spanish dollars.

List of Prisoners.

Europeans.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 61 Lieutenants, 23 Sub-Lieutenants, 80 non-commissioned and rank and file.

Natives.—7 Sub-Lieutenants, 174 non-commissioned and rank and file.

Exclusive

Exclusive of 4 Officers and 20 Europeans, taken during the march.

Carang Sambang, September 7, 1811.

I LIKEWISE take the opportunity of sending you a more correct list of prisoners taken from the latest muster, and beg leave to refer you to Lieutenant Pascoe for any other information you may require, which he is fully competent to give.

135 European privates, 234 Amboyna ditto, 257 stand of arms.

Besides a quantity of pistols, sabres, ammunition, &c. and above three hundred complete stand of arms destroyed on the march, not having any conveyance for them; indeed it will be impossible to bring those now in my possession, unless I can procure waggons to forward them.

With the greatest respect, &c. &c. &c.

R. WELCHMAN, Captain Royal Marines,
Commanding a Detachment of His Britannic Majesty's Troops.

Captain Beaver, His Majesty's Ship Nisus.

His Majesty's Ship Nisus, off Gabbang,

SIR, *September 11, 1811.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the last party of marines returned from Carang Sambang late last night, and were embarked on board the Nisus, at one this morning. I have thus re-embarked every seaman and marine of the two hundred and thirty-nine, whom I landed on the 4th instant; after having made about seven hundred prisoners, including one General, two lieutenant-colonels, one major, eleven captains, forty-two lieutenants, and about one hundred and

eighty non-commissioned officers, and privates, Europeans; the rest being Creoles, and Malays, without having had a single man either killed or wounded, and, I am happy to say, with very few sick indeed, and those chiefly from great fatigue, whom, I trust, a few days rest will restore to their wonted vigour. And although it has not been our good fortune to have had it in our power to do any thing brilliant, yet, I hope, that having been able to secure so great a proportion of the enemy's officers, and European troops, may contribute, in some degree, to the speedy reduction of this important colony.

Captain Welchman, of the royal marines, commanded the detachment that advanced to Carang Saubang; and I take this opportunity of acknowledging his services on the occasion, as well as those of Lieutenant Curzon, of the navy, who commanded the seamen.

At four I weighed with the *Phœbe*, and Wyndham, transports, for Togal, and at day light was joined by the *Harpy*, which I took under my orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. BEAVER.

To the Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-
Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Ship Phœbe, Taggall-
Roads, September 12, 1811.*

SIR,

PURSUANT to orders from Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's ship *Nisus*, I this morning, on arriving off Taggall, sent a summons to the officers commanding the fort, a copy of which I enclose, with the reply. On receiving the answer, I landed, accompanied by Major Davies, with thirty Sepoys, and the marines and boats crews of this ship.

We

We took possession of the fort without opposition, and a detachment was immediately sent off, to secure the Government stores, about five miles distance.

They were found capacious and well filled with coffee, rice, and pepper.

I have complied with the request of Major Davies, and landed about two hundred and fifty Sepoys, but they have such a quantity of baggage, that my boats are not yet returned from performing the service.

I propose sailing before daylight, to execute the remainder of my orders.

And have the honour to be, &c.

J. HILLYAR.

*Hon. Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral
of the Red, &c.*

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Phæbe, off Taggall,
September 12, 1811.*

I DEMAND the immediate surrender of the fort under your command, with all public stores and every species of public property, to His Britannic Majesty's ships and troops under my orders, on which conditions, private property will be respected.

The officer bearing this has directions to wait only five minutes for your decision.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES HILLYAR.

*To the Governor and Commandant of
Taggall.*

To Mr. J. Hillyar, Commander of His Majesty's ship
Phæbe.

SIR,

I HAD the honour of receiving your esteemed letter dated the 12th of September, demanding of me the immediate surrender of the fort, and the public property and stores to His Britannic Majesty's ships and troops under your orders, and on those conditions private property should be respected.

I cannot by any means deliver these stores and property—they are not mine, and I have took oath to reserve them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BENIS, Land Dhost.

Tagalders, September 12, 1811.

His Majesty's Ship *Scipion*, off Sourabaya,
SIR, September 29, 1811.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of their Lordships, copies of Captain Harris's reports to me of his proceedings at Samanap and the island of Madura, mentioned in my letter, No. 16, the result of which essentially contributed to the final reduction of the island of Java.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq; Admiralty,
London.

SIR, Fort of Samanap, September 1, 1811.

ON the night of the 29th of August, the boats of His Majesty's ships, Sir Francis Drake, and Phaeton, left the anchorage under the Isle of Pondock

dock, in two divisions, the one led by Captain Pellew, the other by myself. I previously dispatched the *Dasher* round the south end of Pulo 'J Lanjong, to gain an anchorage as near the fort of Samanap as possible: by daylight, on the 30th, the boats sailed through the channel, formed by the east end of Madura, and 'J Lanjong, and at halfpast twelve effected a landing (without discovery) at a pier head, about three miles from the fort. The landing, although difficult, from its being rocky and low water, which prevented the boats from coming near the pier, was soon accomplished, and, at half-past one, two columns, composed of sixty bayonets, twenty pikemen, each flanked by a twelve, four, and two pounder, field-piece, having in reserve the Hussar's marines, began their march, in the utmost order, towards the fort; the silence, during our progress, was so rigidly observed that, notwithstanding the Governor having intimation of the *Dasher* having weighed and standing in for the harbour, and boats were seen standing in for the tower, the fort did not discover our approach until we were through the outer gate, which was open.

The gallantry of the rush at the inner gate, prevented them from securing it, and only allowed time for two or three guns on the south west bastion to be fired: the storm was as sudden as it was resolute, and we became masters of the fort by half-past three o'clock, after a feeble struggle of ten minutes, by three or four hundred Madura pikemen, who with their chiefs were made prisoners on the ramparts.

On the appearance of daylight, observing the French colours flying on a flag-staff at the east end of the town, and perceiving the natives began to assemble in numbers, I sent Captain Pellew with a column of one hundred bayonets and one field-piece, with a flag of truce, requesting the Governor would surrender

surrender in ten minutes, and that private property should be respected.

To my utter astonishment I received a most insulting answer, requiring me in three hours to evacuate the fort, or he (the Governor) would storm it, and at the same time Captain Pellew sent Mr. Oldmixon (an intelligent young officer), to inform me their force appeared about two thousand strong, protected by four field-pieces in their front, on a bridge possessing every advantage of situation, the column having to advance along an even and strait road for a quarter of a mile before they could force the bridge. I did not hesitate, but sent to my companion in arms, and assistant in advice, Captain Pellew, to advance when the first gun was fired from a column I should lead out of the fort, and that I should take a route that would turn the enemy's left wing. This had the desired effect; for on their seeing my party advancing, they drew off two field-pieces, and broke their line to oppose us.

I led seventy small-arm and twenty pikemen belonging to the Sir Francis Drake and Dasher, supported by a four-pounder field-piece, into action, leaving a reserve of forty or fifty men in the fort:—both columns gave their volleys nearly at the same moment, and for five minutes a sharp fire was given and returned as we advanced; but on our near approach the enemy gave way, and a most animated and spirited charge made their flight and defeat complete, and we were left masters of the field, colours, and guns. The governor and other Dutch inhabitants were made prisoners; and I accepted of a flag of truce from the Rajah of Samanap, who was present, under conditions that all the inhabitants of his district should not arm themselves against us again.

I have now the gratification of mentioning my approbation of the conduct of every man and officer under

under my immediate command in both contests, and have great pleasure in mentioning that of Captain Pellew's, who expresses himself much satisfied with those under his command in storming the town. I do not wish to particularize any, for all did their duty in a gallant manner, highly creditable to Englishmen. One instance I cannot omit noticing, the conduct of Lieutenant Roch, of the royal marines, belonging to His Majesty's ship the Sir Francis Drake, who was speared twice by two natives, when resolutely endeavouring to wrest the colours out of the hands of a French officer, who was killed in the fray.

In justice also, I gladly acknowledge the assistance and advice I have received from Captain Pellew, who aided every point of service with his well known zeal, ability, and bravery; Captain Kelly merits my warmest thanks, for the punctuality in obeying, and the judgment in putting my orders into execution; and I gratefully acknowledge the cordial and ready assistance and advice of Captain Crawford, Lieutenant Cunningham of the Sir Francis Drake, with the officers and men stationed at the launches and boats obtained my praise, and deserve every recommendation for the arrangement of boats in case of defeat. I now have to regret the necessity of subjoining an account of killed and wounded of the four ships, in which, when I consider the strength of the fort, and the numbers opposed to us, on the morning of the 30th, in storming the town, I deem ourselves particularly fortunate. The fort is a regular fortification, mounting sixteen six-pounders. The Governor acknowledges to have had in the field three hundred muskets, sixty artillery men, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand pike men, armed with long pikes, a pistol and a crees each. The enemy suffered considerably, the field was covered with their dead.

I have not been able to ascertain their numbers,
either

either in the fort or town, but 'I understand the Commander in Chief of the natives, (second in rank to the Rajah of Samanap,) and his two sons were slain.

For further particulars, I beg leave to refer you to Captain Kelly, who is well acquainted with every proceeding since my arrival at Pondock, and who is fully able to answer any question the Commander in Chief may wish to put, either to what is done, or what is likely to accrue from the event. And I have also the honour of forwarding the bell and colours of the fort, the colours of the town, and those taken in the field of battle.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

*To Rear-Admiral the Honourable Robert
Stopford.*

P. S. In the hurry and confusion of writing the above, I forgot to mention a battery of twelve nine-pounders, that protected the mouth of the river, which was destroyed by a column under the command of Lieutenant Roch, in the face of the enemy, whilst Captain Pellew was negotiating with the Governor.

Total 3 killed, 28 wounded.

*Bancalang, Island Madura,
September 13, 1811.*

SIR,

IT is with sincere pleasure I can at length announce the total overthrow of the French authority on Madura and the adjacent isles. The fort of Bancalang was taken possession of by the Sultan of Madura on the 10th instant, and British colours hoisted. The French Governor and all the Dutch inhabitants are prisoners on board the Drake. At this moment there is not a French or Dutch man

98

on the island, and the Union is planted on the three districts Bancalang, Samanap, and Pama-cassam. The correspondence that caused this desired change is too voluminous and tedious to trouble either the Commander in Chief or His Excellency my Lord Minto with at this busy moment. I shall, therefore, do myself the honour of forwarding it at a more convenient opportunity.

I have thought proper to leave the Samanap district in charge of Mr. Brown, (late Master of the *Modeste*), and proceed hither, that I may be at the principal seat of government, in case of French intrigues endeavouring to marr all that has been done during the last ten days; two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and three or four Captains, all Princes of the blood, with, from two to three thousand Maduries, have come over from Sourabaya. The Prefect cannot keep a man by him, such an effect has the revolution of this island had. From the best authority, Sourabaya and Gressie are in a most defenceless state, Jansens having drawn every man to defend Samarang. It is said he intends making his last stand at Sourabaya, and I think it likely, if not prevented by the arrival of troops before Samarang falls; at this moment it would be an easy conquest; if this favourable opportunity is neglected, it will cause time and trouble.

I firmly believe there are not five hundred men to garrison either the towns or forts. It is my intention to request a garrison for Fort Bancalang (which is very complete). from the frigates in the Offing: and I shall wait on the commanding officer without delay:—as I am anxious to concert some measures with him that may cause a diversion in favour of the army.

The Sultan promises four thousand men to act against Surabaya, but having only arrived here an hour

hour since, I am cautious in accepting his offers, and tell him to keep them ready to protect his island. In a day or two I shall be a better judge, and if, with the advice and assistance of the Captains, a dash can be made at Mr. Prefect Goldback, it shall be done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

Rear-Admiral Honourable Robert Stopford, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Bancalang, Sept. 13, 1811, 10 P. M.*

SINCE my having the honour of addressing you this morning, with the assistance of the Maduries, there has been captured ten long twenty-four-pounders, battering cannon, that were going to Sourabaya : I shall use them to form two batteries facing Fort Louis and Sourabaya, that the pass at either entrance may be effectually blocked up. I am convinced the enemy are making both Gressie and Sourabaya as strong as time will permit them to do, and Janseus will eventually fall back to them ; it is his object to procrastinate the total surrender of Java until the wet monsoon sets in ; and it is said he had intended to retreat even to Samanap ; but in that measure, I will take care he shall be disappointed ; there is not a Madurie left at this end of Java in the service of the French ; three hundred and a Major have joined me since the morning: the only number of them I know to be now in arms is at Samarang, under the command of the Rajah's son of Samanap, about two thousand ; I believe they have been recalled, and would gladly escape if conveyance could be offered to them. If he has received the messenger I sent him many days since, I should not wonder if his army came in fishing-boats ; at all events you may depend on their lay-
ing

ing down their arms previous to the attack of Samarang.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of informing Admiral Stopford of the enemy's strength, and he may rely every possible information shall be given without delay. From the influence of the Sultan of Madura, who has written by my request to the Rajah, about the east end of Java, the insurrection is spreading far and wide, and I doubt not but it will soon reach Samarang.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

*To Rear-Admiral the Honourable
R. Stopford, &c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 25th.
1812.

No. III.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 25, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General F. Maitland.

MY LORD, *Messina, November 10, 1811.*

ON the 26th of October, I received information from Captain Duncan, of His Majesty's ship *Imperieuse*, that a small convoy of the enemy had taken refuge at *Palinuro*, where it was protected by some works, and a body of troops posted upon a commanding ground; Captain Duncan requested a detachment of His Majesty's troops to co-operate with His Majesty's ships *Imperieuse* and *Thames* to take or destroy this convoy, which consisted of nine gun-boats and twenty-merchant vessels, laden with naval stores for the enemy's ships of war at *Naples*.

A detachment of the 62d regiment was, therefore, embarked on board of His Majesty's ship *Thames*,

Thames, consisting of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Major Darley; and I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that this little expedition has had complete success.

I enclose Major Darley's report of this service; and with the greatest satisfaction I express the high opinion I entertain of the intrepidity and judgment of Major Darley, and of the perfect good conduct of all the officers and men employed.

Major Darley states also, that the able manner in which Captain Duncan, in the *Imperieuse*, engaged the enemy's battery and gun-boats (which he silenced) was the prelude to their success, and reflects the highest credit upon that officer; that Captain Napier, of His Majesty's ship *Thames*, landed with His Majesty's troops and marines, and most gallantly set an example to them all, and contributed greatly to the fortunate issue of the attack.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. MAITLAND, Lieut. Gen.

*To the Right Honourable the Earl of
Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

Melazzo, Nov. 8, 1811.

IN compliance with your desire, I beg leave to transmit a statement of the enemy's forces at *Palinuro*, under the command of General *Pignatelli Cercaro*, together with a brief account of the action that took place upon our landing.

The force we had to contend with, as far as could be scrutinized into from the questioning of prisoners, &c. were as follows: three companies of the 2d or Queen's regiment, two of which were rifle, and amounting to three hundred and fifty men; Corsican regulars, sixty; artillery, forty-five; civic guard, eighty; with at least four hundred peasantry, armed as light troops, and particularly serviceable over the kind of ground they had

to act ; thereby making the total amount, nine hundred and thirty-five men.

This force was acknowledged ; but from the reinforcements known to be continually accumulating, the enemy are supposed to have been stronger.

I disembarked with fifty of the royal marines, the grenadiers and skirmishers of the 62d regiment, at about half past three o'clock, P. M. on the 1st instant, leaving Captains Pollock and Irving's companies to follow. Upon landing, I immediately commenced ascending the heights, when Captain Oldham was unfortunately severely wounded ; and after some firing, in the hope of opposing our progress, we completely succeeded in gaining them ; whereupon I threw out my skirmishers, and formed the remainder to advance upon the enemy, reserving a part to attack (and storm, if possible) the telegraph tower, and another division to keep in check the enemy, who menaced my left, as also to maintain the commanding position on the heights.

The telegraph tower, and fine adjacent position, we shortly got possession of ; when my attention was particularly drawn towards the front of our advance, where the enemy had concentrated his main force, and, under a heavy fire, was endeavouring to force his way to the heights, huzzaing and drumming as he advanced, while his riflemen had the same object in view on our left ; but the steadiness and superiorly gallant conduct of the officers and men defied the most daring intrepidity ; and, after allowing the enemy to advance within a very few yards, and whilst coolly lying on the ground to receive him like British soldiers, the enemy was charged, and routed most completely ; when ended the action, without his having the temerity to renew it again. About this period I had to lament the severe loss of Lieutenant Kay, 62d, who was gallantly fighting his skirmishers ; and shortly after, Lieutenant Popon, of the royal marines.

The

The loss of the enemy is supposed to be between sixty and seventy in killed and wounded ; but I am rather inclined to imagine it more. Lieutenant-Colonel Matsciola was severely wounded, with little hopes of recovery.

I hope, Sir, you will excuse any inaccuracy that may have escaped my pen in this very hasty sketch, and beg leave to add, that we embarked in the afternoon of the 3d instant, without molestation, being covered by the fire of His Majesty's ships the *Imperieuse* and *Thames*.

I have, &c,

EDW. DARLEY, Major 62d, commanding a Detachment of 62d Regiment.

To Major-General Heron, &c. &c. &c.
Melazzo.

Return of Killed and Wounded of a Detachment of His Majesty's 1st Battalion 62d Regiment, under the Command of Major Darley, in Action with the Enemy at Cape Palinuro, on the 1st November 1811.

Thames, 7th November 1811.

Killed—2 rank and file.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file.

Total of killed and wounded—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file.

Officers wounded.

Captain Oldham, severely.

Lieutenant Ray, severely, since dead.

N.B. Serjeant Jeffery, since dead of his wounds.
(Signed) E. DARLEY, Major 62d Reg.

Downing-Street, January 25, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by the Earl of Liverpool from Major-General Cooke.

MY LORD, *Cadiz, December 29, 1811.*

I BEG leave to refer your Lordship to the copy of my last dispatch to General Lord Viscount Wellington, with the papers enclosed in it, relative to the situation of affairs at Tarifa.

I have not received any thing from thence since the 24th, at which date the French had not brought up their artillery; and there has been so much rain during the last two days, that they may have met with great difficulties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. COOKE, Major-General.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Cooke to Viscount Wellington, dated Cadiz, December 27, 1811.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of dispatches from Colonel Skerrett to the date of the 24th.

The enemy's troops, in addition to those employed immediately against Tarifa, extended across the plain to Veger, where Marshal Victor had his quarters with a strong corps. I do not learn any thing of General Ballesteros since my last.

SIR, *Tarifa, December 24, 1811.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 20th instant, the enemy invested this town with four
four

four to five thousand infantry, and from two to three hundred cavalry. As it was not advisable to fight so superior a force, I resisted him for an hour with the cavalry and infantry, Spanish and British piquets of the garrison, reinforced by a company of the 95th, and two six-pounder field guns of Captain Hughes's brigade. The loss of the enemy was considerable. On the 21st, Captain Wren, of the 11th, destroyed, with his company, a small piquet of the enemy. The 22d, I made a sortie at the request of General Copons, and in conjunction with his troops, with the intention to ascertain the numbers of the enemy, by inducing him to shew his columns. His light troops suffered considerably from our shells. The enemy is now making his approaches at a long musket shot from the town: but the ground so completely commands us, and is so favourable to him, that our small guns have little or no effect upon him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Colonel.

To Major-General Cooke, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Cadiz, Dec. 31, 1811.

I HAVE received a dispatch from Colonel Skerrett, dated yesterday, of which I enclose a copy. It appears that the enemy had brought up four sixteen-pounders and some howitzers, and had opened their fire against the wall on the 29th. The shipping had been driven away by the gales of wind.

I have, &c.

(Signed)* GEO. COOKE, Major-General.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Tarifa, Dec. 30, 1811.

IN my last I had the honour to state, that the enemy had invested this town on the 20th instant; since which period he has rapidly carried on a regular parallel and approach against the wall of the town, which I consider as doing much honour to the garrison.

I have several times found it necessary to drive back the enemy's advance, and to interrupt his works, in which we have met with a slight loss, and the enemy, from being exposed to the fire of the few small guns we possess on the towers, has suffered considerably. It was only on these occasions that we materially annoyed the enemy; for the wall of the town is so completely commanded, that, in a few hours' work, he has every where much better cover than ourselves.

The enemy yesterday opened his fire at half past ten, and continued to batter in breach at a distance of about three hundred yards, with four French sixteen-pounders on the east wall, near the Retiro gate, and four howitzers and other smaller pieces playing on the island and causeway. He continued a constant fire until night, the first and each shot passing through the wall, and through some of the houses in the rear of it. Before night, a practicable breach was effected. He this day continued to widen the breach, and, I imagine, will not attempt the assault until it is extended to the tower on each flank (a space of about forty yards.) I have traversed the streets, and taken the only measure by which there is a chance of preserving the place—that of defending the houses. The enemy's force employed in the siege is stated at ten thousand; probably this is in some degree exaggerated. A constant fire of musketry is interchanged. I have particularly to regret the loss of the service of Lieutenant Guanter, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-

Master-General, a very intelligent and brave officer, who is severely wounded.

Enclosed is a return of killed and wounded since my last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Colonel.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Troops under the Command of Colonel Skerrett, in the Action on the 22d December 1811.

2d Batt. 47th Foot—1 officer slightly wounded; 2 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 87th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

N. B. The officer of the 47th regiment returned wounded is Captain O'Donaghue, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Total loss—1 captain, 4 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) T. BUNBURY, Brigade Major.

(True copy.)

EDWARD CAPEL, Acting Adj. Gen.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Troops under the Command of Colonel Skerrett.

Tarifa, 28th December 1811.

2d Hussars, King's German Legion—2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Detachment Royal Artillery Drivers—6 horses killed; 2 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded.

2d Batt. 47th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 87th Foot—4 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 95th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

N. B. Brigade Major's horse wounded.

Total

Total loss—1 rank and file, 6 horses, killed;
21 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank
and file missing.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Troops
under the Command of Colonel Skerrett.*

Tarifa, 29th December 1811.

Royal Engineers—1 rank and file wounded.
2d Batt. 87th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

Officer wounded.

Lieutenant Guanter, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-
Master-General, dangerously.

Total loss—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file,
wounded.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Troops
under the Command of Colonel Skerrett.*

Tarifa, 30th December 1811.

2d Batt. 47th Foot—Lieutenant De Burgh, slightly
wounded; 1 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 87th Foot—3 rank and file wounded.

Total loss—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file,
wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 25, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Colonel Green, employed upon a particular Service in Catalonia.

*Extract of a Letter from Colonel Green, dated
Berga, 27th November 1811.*

I HAVE the honour to report to you the progressive state of improvement of affairs in this province, which is very great, considering the very few means there are to assist it in addition to the very excellent inclinations of the public.

The enemy has not augmented his force in this principality, having only replaced the casualties; and there is little difference in the operations, excepting that there is a small flying corps of fifteen hundred men, which is increased to three or four thousand men, or decreased, according to circumstances, from the garrison of Barcelona. This circumstance occasions the towns of Mataro and Villarcuva, and others on the coast, to become more precarious; but as all the excursions of the enemy cost them many men, it is to be supposed that they cannot continue this warfare long without exposing their force to be cut off, which nearly happened a few days since at Mataro by the Baron de Eroles's division.

The siege of the Medas Island is also an occupation of the enemy; but I am happy to learn, that there are no apprehensions for its security.

The news from Aragon is very favourable; the entire defeat of one thousand men at Calatuyud, by the Empecinado, is confirmed; and, in addition to the confirmation of various small and successful actions of Mina, in the neighbourhood of Zaragoza, there is strong reason to believe a report, that

that he has lately attacked and routed six thousand recruits or conscripts, near Caparosso

The French force in Aragon at present is very small, General Suchet having almost drained it to support him in Valencia, so that there is reason to suppose, from every information, that there does not exist more than very weak garrisons in Zaragoza, Daroca, and Jaca, and in those points absolutely necessary for communication.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 28th,
1812.

No. IV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 27, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Gallegos, January 9, 1812.

I INVESTED Ciudad Rodrigo yesterday. Since the enemy have had possession of the place they have constructed a palisadoed redoubt on the hill of St. Francisco, and have fortified three convents in the suburb, the defences of which are connected with the work on the hill of St. Francisco, and with the old line by which the suburb was surrounded. By these means the enemy have increased the difficulty of approaching the place; and it was necessary to obtain possession of the work on the hill of St. Francisco before we could make any progress in our attack. Accordingly Major-General Craufurd directed a detachment of the light division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colbourne,

Colbourne, of the 52d Regiment, to attack the work shortly after it was dark. The attack was very ably conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Colbourne, and the work was taken by storm in a short time : two captains and forty-seven men were made prisoners, and the remainder of the garrison were put to the sword. We took three pieces of cannon. I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Colbourne, and of the detachment under his command, upon this occasion. I am happy to add that our loss in this affair has not been severe, six men having been killed ; Captain Mein and Lieutenant Woodgate, of the 52d, Lieutenant Hawksley, of the 95th, and fourteen men having been wounded.

The success of this operation enabled us immediately to break ground within six hundred yards of the place, notwithstanding that the enemy still held the fortified convents ; and the enemy's work has been turned into a part of our first parallel, and a good communication made with it.

Lieutenant-General Hill arrived at Merida on the 30th December. He had hoped to surprise General Dombrowski (who I had been led to imagine was killed in General Hill's last affair with the enemy) in that town ; but his advanced guard was discovered on the 29th by a patrol from a small detachment of the enemy, which happened to be at La Nava, which effected its retreat to Merida, notwithstanding the efforts of a detachment of Lieutenant-General Hill's cavalry to prevent it. General Dombrowski retired from Merida in the night, leaving a magazine of bread, and one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of wheat in the town, and several unfinished works, which the enemy had been constructing.

On the 1st, General Hill moved forward with the intention of attacking General Drouet, who commands the 5th corps, at Almendralejo. This
General,

General, however, retired upon Zafra, leaving a magazine in the town, containing four hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wheat, and some barley. On the 3d, Lieutenant General Hill sent a detachment, consisting of the 28th regiment and two squadrons of the 2d Hussars, some squadrons of the 10th Portuguese Cavalry to Fuente del Maestre, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby. Our cavalry defeated a body of the enemy's cavalry which was there; having taken two officers and thirty men prisoners.

Lieutenant General Hill having found that General Drouet had retreated upon Llerena, and that it would be impossible for him to follow to a greater distance, returned to Merida on the 5th, in order to place the troops under his command in better cantonments, during the bad weather.

I have the honour to enclose letters from Lieutenant General Hill, of the 30th of December, 2d and 6th of January, giving an account of his operations, returns of killed and wounded, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Viscount Wellington, K. B. in carrying a Redoubt before Ciudad Rodrigo, on the night of the 8th instant.

Head-Quarters, Gallegos, Jan. 9, 1812.

43d Reg. 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

52d ditto, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

52d ditto, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

95th ditto, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded

95th ditto, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

95th

95th ditto, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

Total.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 17 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General, and Adjutant-General.

Note.—1 captain of artillery, 1 subaltern, and 46 rank and file, taken prisoners in the redoubt, and 3 pieces of ordnance, 1 howitzer, and 2 four-pounders.

Names of Officers wounded on the 8th of January 1812.

1st Batt. 52d Reg.—Captain Mein and Lieutenant Woodgate, both severely, but not dangerously.

1st Batt. 95th Reg.—Lieutenant Hawksley, severely, but not dangerously.

MY LORD, Merida, Dec. 30, 1811.

IN pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I put the troops under my orders in march from their several cantonments, and entered this Province on the 27th instant by Albuquerque, Villa de Rey, and St. Vicente; and by the intelligence which I received from various quarters, I was led to entertain the most sanguine hopes that I should have been able to surprize the enemy's troops stationed in this town. I was, however, disappointed in my expectations, by finding in La Nava, on our approach to that village yesterday, with the column from Albuquerque, a party of the enemy, consisting of about three hundred Voltigeurs and a few Hussars, being part of a detachment which had arrived there the night preceding, apparently on a plundering excursion, the remainder whereof has proceeded to Cordivallas, another village about two leagues distant.

A patrol

A patrol from La Nava fell in with the head of our column, and gave the alarm to the detachment, which immediately commenced its retreat towards Merida, followed by the cavalry of my advanced guard, consisting of between three and four hundred of the 13th light dragoons and 2d hussars.

As I considered the intercepting of the entire of this party to be of the greatest importance to our ulterior operations, I directed the cavalry above-mentioned to make every effort to effect it, or at least to check its march until the arrival of some infantry.

The intrepid and admirable manner, however, in which the enemy retired, his infantry formed in square, and favoured as he was by the nature of the country, of which he knew how to take the fullest advantage, prevented the cavalry alone from effecting any thing against him, and after following him for upwards of a league, and making an ineffectual attempt to break him, I judged it advisable to give over the pursuit, and he effected his retreat, with the loss of about twenty killed, and as many wounded, from four nine-pounders, which, by the great exertions of Major Hawker, and his officers and men, got within range, and followed him for some distance, but were unable to close upon him, owing to the deepness of the country.

One wing of the 71st light infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable H. Cadogan, also exerted themselves in a most laudable manner to overtake the enemy, but were at too great a distance to admit of their accomplishing it in any reasonable time.

The arrival of the above-mentioned party at Merida, made the enemy acquainted with our approach, of which I have reason to think he was before entirely ignorant, and he in consequence evacuated the town during the night, leaving unfinished some

works which he was constructing for its defence, and we entered it in the course of the day.

I regret to state that we had two men killed, and some wounded in the affair of yesterday, of which I enclose a return.

I have, &c. (Signed) R. HILL.
Lord Viscount Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

Since writing the above, it has been reported to me, that one hundred and eighty fanegas of wheat have been found in the Depôt of this town, belonging to the French, besides a quantity of bread.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Second Division of the Army under His Excellency Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in Action with the Enemy near La Nava, on the 29th Dec. 1811.

Head-Quarters, Gallegos, Jan. 9, 1812.

13th Light Dragoons—3 horses killed; 11 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

2d Hussars, King's German Legion—2 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 17 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Total—2 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, 32 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General, and Adjutant-General.

Officer wounded.

Lieutenant Issendorf, 2d Hussars King's German Legion, slightly.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from General Hill to Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Almendralejo, Jan. 2, 1812.

SINCE my letter to your Lordship from Merida of the 30th ult. I have the honour to report, that from all the information I had received, I had reason to suppose, that Drouet was concentrating his troops at this place, I consequently moved on yesterday for the purpose of attacking him. On my approach to the town, I found that the greater part of the enemy's troops had moved off the preceding day, in the direction of Villa Franca, and that his rear guard was on its march, covered by his cavalry, which skirmished with the hussars of my advanced guard, and retired after receiving a few rounds from the horse artillery. In this town we found a few stores, of which the enclosed is a return. I thought it possible the enemy might have afforded me an opportunity of doing something here.

Return of Casualties of the Second Division of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in Action with the Enemy at Almendralejo, on the 1st of January 1812.

Head-Quarters, Gallegos, Jan. 9, 1812.

2d Hussars King's German Legion—1 horse killed;
5 horses wounded.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General, and Adjutant-General.

MY LORD,

Merida, Jan. 6, 1812.

MY letter of the 2d and 3d instant would acquaint your Lordship of my having, on the 1st instant,

stant, marched with the corps under my command to Almendralejo, in the hope that Count d'Erlon, who had collected the greater part of his troops at that place, might have given me an opportunity of coming in contact with him, as well as of my disappointment in that respect, he having previously fallen back in the direction of Llerena, leaving only a small rear-guard in Almendralejo, which retired also on our approach. I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that it was my intention to have followed the enemy, and, failing in my desire to bring him to action, to have given him every possible annoyance in his retreat; but the dreadful state of the weather, the condition of the roads (which are daily becoming worse), and the consequent difficulty of getting up my supplies, render any further operations on my part impossible for the present, without incurring risks, and making sacrifices, greater than could have been justified by the occasion, or by your Lordship's instructions. I therefore determined, after halting two days at Almendralejo, and occupying Villa Franca and Fuente del Maestre, to put the troops into cantonments in this town and neighbourhood, there to await a more favourable opportunity of acting; trusting that the alarm occasioned to the enemy by the movement already made, will have in part effected one of the objects with which I was instructed by your Lordship to take the field. A part of the troops accordingly returned here yesterday, and the remainder are now on their march; the enemy being, by the last accounts which I have received, also in full march towards the south, his rear-guard having left Zafra and Los Santos yesterday. I have the satisfaction to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a letter from the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, detailing the particulars of a successful attack, made by some of the 2d hussars and Portuguese cavalry, acting under

under his orders at Fuente del Maestre, on a body of the enemy's dragoons, which reflects the greatest credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby who directed, and the officers and non-commissioned officers and men who executed it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. HILL.

SIR,

Merida, January 5, 1812.

IN obedience to your orders, I marched on the 3d instant from Almendralejo at noon, with the column you did me the honour to place under my command, and reached Fuente del Maestre at a little after four o'clock in the evening of that day. On my arrival, I learned that some of the enemy's cavalry were still in the neighbourhood; and having passed through the town, I halted the column, and proceeded to reconnoitre in front. About one hundred of the enemy's horse were discovered on the Los Santos road, who, apparently ignorant of our force, formed squadron, and advanced towards us. The Portuguese cavalry exchanged a few shots with them until the hussars were brought up; the enemy then halted, and shewed a disposition to charge; in this, however, he was quickly frustrated. The two squadrons of the hussars were formed on the right, and one squadron of the 10th Portuguese cavalry on the left. Instantly the enemy were charged on one flank by the squadron of Portuguese, under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, and by Captain Cleves's squadron on the other. The right hussar squadron remained in reserve. A few minutes decided the contest. The enemy being completely routed, left in our hands two officers and thirty men, besides several killed. The squadron which remained in reserve was then sent in pursuit, as far as prudence would allow.

No language of mine can do sufficient justice to

the gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, as well as that of Lieutenant Hutchinson, the other officers and men composing the squadron of Portuguese cavalry. Suffice it to say, that on this occasion the hussars under Major Busche upheld the high military character they are so universally known to possess.

This little affair has been achieved with very trifling loss on our side.

Inclosed I have the honour to transmit to you a list of the killed and wounded.

(Signed) A. ABERCROMBY, Lieut. Col.

To Lieutenant General Hill, &c. &c. &c.

Returns of killed, wounded, and missing of the Second Division of the Army under His Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B. in Action with the Enemy near Fuente del Maestre, on the 3d of January 1812.

Head-Quarters, Gallegos, Jan. 9, 1812.

2d Hussars King's German Legion—1 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

Portuguese Cavalry—1 staff, 5 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

Total—1 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 17 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General, and Adjutant-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JANUARY 28th, 1812.

No. V.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 28, 1812.

CAPTAIN O'DONOGHUE, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Skerrett, has arrived this morning at Lord Liverpool's Office with dispatches from Major-General Cooke, of which the following are copies.

MY LORD,

I BEG to congratulate your Lordship upon the complete failure of the enemy's expedition against Tarifa, and to refer you to the inclosed copy of my letter to General Lord Wellington, conveying Colonel Skerrett's reports of the French having been repulsed with great loss in assaulting the breach which they had effected in the wall, and of their having retreated on the night of the 4th, leaving their heavy artillery, and a quantity of stores on the ground.

Your Lordship will see that Colonel Skerrett, and the brave troops under his command, have thoroughly done their duty.—He has expressed his sense

of the effectual co-operation of the Spanish troops under General Copons, who in his report, gives his full approbation of the conduct of Colonel Skerrett, and the British troops under his orders, upon this, as he has done upon former occasions, during the last three months.

Captain O'Donoghue, of the 47th Regiment, acting Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Skerrett, has charge of this dispatch, and will give your Lordship any details relative to the late events at Tarifa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE COOKE, Maj. Gen.
The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, Cadiz, Jan. 10, 1812.

I LAST night received a dispatch from Colonel Skerrett, dated the 1st instant, of which I have the honour to transmit a copy, reporting the defeat of a strong column of the enemy on the day before, in an assault of the breach, which they had made in the wall of Tarifa.

I received at the same time intelligence from Lieutenant General Campbell, that the French had broke up from before the place in the night of the 4th, leaving their artillery, &c. and retiring by a pass of La Pena, under the fire of the navy.

I have this morning received Colonel Skerrett's report of that most satisfactory event, by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain O'Donoghue, and I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the copies of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE COOKE, Maj. Gen.
General Lord Viscount Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Tarifa, January 1, 1812.

IN my last I had the honour to state that the enemy commenced to batter in breach on the 29th
December

December, since which period until yesterday he kept up a heavy fire of cannon on the breach, and of shells on the town, causeway, and island. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st December, a strong column was seen rapidly advancing to the breach; our musquetry several times checked the enemy; and the firm front and intrepid behaviour of the troops, in less than an hour, gained a complete victory. The most bold of the enemy fell near the foot of the breach, and the mass of the column made a precipitate retreat.

The situation of the enemy's wounded, with which the ground was covered between his battery and our fire, where they must inevitably have perished, induced me, from motives of compassion, to hoist a flag of truce to carry them off.—Some were brought into the place over the breach, but from the extreme difficulty attending this, I allowed the enemy to carry the remainder away. General Leval, the French Commander in Chief, expressed his acknowledgment for the conduct of the British and Spanish nations on this occasion in the most feeling and grateful terms.—We have made prisoners ten officers, and twenty or thirty soldiers;—the enemy's loss has been very severe. The column that attacked the breach was two thousand men, composed of all the grenadiers and voltigeurs of the army. The enemy invested this town on the 20th December, since which period, one thousand British and seven or eight hundred Spanish troops, with only the defence of a wall, which appears to have been built as a defence against archery, and before the use of gun-powder, have resisted an army of ten thousand men, with a regular battering train of artillery, and have at last defeated and repulsed them.

The wall of the town has the additional disadvantage of being commanded within half musket shot, and flanked or taken in reverse in almost every part.

The

The conduct of all the troops has been admirable, and that of Lieutenant Colonel Gough, and the 2d battalion of the 87th regiment, exceeds all praise. Equal credit is due to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Smith's royal engineers, to whom much of our success is due. I have on all occasions received the greatest assistance from the military experience, and the great exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Lord Proby, second in command.

We have to regret the loss of two officers killed, Lieutenant Longley, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Hall, 47th Regiment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Colonel.

To Major-General Cooke, &c. &c. &c.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the Action
at Tarifa, on the 31st December 1811.*

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant killed.

2d Batt. 47th Reg.—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 87th Reg.—5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 21 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 95th Reg.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 officers, 7 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Longley, killed.

2d Batt. 47th Reg.—Lieutenant Hall, killed; Lieutenant Hill, slightly wounded.

2d Batt. 87th Reg.—Lieutenant M. Carroll and Ensign Waller, slightly wounded.

(Signed) T. BUNBURY, Brigade-Major.

Tarifa,

SIR,

Tarifa, January 5, 1812.

IN my letter of the 1st instant, I had the honour to relate the particulars of our proceedings here, and of our victory at the breach. Since that period, the enemy has kept up a partial fire, and the breach was yesterday completely open for a space of twenty-five or thirty yards.

From the movements of the enemy last night, I was induced to suppose he intended another assault, and the garrison waited in eager expectation to give him another proof of British valour. To our astonishment, this morning at daylight the columns of the enemy were already at a distance, having taken advantage of a dark and stormy night to make a precipitate retreat, leaving in our possession all his artillery, ammunition, stores, &c. &c.

I immediately ordered Major Broad, with a part of the 47th regiment, to follow the enemy; he took possession of his artillery, waggons, and a quantity of stores, time enough to save them from the flames, the enemy having set fire to them. We have made some prisoners. From the number of dead found on the ground the enemy occupied, his loss on the whole must have been very great.

Marshal Victor was present in the French camp to give orders for the retreat.

We have thus seen the greatest effort the French are capable of making, frustrated by eighteen hundred British and Spanish troops, with only the defence of a paltry wall; and an army of ten thousand men, commanded by a Marshal of France, retreating from them silently in the night, after having been repulsed and defeated, leaving behind all their artillery and stores, collected at a great expence and by immense exertions.

I enclose a return of artillery and stores taken from the enemy.

The

The unremitting vigilance and exertion, the zeal and intrepidity of every individual of this garrison, is above praise.

I have the honour to dispatch this by my Acting Aid-de-Camp Captain O'Donoghue, of the 47th regiment, who is in possession of every information relative to my proceedings at this place, an officer of great merit and considerable length of service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Colonel.

To Major-General Cooke, &c. &c. &c.

Tarifa, January 5, 1812.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, left by the Enemy before Tarifa, on the 5th January 1812.

2 brass eight and a half-inch howitzers, 5 brass sixteen-pounders, 2 twelve ditto, with travelling carriages complete.

4 cars for conveying heavy ordnance, 12 ammunition waggons, 1 gin, 1 forge cart ; various other carts, limbers, spare carriages, &c. several thousand shells, round and grape shot for the above ordnance.

Great quantities of powder, hand grenades, rockets, rope, iron, small stores, and implements of all descriptions ; also entrenching tools for five hundred men.

(Signed) P. J. HUGHES, Captain commanding Royal Artillery.

C. F. SMITH, Captain, Royal Engineers.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Colonel.

(True copy,)

(Signed) EDW. GROVE.

Tarifa;

SIR,

Tarifa, January 9, 1812.

IN my letter of the 5th instant, I omitted to mention the unremitting exertions, and the great assistance afforded to this place for a considerable time past by Captains Dickson, Searle, Pell, and Carroll, of His Majesty's navy, the last of whom commanded the division of gun-boats, and has on many occasions materially annoyed the enemy, and impeded his progress in bringing up his guns for the siege, in which service he has been exposed to considerable danger, which I request may be added to my report.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Colonel.

To Major-General Cooke, &c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 28, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Campbell, dated Gibraltar, 3d January 1812.

AN incessant fire of cannon and musketry at intervals, continued at Tarifa on the 30th ultimo, and during that night.

On the 31st, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the enemy (having effected a breach in the east wall of the town) advanced with two thousand picked men, grenadiers and light infantry, to assault the place. Eight companies of the 87th regiment, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, were stationed on the walls in that district of the town. The enemy was received by them, when near the breach, with three cheers, under a steady

steady discharge of musketry. From the spirited behaviour of this corps, aided by a well directed fire from two field-pieces mounted on the north east tower, under the command of Captain Mitchell, of the royal artillery, which flanked the column as it advanced, the enemy was broken and dispersed with great slaughter.

Contrasting our loss with that of the enemy in the defence of the town, it appears that ours amounts to two officers killed, three wounded, seven non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and twenty-four wounded; whilst the enemy have lost, from the best reports, at the smallest calculation, three hundred men in killed and wounded, besides ten officers prisoners, many deserters, and a great number of sick, which are left without accommodation. Fifty deserters reached Algeiras yesterday in the most deplorable state, and they assure us that many would come in but for the difficulty which they experience.

Admiralty-Office, January 28, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Rear Admiral Legge to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated, on board the Revenge, in Cadiz Bay, 11th inst.

SIR,

I HAVE great satisfaction in informing their Lordships of the retreat of the enemy from before Tarifa, leaving their guns, stores, and ammunition, after an unsuccessful assault at the breach, in which they were most gallantly resisted, and sustained an immense loss. I understand the British forces under Colonel Skerrett had two officers and seven men killed, and between twenty and thirty wounded.

I inclose copies of two letters I have received from

from Captain Dickson, of his Majesty's ship *Stately*, who commanded the naval forces before Tarifa, whose conduct in the many trying situations he has been placed in merits my warmest acknowledgments. He speaks in the highest terms of that of the officers and men under him, in the arduous duties they had to perform, increased by the badness of the weather they had to contend with in that exposed and dangerous anchorage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. K. LEGGE.

*His Majesty's Ship Stately, Tarifa Bay,
4th January 1812*

SIR,

I HAD the honour to write to you by the *Dart* (cutter) on the 30th ult. and informed you that the enemy had summoned the town to surrender. I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 31st ult. they made a breach and desperate attack with two thousand men and voltigeurs, and were repulsed with immense loss, leaving in our possession eight officers and several men, and the valley by which they made the attack, covered with their wounded. Our loss is most trifling; two officers killed and a few men. They soon after requested permission to bury their dead, which was granted them. The extreme bad weather we have had, with the deluge of rain that has fallen, has much impeded the enemy, and they are dying in their trenches by cart-loads, with wet and cold. The ships and vessels of war and transports under my orders, I have the pleasure to say, are all safe: the *Druid*, *Thunder* and convoy are sheltered in *Sandy Bay*: the flotilla of gun-boats are here with me.

Lieutenant Jenkins has been most active in placing the *Desperate* in every direction to annoy the enemy,

enemy, and if you can possibly spare him, Sir, to return, he may be of essential service.

The Basilisk has had letters for you this week past, and has been repeatedly driven back with westerly gales, but I am not without hopes of getting her to Cadiz in a day or two. The enemy are deserting to us in great numbers.

I have, &c.

G. S. DICKSON.

The Honourable A. K. Legge.

His Majesty's Ship Stately, Tarifa Bay,
SIR, *5th January, 1812.*

I HAD the honour to state to you in my letter of yesterday's date, that the enemy had made a breach and desperate attack with two thousand men and Voltigeurs, and had been most gallantly repulsed with great loss, and some prisoners.

I have now the pleasure to inform you, that the whole of the enemy's army were observed this morning making a most precipitate retreat to the westward, leaving behind them in their trenches the whole of their artillery, consisting of nine pieces of cannon and two mortars, with an immense quantity of shot and shells, and intrenching tools. And as the intention of the expedition has now been so happily fulfilled, and the presence of His Majesty's ships and vessels under my command being no longer necessary here, I purpose joining you immediately, leaving His Majesty's ship *Druid* at Tarifa with the transports to follow, with such proportion of the army as Colonel Skerrett shall deem proper to embark.

I have now the pleasing task to state to you, Sir, that during the whole of this little siege, the exertions of Captains Searle, Pell, Everard, and Carroll, with the several lieutenants, commanding mortar brigs, and gun-boats, viz. Jenkins, Rook, Style, Rattray,

Rattray, Cobb, and Basden, in taking up positions, and their extreme perseverance in remaining at their different anchorages, during the most tempestuous weather, to the great annoyance of the enemy in carrying on their operations, and giving countenance to our little army on shore, has been most meritorious, and demands of me my warmest acknowledgments, as also Commodore Penrose's first lieutenant, Julian, who handsomely volunteered his services in the San Juan's pinnace. I should be wanting were I not to recommend to you, Sir, my first Lieutenant Davis, for his indefatigable exertions with a party of seamen, in assisting the army in getting up guns and landing stores ; and indeed, the very great cheerfulness with which every officer and seaman I have had the honour to command has borne the privations naturally attendant on the extreme tempestuous weather we have had to contend with, has been most praiseworthy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. S. DICKSON, Captain.

The Honourable A. K. Legge, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, January 28, 1812.

*Copies of two Letters from Commodore Penrose to
John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

SIR, *San Juan, Gibraltar, Jan. 1, 1812.*

IN continuation of my letter by the Conqueror, of the 30th ultimo, I request you to inform their Lordships that the same wind which took that ship out of the Streights, enabled Captain Dickson to attempt to regain his station ; but a strong breeze and heavy sea forced every ship, vessel, and gun-boat to leave Tarifa, and take shelter again in this bay. In the middle of the day we had received information that the breach in the walls appeared

1812.

G

practicable,

practicable, and that the town had been in consequence summoned, and a proper answer returned. About 5 P. M. I had the great satisfaction of seeing Lieutenant Cobb arrive with the intelligence, that a storm had been attempted about 8 A. M. yesterday, by about two thousand men, and the assailants gallantly repulsed with considerable loss, said to be about three hundred men, while on our part, two officers and three men are all who have lost their lives in this additional instance of the steady valour of the British troops. I have sincerely to regret, that our ships and bomb vessels were absent, they would not only have been able to annoy the enemy, but the perseverance, quickness, and skill shown by Captain Dickson, and all those who have been put under him, either by Admiral Legge or myself, merited to share every honour, and participate in the cheerful sight of the enemy's repulse. Not one moment has been lost by Captain Dickson, either by leaving Tarifa beyond absolute necessity, or in returning with every possible dispatch, when the wind had again permitted

Two light companies are ordered to proceed to assist the brave garrison, who have suffered great hardships and fatigue, from excessive rains, and I have provided for General Ballesteros making a diversion, which I hope he will attempt when the weather serves, but the rain and squalls at this moment are both excessive.

3 A. M.—Accounts from Tarifa agree, that the extreme bad weather, and incessant rains, have reduced the French army to great distress, and it is certain that sickness prevails in a great degree, and that they are in great want of bread and wine, but no appearance of retreat had been yet indicated; two hundred light troops are now on board the gunboats, which had been driven here by the late gales, and a few boats of the country which have been hired, and are endeavouring to beat down. General

Ballesteros,

Ballesteros, and one thousand three hundred Spanish grenadiers, are embarked, and waiting the first slant of wind.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. V. PENROSE.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

San Juan, Gibraltar, Jan. 4, 1812.

* I REQUEST you to inform their Lordships that, after closing my letter yesterday, I received intelligence from Captain Lobo, that fifty deserters had come in from the French army in the course of the preceding afternoon, all of whom give accounts of great distress prevailing throughout it; want of bread and wine, and great sickness.

Accounts from Tarifa in the afternoon stated, the enemy appeared to be about erecting another battery, for the purpose of effecting a breach in another part of the wall; but from the excellent measures taken within, I do not think any fears need be entertained of the result of another attempt to storm. I should, indeed, feel in a state of the most perfect security, if we could get the Spanish grenadier battalion under Ballesteros all down, in addition to the two light companies which General Campbell has already sent.

4 P. M. January 5.—I have now the very great satisfaction to request you to inform their Lordships, that I have just received the intelligence that the enemy, after making some demonstrations of an assault during last night, broke up from before Tarifa, leaving seven brass eighteen-pounders and two howitzers spiked, with ammunition-waggons, tools, &c. In addition to the gallant repulse which I have before mentioned in the attempt of the French, and the fire from our guns, which have been most ably worked, both on the land and from

our ships and boats when occasions offered, the enemy has had to encounter such excessive rains, attended with want of provisions and every species of shelter, that it is just to give him great credit for his persevering so long as he did.

I cannot speak to the loss of the enemy, or of our own correctly, and this will of course be detailed in the military reports.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. V. PENROSE..

J. W. Croker, Esq.

P. S. Since the date of Captain Dickson's letter, two other guns have been discovered, which were buried in a house; and from deserters, I apprehend that a twenty-four-pounder is also hid at some little distance.

Admiralty-Office, January 28, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, 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 the Caledonia, Port Mahon, 16th December 1811.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter from Rear-Admiral Fremantle, giving cover to one from the Honourable Henry Duncan, Captain of His Majesty's ship *Imperieuse*, detailing the particulars of a very gallant service performed by that ship and the *Thames*, at *Palinuro*, on the coast of Calabria, on the 21st October last, aided by a party of the 62d Regiment, under the command of Major Darley.

Captain Duncan, on this as on all other occasions, has shewn the greatest judgment and enterprise; and I have read with great satisfaction the
handsome

handsome expressions which he uses towards Captain Napier and Major Darley, the officers and men under their orders.

I have to regret this very gallant affair has not been performed without loss; and sincerely lament that the public service has been deprived of Lieutenant Pipon, of the Royal Marines, and Lieutenant Kay, of the 62d, killed, and the severe wound of Captain Oldham, of that Regiment, on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. PELLEW.

*John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary to
the Admiralty, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Ship Imperieuse, Melazzo,
SIR, 9th November 1811.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 21st ult. the *Imperieuse* and *Thames* discovered ten of the enemy's gun-boats in the port of Palinuro, with a number of merchant vessels, and a quantity of spars (intended for the equipment of the Neapolitan navy) hauled up on the beach; but, from the strength and situation of the harbour, I did not think the force I then had sufficient to attack it with a prospect of complete success, I therefore sent the *Thames* to Sicily to request the assistance of a detachment of soldiers; and on the 28th she rejoined me with two hundred and fifty of the 62d Regiment, under Major Darley, but unfortunately at the commencement of a S.W. gale, which precluded all possibility of landing till the evening of the 1st, when the troops, together with the marines of both ships, under Lieutenant Pipon, and detachments of seamen under Lieutenant Travers of the *Imperieuse*, the whole commanded by Captain Napier, were disembarked from the *Thames* at the back of the harbour, and immediately ascended the

heights in a very gallant style, under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were assembled in force to oppose them, and who, soon after dark, endeavoured to retake their position, but one volley obliged them instantly to retire. The *Imperieuse* had in the mean time been endeavouring to occupy the attention of the gun-boats and battery in front, but light and baffling winds prevented our getting nearer than long range during that evening. Next morning, finding that nothing could be done on the land side against the battery and a strong tower that protected the vessels on the beach, and within pistol-shot of which the gun-boats were moored, I ordered the *Thames* to close; and having directed Captain Napier to return on board her, we bore up at the commencement of the sea-breeze, and running along the line of gun-boats within half musket-shot, obliged them almost instantly to surrender, and two were sunk. We then anchored close to the fort, which in about fifteen minutes was completely silenced, and in a quarter of an hour more the colours on the tower were struck to his Majesty's ships, and it was instantly taken possession of by Lieutenant Travers, who, on seeing us stand in, had most gallantly pushed down the hill with a party of marines and seamen, and was waiting almost under the walls of the fort, ready to take advantage of any superiority the ships might have over it. The guns (twenty-four pounders) were then thrown into the sea; the gun-boats secured; and the crews of both ships sent to launch the vessels and spars, which could not be completed till after noon next day, when the troops (who had all this time remained in undisputed possession of the heights) were re-embarked, the marines withdrawn from the tower, which was completely blown up, together with two batteries and a signal-tower on the hill; the ships and prizes put into sea with the land wind. Caracciolo, Captain of a frigate, commanded the division
of

of gun-boats; and General Pignatelli Cercero the land forces, which consisted latterly of about seven hundred men, including peasantry.

I cannot sufficiently express my high approbation of the conduct and gallantry of every officer and man belonging to both services. Captain Napier, of the Thames, particularly distinguished himself both on shore and in the command of his ship. Major Darley also deserves every praise, and is entitled to my best thanks for his intrepidity and judgment, which could not have been exceeded. I have before had an opportunity of representing the gallantry of my first Lieutenant Travers; his behaviour on this occasion was most exemplary, and called forth the admiration of every officer, whether of the army or navy. Captain Napier and Major Darley, most handsomely allow to him the credit of having discovered and led them by a short cut to the heights, which most probably saved the lives of many men.

Enclosed is a list of the vessels taken and destroyed, and a return of the killed and wounded. Among the former I have to regret Lieutenant Kay, of the 62d Regiment, and Lieutenant Pipon, of the Royal Marines of the Imperieuse.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. DUNCAN, Captain.

*Thomas Francis Fremantle, Esq; Rear-Admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c. Sicily.*

*List of Vessels taken and destroyed in the Harbour
of Palinuro, November 1 and 2, 1811.*

- 1 gun-boat, carrying two eighteen-pounders, and 50 men; destroyed.
- 3 ditto, carrying 1 eighteen-pounder and 30 men each; destroyed.
- 6 ditto, carrying 1 eighteen-pounder and 30 men each; taken.

22 feluccas loaded with oil, cotton, figs, raisins, silk, &c. ; taken.

20 large spars, intended for the equipment of the ships of war at Naples ; taken.

10 feluccas loaded with oil, part of the above convoy, taken on the 21st October by the Imperieuse.

Total taken and destroyed—10 gun-boats, 32 sail of merchant vessels, and 20 large spars.

Return of Men killed and wounded at the Attack of Palinuro, November 1 and 2, 1811.

Imperieuse—1 killed and 2 wounded.

Thames—2 wounded.

62d Regiment—4 killed and 7 wounded.'

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Imperieuse—Lieutenant Pipon, Royal Marines, killed.

62d Regiment—Lieutenant Kay, killed; Captain Oldham, severely wounded.

(Signed) H. DUNCAN, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1st,
1812.

No. VI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 28, 1812.

A LETTER, of which the following is an extract, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool from Colonel Green, employed on a particular service in Catalonia, dated Vich, 9th December 1812.

ON the 1st of this month, the enemy united all his disposable force in the Ampurdan, for the purpose of passing the convoy to Barcelona; the garrisons of Mont Luis, Belgarde, and Perpignan were reduced to guards, the better to support this undertaking, and combining his movements with the garrison of Barcelona and the flying corps of the Baron de la Tour. On the 3d instant, the divisions commenced their movements to unite in Granoulliers, for the purpose of destroying the Catalan corps which were organizing in this

this province, and passing afterwards in security the rich convoy which waits in Gerona.

General Lacy immediately disposed his troops; the Baron Eroles was charged to oppose the enemy which came from the Ampurdan, whilst the General in Chief, with Brigadier Sarsfield, opposed those which came from Barcelona.

At seven o'clock in the morning, the division of the Baron Eroles opened fire, and, notwithstanding the artillery and superior force of the enemy, sustained the attack till one in the afternoon, disputing every inch of ground.

The enemy, who counted upon an union of twelve thousand men in Granoulliers, effected it, but after some loss.

General Lacy, penetrating the views of the enemy, that they wished to pass to the city of Vich, for the purpose of destroying the Authorities re-united in that city, and the little depôts of the army, with a rapid movement formed in the Garriga and St. Felieu, the only passes which lead to Vich.

On the 5th instant, the enemy, with four thousand infantry and four hundred cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, attacked the pass of the Garriga where General Lacy was, decided to penetrate, and destroy the little Spanish force, which consisted of fifteen hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry, without artillery. The Spanish troops received the enemy with the greatest serenity, drove them back twice, caused them a great loss, and eventually obliged them to retire, pursued by the light troops, Brigadier Sarsfield following them to the neighbourhood of Hosterlich, after having made them sensible of his bayonets.

The enemy from the Ampurdan has retired to Gerona and Figueras, and the column of La Tour and

and the garrison of Barcelona have retired to that city, from whence it is not improbable that La Tour has marched to the relief of Tarragona, which is blockaded by Colonel O'Ryan's corps, consisting of about fifteen hundred men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1st,
1812.

No. VII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 1, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by the Earl of Liverpool from General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Gallegos, January 15, 1812.

WE have continued our operations against Ciudad Rodrigo since I addressed you on the 9th instant. We opened our fire from twenty-two pieces of ordnance in three batteries in the first parallel yesterday afternoon; and we opened our approach to, and established ourselves in our second parallel, one hundred and fifty yards from the place, last night.

This measure has been facilitated by Lieutenant-General Graham having surprised the enemy's detachment

tachment in the Convent of Santa Cruz, close to the body of the place, on the night of the 13th. The right of our approaches was protected and secured by this operation. Major-General the Hon. C. Colville, who commands the 4th division in the absence of the Honourable Lieutenant-General Cole, likewise attacked the enemy's post in the Convent of San Francisco last night, and obtained possession of that post, and of the other fortified posts in the suburb, where our troops are now lodged. Our left is protected and secured by this operation. Two pieces of cannon were taken in the Convent of San Francisco.

Preparations to a certain extent are making at Salamanca, for the movement of troops in this direction; and I have reports, that troops were to be collected at Salamanca on this day.

We have, till now, had very fine weather, and the troops have suffered but little from exposure to it. I enclose the return of casualties.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of General Viscount Wellington, at the Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, between 9th and 14th January 1812, inclusive.

10th January.

Royal Engineers—1 captain killed.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 15 rank and file wounded.

5th ditto.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

11th Ja-

11th January.

- 7th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 2 rank and file wounded.
23d ditto.—4 rank and file wounded.
40th ditto.—2 rank and file killed ; 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.
48th ditto.—1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

12th January.

- 5th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 1 major, 6 rank and file wounded.
45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant killed ; 2 rank and file wounded.
74th Foot—1 rank and file killed ; 4 rank and file wounded.
77th Foot—5 rank and file wounded.
83d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file wounded.
98th Foot, 1st Batt.—11 rank and file wounded.
94th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file wounded.

13th January.

- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file wounded.
52d Foot, 1st Batt.—6 rank and file wounded.
52d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 5 rank and file wounded.
95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.
95th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 5 rank and file wounded.

14th January.

- Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.
3d Guards, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
24th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed ; 15 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot,

42d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 15 rank and file, wounded.

2d Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 15 rank and file wounded.

5th Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, 179 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 35 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed, 10th January.

Royal Engineers—Captain Ross.

Wounded, 12th January.

5th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Gray, slightly.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Matthews, severely.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Bogue, slightly.

19th Portuguese — Lieutenant J. P. Benicoe, slightly.

Wounded, 14th January.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Hunecken, lost both legs; Ensign Whitte, slightly.

N. B. Lieutenant Hawkesley, 95th, wounded on the 8th, since dead.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 4th,
1812.

No. VIII.

Admiralty-Office, February 4, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's Ship Eagle, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*The Eagle, off Brendisi,
Nov. 28, 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, that at 9 A. M. on the 27th instant, His Majesty's ship under my command made sail towards three vessels in the North-West quarter, Fano bearing S. E. distant four leagues, and that after a chase of ten hours and a half, she captured La Corceyre, French frigate, commanded by Monsieur Longlade, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, pierced for forty guns, but mounting only twenty-six eighteens on the main deck, and two six-pounders on the quarter deck, with a complement of one hundred and seventy seamen and one hundred and thirty soldiers, laden with three hundred tons of wheat, and a quantity of military and other

other stores, bound to Corfu from Trieste, which port she left on the 13th of November, in company with *La Uranie* frigate of forty guns, and *Scemplone* brig of fourteen, both likewise laden with wheat and stores.

The *Scemplone* separated early in the chase, and the *Uranie*, I have to regret, effected her escape by superiority of sailing, added to the darkness of the night, and badness of the weather, as well as from the Captain of the *Corceyre* having carried away his fore-top-mast by press of sail, and not surrendering till his fore-top-yard was shot away, and otherwise much disabled by returning our fire for a few minutes, which obliged me to stay by him to prevent his going a shore near Brindisi, into which port I imagine the *Uranie* succeeded in getting, as we were within a mile and a half of it this morning at two o'clock, with the wind on shore blowing strong.

I have great pleasure in adding, that nobody was hurt belonging to this ship, and that only three were killed, and six or seven wounded, belonging to the *Corceyre*; amongst the latter, the Captain slightly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. ROWLEY, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
FEBRUARY 5th, 1812.

No. IX.

Downing-Street, February 4, 1812.

MAJOR the Honourable A. Gordon has arrived this evening at Lord Liverpool's Office with a dispatch, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Gallegos, 20th January 1812.

MY LORD,

I Informed your Lordship in my dispatch of the 9th, that I had attacked Ciudad Rodrigo, and in that of the 15th, of the progress of the operations to that period; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship that we took the place by storm yesterday evening after dark.

We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel, and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the Convent of St. Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye

Braye and of the town were seen, on which a battery of seven guns was constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th.

In the mean time, the batteries in the first parallel continued their fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place, which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient still further to the left, and opposite to the suburb of St. Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding that the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. The two right columns, conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 2d Caçadores, and Major Ridge, of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade, forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall, and all these, being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieutenant-General Picton.

The fourth column, consisting of the 43d and 52d regiments, and part of the 95th regiment, being of the light division under the direction of Major-General Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburb of St. Francisco, and covered the left of the attack of the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division; and Brigadier-General Pack was destined with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort. Besides these five columns,

the 94th regiment, belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch in two columns on the right of Major-General Mackinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch, and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles, which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose their progress.

All these attacks succeeded; and Brigadier-General Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them.

Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, having escaladed the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually covered the advance from the trenches of Major-General Mac Kinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Major-General Craufurd and Major-General Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest.

Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in officers of high rank and estimation in this army. Major-General M'Kinnon was unfortunately

fortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expence magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-General Craufurd likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the Light Division to the storm, and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance. Major-General Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne of the 52d regiment, and Major George Napier, who led the storming party of the Light Division, and was wounded on the top of the breach.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprise, and patience and perseverance in the performance of great labour, by which the general officers, officers, and troops of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and Light Divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieutenant-General Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the general officer commanding the first division; and I am much indebted to the suggestions and assistance I received from him for the success of this enterprise.

The conduct of all parts of the 3d Division, in the operations which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness on the evening of the 19th, in the dark, afford the strongest proof of the abilities of Lieutenant-General Picton and Major-General Mackinnon, by whom they were directed and led; but I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole, of the 2d Caçadores, of Major Ridge of 2d Battalion 5th Foot, of Lieutenant-Colonel

Campbell of the 94th Regiment, of Major Manners of the 74th, and of Major Grey of the 2d Battalion 5th Foot, who has been twice wounded during this siege.

It is but justice also to the 3d Division to report, that the men who performed the sap belonged to the 45th, 74th, and 88th Regiments, under the command of Captain M'Leod, of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Thomson of the 74th, Lieutenant Berresford of the 88th, and Lieutenant Metcalfe of the 45th, and they distinguished themselves not less in the storm of the place, than they had in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.

I have already reported in my letter of the 9th instant, my sense of the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and of the troops of the light division in the storm of the Redoubt of St. Francisco, on the evening of the 8th instant. The conduct of these troops was equally distinguished throughout the siege, and in the storm, nothing could exceed the gallantry with which these brave officers and troops advanced and accomplished the difficult operation allotted to them, notwithstanding that all their leaders had fallen.

I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-General Craufurd, Major-General Vandeleur, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard of the 95th, Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, Major Gibbs, and Major Napier of the 52d, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, of the 43d. The conduct of Captain Duffey of the 43d, and that of Lieutenant Gurwood of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, have likewise been particularly reported to me; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, and the 3d Cacadores were likewise distinguished upon this occasion.

The 1st Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and the 16th, under Colonel Campbell, being Brigadier General Pack's Brigade, were likewise

likewise distinguished in the storm, under the command of the Brigadier General, who particularly mentions Major Lynch.

In my dispatch of the 15th, I reported to your Lordship the attack of the Convent of Santa Cruz, by the troops of the first division, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Graham ; and that of the Convent of Saint Francisco, on the 14th instant, under the direction of Major-General the Honourable C. Colville. The first-mentioned enterprize was performed by Captain Laroche de Stackenfels, of the 1st Line Battalion King's German Legion ; the last by Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, with the 40th Regiment. This regiment remained from that time in the suburb of Saint Francisco, and materially assisted our attack on that side of the place.

Although it did not fall to the lot of the troops of the 1st and 4th divisions to bring these operations to their successful close, they distinguished themselves throughout their progress, by the patience and perseverance with which they performed the labours of the siege. The Brigade of Guards, under Major-General H. Campbell, was particularly distinguished in this respect.

I likewise request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the chief engineer, and of Brigade Major Jones; and the officers and men of the Royal Engineers. The ability with which these operations were carried on exceeds all praise ; and I beg leave to recommend those officers to your Lordship most particularly.

Major Dickson, of the royal artillery, attached to the Portuguese artillery, has for some time had the direction of the heavy train attached to this army, and has conducted the intricate details of the late operation, as he did those of the late sieges of Badajoz, in the last summer, much to my satis-

faction. The rapid execution produced by the well-directed fire kept up from our batteries, affords the best proof of the merits of the officers and men of the royal artillery, and of the Portuguese artillery employed on this occasion. But I must particularly mention Brigade Major May, and Captains Holcombe, Power, Dyncley, and Dundas, of the royal artillery, and Captains Da Cunha and Da Corta, and Lieutenant Silva, of the 1st regiment of Portuguese artillery.

I have likewise particularly to report to your Lordship, the conduct of Major Sturgeon, of the royal staff corps. He constructed and placed for us the bridge over the Agueda, without which the enterprise could not have been attempted, and he afterwards materially assisted Lieutenant-General Graham and myself, in our reconnoissance of the place, on which the plan of the attack was founded; and he finally conducted the 2d battalion 5th regiment, as well as the 2d Caçadores, to their points of attack.

The Adjutant-General, and the Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and the officers of their several departments, gave me every assistance throughout this service, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have great pleasure in adding, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the increased difficulties of procuring supplies for the troops, the whole army have been well supplied, and every branch of the service provided for during the late operations, by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Commissary-General Bisset, and the officers belonging to his department.

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'España and Don Julian Sanchez observed the enemy's movements beyond the Tormes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castille in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have
invariably

invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute by every means in their power to remove it.

I will hereafter transmit to your Lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are one hundred and fifty-three pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. We have the Governor, General Banier, about seventy-eight officers, and one thousand seven hundred men, prisoners.

I transmit this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp the Honourable Major Gordon, who will give your Lordship any further details you may require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the prisoners and of the ordnance which has been taken on this occasion. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded, I therefore transmit a list containing the names of those who have fallen, according to the best information I could obtain, and I will forward the returns to your Lordship as soon as possible.

Return of killed and wounded between 15th and 19th January.

British loss—1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 133 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

Names

*Names of Officers wounded between 15th and 19th
of January.*

15th January.

Royal Engineers—Captain Mulcaster, slightly;
Lieutenant Skelton, severely, since dead.

Portuguese Artillery—Second Lieutenant Roberts,
slightly.

16th January.

Royal Engineers—Captain M'Culloch, severely;
Lieutenant Marshall, slightly.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Ensign Ashford, severely.

74th Regiment—Licut. Ramage, slightly.

1st Batt. 88th—Lieut. Armstrong, slightly; Lieut.
Flack, dangerously.

18th January.

Portuguese Artillery—Lieut. A. De Corta Silva,
slightly

19th January.

Royal Artillery—Capt. Dynely, slightly; Capt.
Power, ditto.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded on the Night
of the 19th of January, according to the best In-
formation that can be obtained; the Returns not
yet received.*

Killed.

Major-General Mac Kinnon.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Captain M'Dougall.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captain Hardyman.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain J. Dobbs.

94th Foot—Captain Williamson.

Wounded.

Major-General Craufurd, severely.

Major-General Vandeleur, slightly.

Royal

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Thomson, severely.
43d Foot—Captain Fergusson, slightly.
52d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, severely.
Major George Napier, lost an arm; Lieutenant
Gurwood, slightly.
77th Foot—Captain McLean, severely (lost a leg).
88th Foot—Lieutenant Beresford, slightly.
95th Foot—Captain Uniacke, severely.
1st Portuguese Artillery—Captain Queerle.

3d Division.

50 non-commissioned officers and rank and file
killed; 70 ditto wounded.

Light Division.

14 non-commissioned officers and rank and file
killed; 60 ditto wounded.

General Pack's Brigade.

9 non-commissioned officers and rank and file
wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 22d,
1812.

No. X.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 22, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, K. B.

MY LORD, *Gallegos, Jan. 22, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose the returns of the killed and wounded of the troops engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which it was not in my power to transmit to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 20th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

*The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,
&c. &c. &c.*

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. at Ciudad Rodrigo, between the 15th and the 19th days of January 1812.

Head-Quarters, Gallegos, January 15, 1812.

On the 15th January 1812.

Royal Engineers—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file wounded.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed, 7 rank and file wounded.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Duke of Brunswick's Light Infantry—1 rank and file wounded.

On the 16th January 1812.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 2 rank and file wounded.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

74th Foot—1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file wounded.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

On the 17th January 1812.

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

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

52d Foot,

52d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 3 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed.

On the 18th January 1812.

Royal Artillery—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 6 rank and file wounded.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot, 2d Batt.—5 rank and file wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

1st Line, Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed ; 12 rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto—1 rank and file killed ; 5 rank and file wounded.

5th Ditto—4 rank and file killed ; 10 rank and file wounded.

On the 19th January 1812.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed ; 2 captains, 5 rank and file, wounded.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 3 rank and file wounded.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 7 rank and file wounded.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 1 rank and file wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the
Night of the Assault and Storming of the Fortress
of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 19th of January 1812.*

General Staff—1 killed; 3 wounded.

Royal Engineers—2 lieutenants wounded.

Royal Staff Corps—1 lieutenant wounded.

5th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 49 rank and file, wounded.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 serjeant killed; 1 captain, 3 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot.—4 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

77th Foot.—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 28 rank and file, wounded.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—7 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 23 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

94th Foot.—2 captains, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 38 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot,

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Total British loss between the 15th and 19th days of January 1812—1 general staff, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 113 rank and file, killed; 3 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 19 captains, 28 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff, 28 serjeants, 5 drummers, 403 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 91 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

General total—1 general staff, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 131 rank and file, killed; 3 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 20 captains, 31 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff, 29 serjeants, 5 drummers, 494 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

*Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing
between the 15th and the 19th of January 1812.*

Wounded on the 15th of January.

Royal Engineers — Captain Mulcaster, slightly;
Lieutenant Skelton, severely, since dead.

Portuguese Artillery—Second Lieutenant Alberto,
slightly.

Wounded

Wounded on the 16th January.

Royal Engineers—Captain M'Culloch, severely;
Lieutenant Marshall, slightly.
5th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Ashford, severely.
74th Foot—Lieutenant Ramadge, slightly.
88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieuts. Armstrong (slightly),
Flack, dangerously.

Wounded on the 18th January.

Portuguese Artillery—Lieutenant Antonio de Carta
a Silva, slightly.

Wounded on the 19th January.

Royal Artillery—Captains Dynely and Power,
slightly.

*Killed in the Assault and Storming the Fortress of
Ciudad Rodrigo, on the Night of the 19th Jan-
uary 1812.*

General Staff—Major-General M'Kinnon.
5th Foot—Captain M'Dougal.
45th Foot—Captain Hardyman, Lieutenants Periss
and Bell.
52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Dobbs.
94th Foot—Captains Anderton and Williamson.

Wounded.

General Staff—Major-General Craufurd, danger-
ously; Major-General Vaudeleur, slightly.
28th Foot—Brigade-Major Potter, slightly.
Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Thomson, severely;
Lieutenant Reid, slightly.
Royal Staff Corps—Lieutenant Stavelly, slightly.
5th Foot—Major Grey, severely; Captain Du-
bourdieu, slightly; Lieutenant Mackenzie, dan-
gerously; Lieutenant Wilde, severely; Lieute-
nants Fairtlough and Fitzgerald, slightly; En-
sign Caneh, slightly; Adjutant Johnston,
slightly.

- 43d Foot—Captain Ferguson, severely; Lieutenants Patterson and Bramwell, severely.
- 45th Foot—Captain Milne, slightly; Captain Martin, severely; Lieutenants Humphrey and Phillips, severely.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Colbourne, severely; Major Napier, severely, right arm amputated.
- 52d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Gurwood, slightly.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Livingston, severely.
- 74th Foot—Captains Langlands and Colling, slightly; Lieutenant Feu, severely; Ensign Atkins, slightly.
- 77th Foot—Captains M'Lean and Baird, severely; Captain M'Laughlin, slightly; Lieutenant Smith, dangerously; Ensign Fitzgerald, slightly; Adjutant Jones, slightly.
- 88th Foot—Lieutenants Johnston, Fairris, Beresford, and W. Kingsmill, severely.
- 94th Foot—Captains Laing (severely) Cairncross and Kyle, slightly; Lieutenants Taylor (dangerously) Cannon, severely; Ensign Scott, slightly.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Uniacke, severely; Lieutenants Cox and Hamilton, severely.
- 95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Mitchell, severely; Lieutenant Beddell, severely.
- 1st Regiment of the Line, Portuguese—Captain W. Queade, slightly.
- 3d Portuguese Caçadores—Lieutenant Ant. Corriao Leitay, slightly.

N. B. Captain the Honourable J. Stanhope, 1st Foot Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Graham, wounded slightly on the 14th of January, omitted in last Return.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

Gallegos,

“ MY LORD, Gallegos, Jan. 29th, 1812.

MAJOR GENERAL CRAUFURD died on the 24th inst. of the wounds which he received on the 19th, while leading the Light Division of this Army to the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Although the conduct of Major-General Craufurd on the occasion on which these wounds were received, and the circumstances which occurred have excited the admiration of every officer in the army, I cannot report his death to your Lordship without expressing my sorrow and regret, that His Majesty has been deprived of the services, and I of the assistance of an officer of tried talents and experience, who was an ornament to his profession, and was calculated to render the most important services to his country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool,

&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from General the Earl of Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Gallegos, January 29th, 1812.

MARSHAL MARMONT arrived at Salamanca on the 22d inst. and the six divisions of Infantry of the army of Portugal were collected in the neighbourhood of Alba and Salamanca on the 23d and 24th.

General Souham's division, with about six hundred cavalry and some artillery, were sent to Matilla on the 23d, and patrolled to San Munoz and Tamames. The movement of this division was intended to ascertain the fact of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, and they retired again to the Tormes on the 26th.

We have been employed in repairing the damages which our fire had done to Ciudad Rodrigo. For some days, it has not been possible to take the place by a coup-de-main ; and I hope that in a short time, the works will be in a good state of defence.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 7th,
1812.

No. XI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 7, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Frenada, February 19, 1812.

SINCE I addressed your Lordship on the 12th instant, I have received intelligence that the First and Fourth Divisions of the Army of Portugal, and part of General Montbrun's Cavalry, as well as the Sixth Division, are on the Tagus, in the neighbourhood of Talavera de la Reyna and Toledo. It is certain that General Bonet evacuated the Asturias at the time I received the reports that he had done so in January; and I understand that he suffered considerably in this operation, as well from the effects of the weather as from the operations of a detachment of the army of Galicia, and of General Porlier's troops.

No movement of importance has been made by any of the troops composing the army of Portugal

since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th instant.

The Guerilla parties continue to increase, and their operations become every day more important : Saomil has lately intercepted the communications of the Army of Portugal in Upper Castille, near Medina del Campo, and he took about one hundred prisoners near that town ; and the party of Cuesta attacked a body of French infantry which crossed the Tietar, and obliged them to retire with considerable loss.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 10th,
1812.

No. XII.

Admiralty-Office, March 10, 1812.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Fremantle to
John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board His Ma-
jesty's Ship Milford, Palermo Bay, January 11,
1812.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter transmitted to me by Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's ship Eagle, detailing the capture of the French frigate Pomone, and Persannus storeship, by His Majesty's ships Active, Alceste, and Unité, on the 29th of November 1811.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. F. FREMANTLE.

P. S. Captain Rowley, in his letter to me of the 19th ultimo, also mentions the loss of the French frigate Flora.—“ She was going from Trieste to Venice; was caught with a strong borer, and

stranded off Chiozza, when every soul on board perished, with the exception of five or six."

T. F. F.

His Majesty's Ship Alceste, off Lissa,
SIR, *December 4, 1811*

THE enemy's squadron from Corfu, going to Trieste, were met with, on the 29th ult. by three of His Majesty's ships under my orders. The *Persanne* was chased and taken by the *Unité*, after a long run; the *Pauline* and *Pomone* chased by the *Alceste* and *Active*, and, after a most severe action of two hours and forty minutes, the *Pomone* was taken, totally dismasted, and *Pauline* escaped, owing to the *Alceste* having her maintop-mast shot away. The *Alceste* has twenty killed and wounded; the *Active*, about thirty-two; and I lament to say, Captain Gordon has lost a leg, and his first lieutenant an arm.

The details of the action I shall have the honour of transmitting by the first man of war going down.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL, Captain.

Charles Rowley, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Eagle, Senior Officer at Corfu, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, March 10, 1812.

COMMODORE PENROSE, at Gibraltar, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a letter from Lieutenant Bartholomew, commanding His Majesty's gun-brig *Richmond*, giving an account of his having, on the 5th of last month, attacked, in a bay near Vera, on the coast of Grenada, a French privateer called *L'Intrepide*, of eighteen guns and one hundred and eighty men. On the *Richmond* op ening

opening her fire upon the privateer, her crew set fire to her, and took to their boats ; the vessel was then taken possession of, her cable cut, and she was brought out more than a mile when she blew up, within ten minutes after she had been abandoned.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 28th,
1812.

No. XIII.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, 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 Caledonia, at Port Mahon, the 8th of February 1812.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters from Captain Codrington, of the Blake, dated on board that ship off Mataro, the 26th of January and 2d of February last, which will acquaint their Lordships of the situation of affairs in that principality, according to the latest information.

Throughout the whole of the contest the zeal and judgement with which the aid of His Majesty's naval force has been applied to the patriot cause, is deserving their Lordships' approbation. The officers and men have not only sought every opportunity to distinguish themselves, but have submitted with

with the greatest cheerfulness to fatigue and privation, shewing the greatest humanity towards the suffering inhabitants.

SIR, *Blake, off Villa Nueva, Jan. 26, 1812.*

AN easterly gale of wind prevented our gaining any communication with the coast until the 11th, when I joined the *Invincible* in Salon Bay: shortly afterwards Captain Adam came on board with General Lacy from Reus, and acquainted me with a meditated attack upon Tarragona, by the division of the Baron d'Eroles, previously to their intended march into Arragon, as a diversion in favour of Valencia.

On the morning of the 19th I went to Reus, by desire of General Lacy, to be present at the final arrangement for the attack upon Tarragona that night: I found the commanding officers belonging to the different corps assembled; and the order of attack was scarcely made known to them, before an aid-du-camp of the Baron d'Eroles announced the actual arrival of the French at Cambrills from Tortosa, (having left Valencia after its surrender,) amounting, according to a letter previously received, to about three thousand men, "Alas armas," cried the Baron d'Eroles, with an animation which seemed to have a suitable effect on all the officers present; and I do not believe more than an half hour had elapsed, before the whole of the Division, consisting of between five and six thousand men, were on the ground, and ready to march. As I had ordered a boat to Salon, with twenty barrels of powder for the army, and as I was anxious to render what assistance might be in my power, I made an attempt to regain my ship, accompanied by an orderly dragoon; but, after proceeding about three miles, we were chased back by a party of French cavalry,

cavalry, which we met with at the crossing of the road.

Upon my return I found the troops advancing on the road to Tarragona, in order to cut the enemy's line of march, the Baron d'Eroles putting himself at the head of about seventy cuirassiers, to reconnoitre their strength and position, while General Lacy directed the movements of the respective corps, in readiness for the intended attack. We had scarcely reached the road from Cambrills to Tarragona, when the Baron brought in prisoners two French cuirassiers, who stated that their General (Lafond) had reached the latter place in safety, accompanied by some dragoons, leaving the infantry, amounting to about eight hundred, just by in Villa Suca. General Lacy ordered the Regiment of Buca to attack them immediately, and directed other corps to surround the town, and prevent their escape. The enemy being advantageously posted behind the walls of the village, and that single regiment being much inferior to them in numbers, after a considerable loss in killed and wounded, including amongst the latter, and very severely, their gallant Colonel, Reding, they were obliged to retire; but the regiment intended for their support coming up, forced the French, who had advanced in a compact body, to retire in their turn, and being attacked in their rear by the Baron, they could never effectually rally, notwithstanding the effort they made, accompanied by a general cheer; despair was now visible in their conduct; and one or two discharges from a field-piece, which just then reached the ground, occasioned the surrender of all who remained alive, amounting to above six hundred;—I judge the number of the enemy, dead and dying, which I saw in the field, to amount to two hundred, that of the Spaniards bearing no proportion whatever. It seems, that having
information

information from some spy of our landing, at the time one party of the dragoons chased me, another proceeded to Salon, where they made prisoners of Captains Pringle and Flin, who were walking near the beach, and of Lieutenant Cattle, belonging to this ship, who was waiting on shore with the powder, the boats and boats' crews having effected their escape. These officers, who were guarded close in the rear of the French during the whole of the battle, after being plundered of even part of their clothes, bear witness to their extreme pusillanimity on the approach of disaster, and to their severe loss both in the field and in the houses, in which they sought refuge, owing to the superior dexterity of the Spanish fire. I have given you this little affair in detail, because it evinces considerable improvement in the discipline and organization of the Catalan army; and I can vouch for the cheerfulness with which they proceeded to the attack, under belief of the enemy's force being much nearer their equivalent in numbers. The arrangements made by General Lacy appeared to me well calculated to keep up the mutual support requisite on such an occasion; and the whole conduct of the Baron d'Eroles particularly animating and exemplary; nor shall I readily forget the delight he expressed upon liberating my brother officers from the grasp of our mutual enemy.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of the troops, the General still expressed his intention of attacking Tarragona on that night, and we were therefore escorted to our ships about five o'clock, and weighed immediately. I stationed the Sparrowhawk off the Mole to keep up the communication with the army on that side, and the Merope to the eastward, for the same purpose, whilst the Blake was to occupy the attention of the enemy opposite the Melagro. We had scarcely reached the town, and opened our fire, when the wind increased to a gale at N. W.,
and

and prevented all communication by boats with the shore. We persevered, however, under a press of sail, standing off and on, so as to keep up the bombardment until daylight; but the assault was not made, nor could we see any of the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood in the morning. Anxious to afford every encouragement in an enterprize which, besides being of material service to the general cause, would, if successful, have produced me, individually, such particular satisfaction, we continued to work up under as much sail as we could carry the next day, in order to communicate, if possible, with the army, until at length, by the mainsail blowing entirely out of the bolt-rope, other sails splitting, and the barge sinking before we could get the caronade and ammunition out of her, I was driven to the necessity of anchoring for shelter just without range of shot to the eastward of the town. I am still uninformed of the particular cause which prevented the attack being made, either on the 19th or the following night, having had no direct communication with any of the chiefs, but by short requests for assistance, circuitously conveyed, in consequence of the arrival of various divisions of the enemy in those parts, amounting to seven thousand men.

A few lines from General Lacy, which I received on the 23d, induced me to push for Mataro, which I had nearly reached on the 24th, when a very severe gale from the N. E. necessarily reduced me to storm staysails; and whilst persevering off Barcelona, in an endeavour to hold our own, by keeping the ship's head to the eastward, she was struck by a sea, which has started all the timbers and rail of the head, ledges and earlings, bent the iron rail close into the bowsprit, drew the chock in the stern which receives the bolt for the bumpkin shroud, carried away the round-house and head door, and filled the main deck with water, so that the officers

were

were up to their knees in the ward room, although both our spars and ropes stood this severe trial without injury. I bore up for shelter at Villa Nueva, where we were about to anchor at four P. M. on the 25th, in company with the Sparrowhawk and Merope, which I had left to assist the Baron d'Eroles, when the latter, which had just weighed, made the signal for the enemy upon the road to the westward, and shortly afterwards opened her fire on them. The gale being over, and the wind light, we made all sail, and soon commenced firing also. We observed three waggons disabled and abandoned, and considerable discomfiture amongst the troops, notwithstanding the difficulty we were under from a heavy swell setting directly on shore. Arriving opposite Vendrell we perceived another party coming from the westward, with cavalry, artillery, &c. amounting to some thousand men, which directed their course in land upon our approach. We were however enabled, by giving the guns the greatest elevation, to discharge two or three broadsides before dark, which, I trust, did them material damage. Since this they have never appeared upon any part of that coast; and I know nothing more of the movements of either army than from the reports of desperate battles having taken place, the result of which is so variously stated, that it is impossible to venture an opinion without more authentic intelligence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. CODRINGTON.

*Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Vice-Admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR, *Blake, off Mataro, Feb. 2, 1812.*

PASSING Barcelona on the night of the 26th,
Captain Guion brought me communications from
Captain

Captain Tower, respecting the services of the Curaçoa, Rainbow, and Papillon, in harassing a division of the enemy which was marching along the coast from the eastward, and in finally obliging them to retire, and proceed towards Barcelona by a more circuitous route. And I beg to assure you, that their unremitting exertions on all occasions, in aiding our ally on the one part, and checking the progress of the enemy on the other, fully entitle them to your approbation.

On the 29th, whilst watering at Arens, I received information that the whole French force, which had lately traversed this principality, amounting to seven thousand men, (four thousand of which were collected from the Ampurdan, and the other three thousand from the garrison of Barcelona,) were about to make a movement along the coast, I therefore directed Captain Tower, instead of returning immediately to the Medas, which he had lately supplied with provisions and water, and which could not well be in any other danger whilst the whole of the army was in this quarter, to proceed with the Merope to Mataro, and concert with the governor, Colonel O'Ryan, the most adviseable means for its defence. On the morning of the 30th, the Curaçoa making the signal that the enemy were advancing, the Rainbow opened her fire upon them near Vilasar, as did the Curaçoa and Merope upon their approach to Mataro. I weighed immediately, and worked up to that place, accompanied by the Papillon, which just then joined me, having been driven, in company with the Triton transport, off the coast in the late gale.

The French appearing determined to occupy the town, and the inhabitants having had notice of their approach on the preceding evening, and consequently sufficient time to remove their most valuable effects, I felt myself called upon to comply with the desire of the Captain-General, repeated by Colonel O'Ryan,

O'Ryan, and opened the fire of the squadron upon such parts of the town as appeared to be most occupied by the enemy, and which was suffering by indiscriminate plunder. The tops of the mountains were covered as usual by the irregular Spanish forces acting in Guerilla; and I was in hopes that our united efforts had inclined the enemy to quit the place. They returned, however, at night, and have continued to occupy the town partially ever since, as I judge by their movements, giving each part of the army an opportunity to plunder in its turn. It being impossible to continue the great expence of ammunition, by persevering according to the tenor of Colonel O'Ryan's letter, our fire has only been repeated at intervals, so as to keep the enemy in constant trouble and alarm.

We have reports from Arens of their having lost six hundred men; and the evident effects of our shot upon the houses in the parts to which they have been directed, induces me to give credit to that assertion.

I sent the Curaçoa and Papillon to Arens, in consequence of a report that another French Division was about to enter that town, intending the former should return to the Medas the moment her services could be dispensed with, and I have sent Captain Tower eleven thousand five hundred cartridges, to supply the demands lately made on me by the Patriots, and have directed him to furnish them with such proportion of biscuit as they have required, to enable them to maintain the position they occupy upon the mountains at the back of this town. Yesterday evening the Curaçoa telegraphed "the enemy entering Catilla, St. Paul, and Canet;" but want of wind has prevented that ship and the Papillon hitherto from attacking them, except by their boats.

This narrative added to my preceding letter will afford you the best means I can procure to enable
1812. K you

you to judge of the critical state of affairs in this principality.

It appears to me, however, that the Spanish army has increased its exertions in proportion to the difficulties it has had to contend against; and I therefore supplicate that you will be pleased to send me all the means you can spare for clearing the coast of the enemy, and furnishing it with such supplies as may be necessary for keeping up the energy and resolution by which it is at present characterized. General Sarsfield I am told was actually taken prisoner, a few days ago, but was rescued by a Swiss grenadier of the regiment of Bosa, who killed the Frenchman that had got possession of him, and recovered even the sash, which he had just stripped from him; and amongst the losses which they have suffered in the late battles, I am sorry to find the names of some of those rising young men, most distinguished for their gallantry; besides Colonel Reding severely wounded on the 19th, Colonels Villamil, and De Creuft, also of the division of Eroles, were wounded in the hard fought battle of the 24th, in which the French are said to have left six hundred dead on the field; and Colonel Jalon, who has so often distinguished himself with the Cuirassiers, and was left at Mataro to recover from an accidental wound he received at Belpuig, was killed at the head of a Guerilla party on the 31st.

I have now to inform you that the enemy broke up from Mataro this morning before day light, and seeing this ship weigh for the purpose of watching their movements, they took a line through the vineyards, out of gun-shot, which made their march so very tedious and fatiguing, that they did not reach Areas de Mar, until three o'clock, and after being somewhat harassed upon their approach to that place by the Spanish irregular troops upon the mountains. Seeing them halt upon the hills, I anchored here,

here, and jointly with the Curaçoa, Papillon, and boats, threw a few shot over this town to deter them from entering it. But as we observed a few of them approach the place just before dark, I have ordered the boats to scour the street which runs down to the sea, to check their plundering the houses, during the night, as much as possible

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. CODRINGTON.

*To Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Vice-Admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley of His Majesty's Ship the Eagle, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *The Eagle, off Fano, Dec. 18, 1811.*

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit you a duplicate of a letter I this day forwarded to Rear-Admiral Fremantle at Palermo, for your information, with copies of its inclosures from Captain Maxwell of the Alceste, on the capture of the Pomone French frigate, and the Persanne store-ship by the squadron under his orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. ROWLEY, Captain.

*To Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. off
Toulon.*

SIR, *The Eagle, off Fano, Dec. 18, 1811.*

I HAVE the honour of transmitting you for the information of the Commander in Chief, the inclo-

sures from Captain Maxwell, stating his having (in company with His Majesty's ships *Active* and *Unité*) captured the French frigate *Pomone*, and *Persanne* store-ship, which sailed the 16th ult. from Corfu with the *Pauline*; the latter effected her escape and reached Ancona, as I am informed, very much disabled.

The high state of discipline of His Majesty's three frigates, and the well known characters of their gallant captains, officers, and crews, leave not a doubt in my mind that the *Pauline* would have shared the fate of the others, had not the *Alceste* lost her maintop mast at the beginning of the action, and I cannot but admire the delicacy of Captain Maxwell in not claiming any credit for himself and those with him from His Majesty's ships having one fourth of their crews on shore at Lissa for the defence of that island.

It is with infinite sorrow I read in Captain Maxwell's letter the loss the country will sustain in the temporary secession of Captain Gordon from active service, through the wound he received, and whose zeal, activity, and abilities, have been so eminently conspicuous, particularly in these seas.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. ROWLEY, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle, Palermo.

His Majesty's Ship Alceste, off Lissa,

SIR,

December 1, 1811.

HIS Majesty's ships under my orders having been drawn from their anchorage before Lugina, by strong gales, had taken shelter in Lissa; when the telegraph on Whitby Hill, signalized three suspicious sail south; *Alceste*, *Active*, and *Unité* were warped out of Port St. George the moment a strong E. N. E. wind would permit; and on the evening of the 28th ultimo,

ultimo, off the south end of Lissa, I met with Lieutenant M'Dougall, of His Majesty's ship *Unité*, who, with a judgment and zeal which does him infinite credit, had put back, when on his voyage to Malta in a neutral, to acquaint me he had seen three French frigates, forty miles to the southward : every sail was carried on in chace, and at nine in the morning of the 29th the enemy were seen off the island of Augusta : he formed in line upon the larboard tack, and stood towards us for a short time ; but finding His Majesty's ships bearing upon him under all sail in close line abreast, he bore up to the N. W. and set steering sails. At eleven the rear ship separated and stood to the N. E. ; I immediately detached the *Unité* after her, (and Captain Chamberlayne's report to me of the result I have the honour to enclose). At twenty minutes after one P. M. the *Alceste* commenced action with the other two, by engaging the rear in passing to get at the Commodore, but an unlucky shot soon afterwards bringing down our maintop-mast, we unavoidably dropped a little astern : cheers of ' vive l'Empereur ' resounded from both ships, they thought the day their own, not aware of what a second I had in my gallant friend Captain Gordon, who pushed the *Active* up under every sail, and brought the sternmost to action, within pistol-shot ; the headmost then shortened sail, tacked and stood for the *Alceste*, (which though disabled in her masts, I trust he experienced was by no means so at her guns), and after a warm conflict of two hours and twenty minutes, it ended by the French Commodore making sail to the westward ; which from my crippled state I was unable to prevent, and the other surrendering, after being totally dismasted and five feet water in her hold ; she proved to be the *Pomone*, of forty-four guns and three hundred and twenty-two men, commanded by Captain Rosamel, who fought his ship with a skill and bravery, that has obtained for

him the respect and esteem of his opponents; the other was the *Pauline*, of similar force, commanded by Monsueir Montford, Capitaine du Vaisseau, with a broad pendant; they were from Corfu going to join the squadron at Trieste. The *Alceste* had twenty killed and wounded, *Active* thirty-two, and *Pomone* fifty; and it is with poignant regret I inform you, that Captain Gordon has lost a leg; but thank God he is doing well; his merits as an officer I need not dwell upon, they are known to his country; and he lives in the hearts of all who have the happiness to know him. His first Lieutenant, Dashwood, lost his arm soon after he was wounded, and the ship was fought by Lieutenant Haye in a manner that reflects the highest honour upon him; his services before had frequently merited and obtained the high approbation and strong recommendation of his Captain, who also speaks in the warmest praise of Acting Lieutenant Moriarty, Mr. Lothian, Master, Lieutenant Meers, Royal Marines, and every officer, seaman, and marine under his command.

And though our success was not so complete as I trust it would have been, could the *Alceste* have taken up her intended position alongside *Pauline*, instead of that ship, from the fall of our topmast, being enabled to manœuvre and choose her distance, I feel it my duty to state, that every officer and man here behaved most gallantly. I was most ably assisted on the quarter-deck by my First Lieutenant A. Wilson, and Mr. H. Moore, Master; and the main-deck guns were admirably directed by Lieutenant James Montague and Mr. James Adair, acting in the place of Lieutenant Hickman, at *Lissa* with the gun-boats. In justice to two very deserving officers (Lieutenant Miller, Royal Marines, *Active*, and Lieutenant Lloyd, Royal Marines, *Alceste*), it is necessary to mention they were ashore with most of their respective parties at *Camesa Castle* and *Hoste's Islands* for the defence
of

of Lissa, hourly threatened with an attack from the enemy, assembled in great force at Scisina.

The Kingsfisher hove in sight and joined soon after the action, and Captain Tritton rendered essential service by taking the prize in tow.

Captain Bligh, of the Acorn, to whom I have entrusted the defence of Lissa in our absence, has had an arduous duty to perform; but no difficulties arise, when all are actuated by zeal for His Majesty's service; and the little squadron you have done me the honour to entrust me with, possess it in an eminent degree.

Unité has just joined, after seeing the Persanne into Lissa; and Captain Chamberlayne, with his usual alacrity, has repaired his damages, and made the signal of being fit for service; and, I am happy to say, this ship will in a few hours more be perfectly so also.

I intend sending the Active with prizes and prisoners to Malta as soon as possible, which, from the state of her wounded officers and men, I am sure will meet your approbation. Enclosed are lists of the killed and wounded, and

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL.

To Captain Rowley, His Majesty's ship
Eagle, and Senior Officer of Adriatic
Squadron.

His Majesty's Ship Unité, Lissa N. E. Five
SIR, Leagues, Friday, Nov. 29, 1811.

I AM to acquaint you, that, in obedience to your signal to chase this morning, I was enabled, by the superior sailing of His Majesty's ship under my command, to so far close immediately in the wake of the enemy's frigate at noon, as to exchange bow and stern-chasers, but the very variable state of the

weather from that time, the wind veering from the south to the east, and our opponent keeping us directly astern, prevented my getting closer until near four o'clock, when part of our broadside being fired at him, he returned his, and struck his colours. You will judge my astonishment at her proving to be *La Persanne*, of eight hundred and sixty tons, twenty-nine nine-pounders, and a complement of one hundred and twenty-five men and sixty-five troops, having on board one hundred and twenty iron, and a few brass ordnance : she was commanded by Mons. Joseph Endie Satie, Capitaine de Frigate, whose masterly manœuvres and persevering resistance for near four hours, reflect great credit on him. Our masts, yards, sails, and rigging bear ample testimony to his galling fire.

We have only one man wounded ; the enemy two killed and four wounded. The coolness and steady attention to my orders on the part of my First Lieutenant, Mr. J. W. Crabb, Lieutenant M'Dougall, Lieutenant W. Hotham, Mr. Gibson, lately promoted for his gallantry on board the *Active*, and the whole of the other officers and ship's company, could only be equalled by their extreme disappointment at discovering, at the enemy's surrender, we had been opposed to a vessel of inferior force. I inclose a list of our defects, and the name of the wounded man—(Thomas Tate, ordinary, severely).

I remain, &c.

(Signed) E. H. CHAMBERLAYNE, Capt.
*M. Maxwell, Esq, Captain of His Majesty's
 Ship Alceste, and Senior Officer, &c.*

List of the Enemy's Squadron engaged by His Majesty's Ships Alceste, Active, and Unité, off Lissa, on the 29th November 1811.

La Pauline, M. Monfort, Captain, of 41 guns, 332 men, and 1100 tons; escaped.

La Pomone, C. Rosamel, Captain, of 44 guns, 322 men, and 1100 tons; taken.—Has in her hold 42 iron and 9 brass guns, and 220 iron wheels for gun-carriages.

La Persanne, Mr. Satie, of 26 guns, 190 men, and 860 tons; taken.—Is a store-ship of 26 nine-pound guns (new), has about 130 iron, and some brass guns in her hold.

(Signed) **MURRAY MAXWELL**, Captain.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Alceste, Murray Maxwell, Esq; Captain, in Action with the French Squadron off Lissa, November 29, 1811.

Killed.

Charles Nourse, midshipman.

Charles Reeves, quarter-master.

Isaac Brown, sail-maker's-mate.

James Bickerton, ordinary seaman.

Abraham Saunders, ditto.

Thomas Cox, ditto.

Peter Williams, ditto.

Wounded.

Andrew Wilson, lieutenant, slightly.

George Lyell, quarter-master's-mate, ditto.

John Gunderson, able seaman, badly.

Charles Davenport, able seaman, slightly.

M. Loring, landman, ditto.

Samuel Chawnes, landman, ditto.

George Cleyter, captain of the mast, ditto.

Charles

Charles Connell, able seaman, slightly.
H. H. Mallum, able seaman, ditto.
John Hickey, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Matthew Ferguson, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Job Hunt, private marine, badly.
George Thomas, boatswain's-mate, slightly.
(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL, Capt.
(Signed) THOS. PROWER, Surgeon.

*Report of killed and wounded on board His Majesty's
Ship Active, James Alexander Gordon, Esq; Cap-
tain, in Action with a French Squadron in the
Adriatic, on the 29th November 1811.*

Killed.

George Osborne, midshipman.
William Bull, quarter-master.
James Richardson, sail-maker's crew.
Thomas Turner, ordinary seaman.
William Smith, able seaman.
John Claggett, landman.
Robert Hill, serjeant of marines.
John Conway, private marine.

Wounded.

James Alexander Gordon, Esq; captain, badly,
(amputated leg).
W. B. Dashwood, lieutenant, ditto, (amputated
arm).
George Haye, lieutenant, slightly.
A. M'Donald, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Joseph Rippon, landman, ditto.
Thomas Hall, yeoman of the sheets, severely.
John Walter, landman, slightly.
Henry Hazell, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Timothy M'Intire, ordinary seaman, ditto.
James Quinn, able seaman, ditto.
John Row, able seaman, ditto.

John

John Parker (2), carpenter's-crew, slightly.
James Kirby, landman, very severely.
Neil Peterson, captain of the forecastle, severely.
William Adam, landman, ditto.
Thomas Blake, able seaman, ditto.
Matthew Sayer, quarter gunner, badly, since dead.
John Jefferson, landman, ditto.
Ralph Archibald, able seaman, slightly.
Thomas Ford, captain of the forecastle, ditto.
John Kirwan, boy, ditto.
John Knights, private marine, severely.
Henry Warren, private marine, slightly.
Richard Dennis, private marine, ditto.
John Hawke, private marine, ditto.
Thomas Fitzgerald, able seaman, ditto.
John Johnson, ordinary seaman, ditto.
(Signed) JAMES A. GORDON, Capt.
(Signed) S. J. SWAYNE, Surgeon.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, of His Majesty's Ship the Volontaire, addressed to Captain Adams, of the Invincible, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Volontaire, off Palamos,
SIR, 26th December 1811.

WHILE off the Medas this morning a boat informed me that an enemy's schooner had arrived at this port the night before last. I immediately stood in and anchored off the Mole, where she was lying. Lieutenant Shaw with Mr. Banantyne, Master's-mate, in the boats, went to bring her out, while the marines under Lieutenants Burton and Campbell of that corps, admirably maintained a covering position on the Mole Head, against a party

party of French troops, who disputed the post with them. As large reinforcements were pouring in from the adjacent garrisons, and the vessel was grounded, Lieutenant Shaw set fire to her, but floating afterwards, he towed her out to us, when the fire was extinguished, but not before it had done great damage.

She proves the *Decidé*, a new privateer, mounting two long six-pounders, pierced for six, carrying a cargo of provisions from Cette to Barcelona.

This service, so laudably performed by all employed, has fortunately been attended with no other accident than one marine wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. G. WALDEGRAVE.

*To Charles Adam, Esq; Captain of His
Majesty's Ship Invincible.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 31st,
1812.

No. XIV.

Admiralty-Office, March 31, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Felew, Commander in Chief in the Downs, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated the 29th Instant.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for their Lordships information, a letter this morning received from Captain Harvey, of His Majesty's sloop Rosario, detailing an account of a very spirited attack made by him on the enemy's flotilla, consisting of twelve brigs, of three brass twenty-four pounders, and one eight-inch howitzer, with fifty men each, and a lugger, assisted with great gallantry by Captain Trollope, of His Majesty's sloop Griffon, which terminated in the capture of three brigs, and putting two ashore. I am happy it is in my power to name Captain Harvey as an officer of great zeal, and distinguished merit; Captain Trollope, their Lordships will observe, is highly spoken of in Captain Harvey's letter, for his prompt attention,

tion, and gallant conduct in the attacks he so judiciously and successfully made on the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. FOLEY, Rear-Admiral.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Rosario, off Dieppe,

SIR,

March 27, 1812.

IT is with much satisfaction I have to acquaint you, that at half-past eight A. M., Dieppe bearing S. W. four or five miles, we observed an enemy's flotilla, consisting of twelve brigs and one lugger, standing along shore, and immediately made sail to cut off the leewardmost. The enemy, by signal from their Commodore, formed into a line and engaged us severally as we passed, but upon luffing up to cut off the sternmost, the whole bore up to support her, and endeavoured to close with us. Finding them thus determined to support each other, and the small force of the Rosario not admitting my running the risk of being laid on board by several at once, I bore up to a brig we observed in the offing (and which proved to be the Grifon) and made the signal for an enemy. The moment she had answered we hauled to the wind, and at forty minutes after twelve began to harass the enemy's rear, who were then endeavouring to get into Dieppe under all sail; tacked and wore occasionally to close, receiving and returning the fire of the whole line each time; at half-past one, being far enough to windward, run into the body of the enemy, and by cutting away the running rigging of the two nearest, drove them on board each other, backed the maintop-sail and engaged them within musket shot till they were clear, then stood on and engaged another, whose mainmast and foretop-mast soon went by the board, when she immediately anchored; passed her and drove the next in the line on shore:

two

two more of their line yet remained to leeward, bore up and ran the nearest one on board (then not more than three quarters of a mile from the shore). So far the Rosario had acted alone, as the Griffon had not yet arrived within gun-shot: bore away with prize beyond range of the batteries and hailed the Griffon (then passing under a press of sail) to chase the remaining brig, and which service she performed in a very handsome manner, by running her on shore near St. Aubin, under a very heavy fire from the shore: seeing no probability of the Griffon being able to destroy the brig, made her signal to attack the enemy in the S. E., then anchoring close in shore. In the mean time we were getting the prisoners on board and repairing the running rigging, which was much damaged. Captain Trollope having closed with the enemy, ran the Griffon in shore of one at an anchor nearly in the centre, and in the most gallant manner laid her on board, cut her cables and stood out, under the fire of the batteries and the whole of the other brigs: upon passing the Griffon I found her too much disabled to immediately make sail again to the attack, but being determined to have another, (and although we had nearly as many prisoners as our own sloop's company) I run the dismasted one on board, which we found the enemy had deserted, but this circumstance the darkness of the night prevented our being enabled previously to discover, at which time the remaining seven of the flotilla were under weigh, getting into Dieppe harbour. I must beg leave to mention the very able assistance I received from the exertion of my First Lieutenant, Mr. James Shaw, in boarding the enemy, and during the whole of the day in the arduous task of working the ship while engaging; and the conduct of the whole of the other officers and ship's company was such as to merit my warmest approbation. We have only one petty officer and four men wounded; the officer is Mr.

Jonathan

Jonathan Widdicome Dyer, Midshipman, whose unremitted exertions during the action and activity in boarding, (when he received the wound) together with his general good conduct, renders it my duty to recommend him.

The flotilla is the fourteenth division, commanded by Monieur Sarue, Capitaine de Vaisseau, and Commandant de Division ; sailed from Boulogne at ten P. M. the 26th instant, and intended going to Cherbourg : each brig has three long brass twenty-four pounders, and an eight-inch brass howitzer, with a complement of fifty men. When I consider this flotilla, united to batteries keeping up a constant fire of both shot and shells, and the very small force we had, I trust the having taken three, run two on shore, and much damaged the others, will shew our zeal for the public service, and meet your approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

B. HARVEY, Commander,

Rear-Admiral Foley, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 4th,
1812.

No. XV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 2, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Earl of Wellington, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool.

Elvas, March 13, 1812.

I MOVED the head-quarters from Frenada on the 6th, and arrived here on the 11th instant.

There are none of the enemy's troops in the field in Estremadura, excepting that part of the 5th corps not in the garrison of Badajoz, the head-quarters of which are at Villa Franca, and a detachment, consisting of about a division, under General Darican, whose head-quarters are at La Serena.

The enemy have made no movement, and I have heard of no operation of importance since I addressed your Lordship last. According to the last accounts, Marshal Soult was in the lines before Cadiz.

1812.

L

Camp

Camp before Badajoz, March 20, 1812.

ACCORDING to the intention which I announced to your Lordship, I broke up the cantonments of the army on the 15th and 16th instant, and invested Badajoz, on the left of the River Guadiana, on the 16th, with the 3d, 4th, and light divisions of infantry, and with a brigade of Lieutenant-General Hamilton's division on the right. These troops are under the command of Marshal Sir William Beresford and Lieutenant-General Picton. We broke ground on the following day, and have established a parallel within two hundred yards of the outwork called the Picurina, which embraces the whole of the south east angle of the fort. The work has continued ever since with great celerity, notwithstanding the very bad weather which we have had since the 17th.

The enemy made a sortie yesterday from the gate called La Trinidad, on the right of our attack, with about two thousand men. They were almost immediately driven in without effecting any object, with considerable loss, by Major-General Bowes, who commanded the guard in the trenches. We lost upon this occasion a very promising officer, Captain Cuthbert, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Picton, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher was slightly wounded, but I hope that he will soon be able to resume his duties. I have not yet got the returns, but I believe that our loss since the commencement of these operations, amounts to one hundred and twenty men killed and wounded.

On the same day that Badajoz was invested, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham crossed the Guadiana with the 1st, 6th, and 7th divisions of infantry, and General Slade's and General Le Marchant's brigades of cavalry, and directed his march upon Valverde and Santa Martha, and thence towards

towards Llerena; while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, with the 2d and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's divisions, and Major-General Long's cavalry, marched from his cantonments near Albuquerque upon Merida, and thence upon Almodralejo. These movements induced General Drouet to retire from Villa Franca upon Hornachos, in order, I conclude, to be in communication with General Darican's division, which was about La Serena.

I have heard from Sir Thomas Graham and Sir Rowland Hill to the 19th instant. The former was at Los Santos and Zafra, with General Shade's cavalry at Villa Franca; and the latter at Almodralejo. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill took three officers and a few hussars prisoners in Merida.

I have reports from the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo of the 17th instant. The enemy had sent a small detachment to Bejar, principally with a view to plunder; but there was no appearance of any immediate movement. The 6th division had moved from Talavera, through the Puerto del Pico, on the 8th and 9th instant; and the 4th division, on the same days, from Toledo through the Guadarrama; and the first division only remained on the Tagus, near Talavera.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 7th,
1812.

No. XVI.

Admiralty-Office, April 7, 1812.

V ICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a letter from Captain West, of His Majesty's ship the Sultan, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 4th of December last, under the directions of Lieutenants Anderson and Woodcock, boarded and captured, off Bastia, two French national armed vessels, one a settee of eight guns and thirty-one men, and the other a brig, of six guns and fifty-three men. In the performance of this service, which is reported to have been very gallantly executed, the Sultan's boats had only four men wounded; the enemy had one killed and several wounded, amongst the latter, the Commander of the brig.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 14th,
1812.

No. XVII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 14, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajoz, 27th March 1812.

THE operations of the siege of Badajoz have continued since I addressed you on the 20th, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, till the 25th instant. On that day we opened our fire from twenty-eight pieces of ordnance in six batteries, in the first parallel; two of which were intended to fire upon the outwork called La Picurina, and the other four to enfilade or destroy the defences of the fort on the side attacked. I directed Major-General Kempt, who commanded in the trenches

on that afternoon, to attack La Picurina by storm, after it was dark that night ; which service he effected in the most judicious and gallant manner.

The attack was made by five hundred men of the 3d division, formed into three detachments ; the right under the command of Major Shaw, of the 74th ; the centre under the Honourable Captain Powys, of the 83d ; and the left under Major Rudd, of the 77th regiment. The communication between the outwork and the body of the place, was entered on its right and left by the right and left detachments, each consisting of two hundred men ; half of each of which detachments protected the attack from sallies from the fort, while the others attacked the work in its gorge.

It was first entered, however, by the centre detachment of one hundred men, under the command of the Honourable Captain Powys, of the 83d regiment, who escaladed the work at the salient angle, at a point at which the pallisades had been injured by our fire. The detachments which attacked the work by the gorge had the most serious difficulties to contend with, as it was closed by not less than three rows of strong pallisades, defended by musketry, and a place of arms for the garrison, musket proof, and loopholed throughout. When the attack upon the salient angle, however, succeeded, the whole got into the work.

The enemy's garrison in the outwork consisted of two hundred and fifty men, with seven pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Gaspard Thierry, of the Etat Major of the Army of the South ; but very few, if any, escaped. The Colonel, three other officers, and eighty-six men, have been taken prisoners, and the remainder were either killed by the fire of our troops, or drowned in the inundation of the River Rivellas. The enemy made a sortie from the ravelin called St. Roque, either with a view to recover La Picurina,

or

or to protect the retreat of the garrison, but they were immediately driven in by the detachments stationed in the communication to protect the attack.

Major-General Kempt mentions in high terms in his report the cool and persevering gallantry of the officers and troops; of which indeed the strength of the work, which they carried, affords the best proof. He particularly mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, of the staff of the Portuguese army, who attended him on this occasion, Captain Bennett his Aide-de-camp, and Brigade-Major Wilde, who was unfortunately killed by a cannon-shot after the work was in our possession; likewise Captain Holloway, Lieutenant Gipps and Stanway, of the Royal Engineers, who conducted the several detachments to the points of attack; and Majors Shaw and Rudd, and the Honourable Captain Powys, who commanded the several detachments. These three officers were wounded, the latter on the parapet of the work, which he had been the first to mount by the ladders.

I have to add to this account, the high sense I entertain of the judicious manner and gallantry with which Major-General Kempt carried into execution the service which I had entrusted to him.

We thus established ourselves in La Picurina, on the night of the 25th, and opened the second parallel within three hundred yards of the body of the place; in which two batteries were commenced last night.

It is impossible that I can do justice to the zeal, activity, and indefatigable labour of the officers and soldiers with which these operations have been carried on in the most unfavourable weather. The Guadiana swelled so considerably, that, notwithstanding all precautions, our bridge of pontoons was carried away on the 22d instant; and the flying bridges were so much injured, as almost to

become useless ; but still the operations have been carried on without interruption.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 20th, General Drouet has had his troops on the line between Medellin on the Guadiana, and Zalamea de la Serena, and Llerena, apparently with the view of keeping the communication open between the Army of the South and the divisions of the Army of Portugal, stationed on the Tagus.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham made a movement to Llerena on the 25th at night, but the enemy, consisting of three battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, having heard of his march, retired into the mountains during the night.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has likewise sent a detachment to La Guarena, and proposed to march himself this morning upon Medellin, in order to co-operate with Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham.

I inclose the return of the killed, wounded and missing, from the 18th instant.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army, under the Command of His Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B. at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 18th to the 22d March 1812 inclusive.

*Head-Quarters, Camp before Badajoz,
March 23, 1812.*

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

General Staff—1 general staff wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—2 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot, 2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed ; 17 rank and file wounded.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 6 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot,

- 23d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 17 rank and file, wounded.
- 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, wounded.
- 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 24 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 10 rank and file, wounded.
- 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.
- 74th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, wounded.
- 77th Foot.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
- 83d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
- 88th Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 24 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
- 94th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.
- 95th Foot, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

N. B. The man returned missing by the 88th regiment on the 21st March, is since ascertained to be dead.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B. at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 23d to 26th March 1812, inclusive.

*Head Quarters, Camp before Badajoz,
27th March 1812.*

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain wounded.

General Staff—1 killed.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, wounded.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 12 rank and file wounded.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file wounded.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file wounded.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

74th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file wounded.

77th Foot—1 major, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file wounded.

83d Foot,

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 9 rank and file, wounded.
88th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.
94th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 8 rank and file wounded.
95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file killed; 13 rank and file wounded.
95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
Light Infantry, Brunswick Ochs.—1 rank and file killed, 4 rank and file wounded.

N.B. The men returned missing on the 26th inst. are supposed to be dead.

(Signed) CHAS. STEWART,
Maj.-Gen. and Adj.-Gen.

Recapitulation.

British loss from 18th to 22d March, 1812—3 serjeants, 39 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 222 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Ditto from 23d to 26th—7 officers, 2 serjeants, 56 rank and file killed; 18 officers, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 225 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

Total British loss.—7 officers, 5 serjeants, 95 rank and file killed; 28 officers, 15 serjeants, 2 drummers, 447 rank and file wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

Portuguese loss from 18th to 22d March.—1 officer, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 4 serjeants, 44 rank and file wounded.

Ditto from the 23d to 26th March.—1 officer 10 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 39 rank and file wounded.

Total

Total Portuguese loss.—2 officers, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file killed ; 6 officers, 5 serjeants, 83 rank and file wounded.

Total loss from 18th to 26th March.—9 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 114 rank and file killed ; 34 officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 530 rank and file wounded ; 11 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 18th to the 22d of March 1812, inclusive.

*Head-quarters, Camp before Badajoz,
March 23, 1812.*

18th March.

Wounded.

88th Foot—Lieutenant Farris, severely.

19th March.

Killed.

23d Portuguese—Ensign Severino Joze Autos.

Wounded.

Captain Robert Cuthbert, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Picton, severely (since dead).

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, slightly.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Brevet Major Potter, severely (since dead).

74th Foot—Lieutenant Atkinson, slightly.

7th Portuguese Caçadores—Lieutenant Frederick Cesar de Trutus, slightly.

11th Portuguese Line—Captain Joze de Forrisea Pinto, slightly.

23d Ditto—Ensign Francis de Paiva, slightly.

20th March.

20th March.

Wounded.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Wright, slightly,
1st Batt. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Freer.

21st March.

Wounded.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—Captain Johnston, slightly.
1st Batt. 88th Foot—Lieutenant North, severely
(since dead).
21st Portuguese Line—Captain Joaquim Carrette,
slightly.

22d March.

Wounded.

1st. Batt. 52d Foot—Ensign George Hall, severely.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded at the Siege of
Badajoz, from the 23d to the 26th of March 1812,
inclusive.*

*Head-quarters, Camp before Badajoz,
March 27, 1812.*

24th March.

Killed.

5th Foot—Lieutenant Fairclough.

Wounded.

45th Foot—Lieutenant Metcalf, slightly.
9th Portuguese Regiment—Captain Mathias Jose
De Souza, slightly.

26th March.

Killed.

87th Foot—Brigade Major Wilde.
Royal Engineers—Captain Mulcaster,
45th Foot—Lieutenant Atkins.

74th Foot

74th Foot—Captain Collins and Lieutenant Ramadge.

88th Foot—Lieutenant Johnson.

Portuguese Artillery—Captains Jallio Cezar and Pera, de Armoral.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Grimes.

Royal Engineers—Brigade Major M'Leod and Captain Holloway, severely.

43d Foot—Captain Ferguson, slightly.

45th Foot—Captain Lightfoot and Lieutenant Metcalf, slightly; Lieutenants Marsh and Andrews, severely.

52d Foot—Captain Ewart, slightly; Ensign Nixon, severely.

74th Foot—Major Shawe and Lieutenant Lister, severely.

77th Foot—Major Rudd, severely.

83d Foot—Honourable Captain Powys, severely; Ensign Hackett, dangerously.

88th Foot—Captain Oates, severely.

94th Foot—Captain Kyle, severely.

1st Portuguese Caçadores—Lieutenant Joze Maria St. Vilez.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
APRIL 24th, 1812.

No. XVIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 24, 1812.

CAPTAIN CANNING, Aid-de-Camp to General the Earl of Wellington, arrived last night at this Office, bringing dispatches, addressed by his Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, of which the following are extracts or copies.

*Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington,
dated Camp before Badajoz, April 3, 1812.*

WE opened our fire on the 31st of March from twenty-six pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the south east angle of the fort called La Trinidad; and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued since with great effect.

The enemy made a sortie upon the night of the 29th, upon the troops of General Hamilton's division, which invest the place on the right of the Guadiana, but were immediately driven in with loss. We lost no men on this occasion.

The

The movements of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham and of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill have obliged the enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry, which remained at Zalamea de la Serena; in front of Belalcazar.

Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops which were there, with the exception of four thousand men.

I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 30th or 31st.

I have not heard from Castile since the 30th ultimo. One division of the Army of Portugal, which had been in the Province of Avila, had on that day arrived at Guadapero, within two leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it was supposed that Marshal Marmont was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanca.

The River Agueda was not fordable for troops on the 30th.

*Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington,
dated Camp before Badajoz, April 7, 1812.*

MY LORD,

MY dispatch of the 3d instant will have apprised your Lordship of the state of the operations against Badajoz to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by storm.

The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th, in the morning, we opened another battery of six guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge.

Prac-

Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above mentioned, in the evening of the 5th ; but as I had observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were making for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that in the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would besides be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.

This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank of the bastion of La Trinidad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.

I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which had left Castile only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.

The plan for the attack was, that Lieutenant-General Picton should attack the castle of Badajoz by escalade with the 3d division ; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St. Roque upon his left ; while the 4th division, under the Honourable Major-General Colville, and the light division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege, and Lieutenant-
1812. M General

General Leith was to make a false attack upon the outwork called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major-General Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favourable ; and Brigadier-General Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tête-du-pont, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon-cœur.

The attack was accordingly made at ten at night. Lieutenant-General Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops.

Major-General Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel ; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the inundation ; but notwithstanding this circumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it at about half past eleven.

While this was going on, Major Wilson, of the 45th regiment, carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of two hundred men of the guard in the trenches, and, with the assistance of Major Squire of the engineers, established himself within that work.

The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended, without difficulty, into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose ; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity ; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and
behind

behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches ; others who succeeded to them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after twelve at night, when, finding that success was not to be attained, and that Lieutenant-General Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

In the mean time Major-General Leith had pushed forward Major-General Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel De Regoa ; and he had made a false attack upon the Paredes with the 8th Cacadores under Major Hill. Major-General Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivença, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escalated the face of the bastion of St. Vicente.

Lieutenant-General Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment ; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town ; and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased ; and at daylight in the morning, the Governor, General Philipon, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with General Veilande, and all the staff and the whole garrison.

I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners ;

M 2

but

but General Philipon has informed me, that it consisted of five thousand men at the commencement of the siege, of which twelve hundred were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions, besides two of the regiment of Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c.; and I understand there are four thousand prisoners.

It is impossible that any expressions of mine can convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the gallantry of the officers and troops upon this occasion.

The list of killed and wounded will show that the General officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding, and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the head of the attacks which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men.

Marshal Sir William Beresford assisted me in conducting the details of this siege, and I am much indebted to him for the cordial assistance which I received from him, as well during its progress, as in the last operation, which brought it to a termination.

The duties in the trenches were conducted successively by the Honourable Major-General Colville, Major-General Bowes, and Major-General Kempt, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-General Picton. I have had occasion to mention all these officers during the course of the operations, and they all distinguished themselves, and were all wounded in the assault. I am particularly obliged to Lieutenant-General Picton, for the manner in which he arranged the attack of the castle, and for that in which he supported the attack, and established his troops in that important post.

Lieutenant-General Leith's arrangements for the false attack upon the Pardeleras, and that under Major-

for-General Walker, were likewise most judicious; and he availed himself of the circumstances of the moment, to push forward and support the attack under Major-General Walker, in a manner highly creditable to him. The gallantry and conduct of Major-General Walker, who was also wounded, and that of the officers and troops under his command, were highly conspicuous.

The arrangements made by Major-General Colville for the attack by the 4th division, were very judicious, and he led them to the attack in the most gallant manner.

In consequence of the absence, on account of sickness, of Major-General Vandeleur and Colonel Beckwith, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard commanded the light division in the assault, and distinguished himself, not less by the manner in which he made the arrangements for that operation, than by his personal gallantry in its execution.

I have also to mention Major-General Harvey, of the Portuguese service, commanding a brigade in the 4th division, and Brigadier-General Champemond, commanding the Portuguese brigade in the 3d division, as highly distinguished; Brigadier-General Harvey was wounded in the storm.

Your Lordship will see, in the list of killed and wounded, a list of the commanding officers of regiments. In Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, of the 43d regiment, who was killed in the breach, His Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who was an ornament to his profession, and was capable of rendering the most important services to his country. I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, and Major O'Hare of the 95th, unfortunately killed in the breach; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder of the 3d, and Major Algeo of the 1st Caçadores: Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, of the 40th, likewise wounded, was highly distinguished, and Lieute-

nant-Colonel Blakeney of the royal fusileers, Knight of the 27th, Erskine of the 48th, and Captain Leaky, who commanded the 23d regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis having been wounded during the previous operations of the siege.

In the 5th division I must mention Major Hill, of the 8th Caçadores, who directed the false attack upon the fort Pardeleras. It was impossible for any men to behave better than these did. I must likewise mention Lieutenant-Colonel Brook of the 4th regiment, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Carlton of the 44th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grey of the 30th, who was unfortunately killed. The 2d battalion of the 35th under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Colonel De Regoa, likewise performed their part in a very exemplary manner.

The officers and troops in the 3d division have distinguished themselves as usual in these operations. Lieutenant-General Picton has reported to me particularly the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams of the 60th, Lieutenant-Colonel Ridge of the 5th, who was unfortunately killed in the assault of the castle, Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes of the 45th regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th, Lieutenant-Colonels Trench and Manners of the 74th regiment, Major Carr of the 83d, and the Honourable Major Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-General to the 3d division.

He has likewise particularly reported the good conduct of Colonel Campbell of the 94th, commanding the Honourable Major-General Colville's brigade during his absence in command of the 4th division, whose conduct I have so frequently had occasion to report to your Lordship. The officers and men of the corps of engineers and artillery were equally distinguished during the operations of the siege, and in its close. Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher continued to direct the works (notwithstanding

standing that he was wounded in the sortie made by the enemy on the 19th March), which were carried on by Major Squire and Major Burgoyne, under his directions. The former established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St. Roque on the night of the storm; the latter attended the attack of the 3d division on the castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Captain Nicholas and Captain Williams of the royal engineers.

Major Dickson conducted the details of the artillery service during this siege, as well as upon former occasions, under the general superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, who, since the absence of Major-General Borthwick, has commanded the artillery with this army. I cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese artillery during this siege, particularly Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, who opened the breaching batteries, Majors May and Holcombe, Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Bouchier, of the royal artillery; Captain De Rettberg, of the King's German artillery; and Major Tulloh, of the Portuguese.

Adverting to the extent of the details of the ordnance department during this siege, to the difficulty of weather, &c. with which Major Dickson had to contend, I must mention him most particularly to your Lordship.

The officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's departments rendered me every assistance on this occasion, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have to add, that I have received reports from the general officers commanding divisions, of the assistance they received from the officers of those departments attached to them, the greatest number of whom and of their personal staff are wounded.

In a former dispatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means of transport ; these difficulties have continued to exist ; but I must do General Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to report, that he, and the troops under his command, have made every exertion, and have done every thing in their power to contribute to our success.

Marshal Soult left Seville on the 1st instant with all the troops which he could collect in Andalusia ; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under General Drouët, on the 3d, and he arrived at Llerena on the 4th. I had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance ; and I requested Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to retire gradually, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill should do the same from Don Benito and the upper parts of the Guadiana.

I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerena since the 4th, although he has patrolled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagre.

None of the Army of Portugal have moved to join him.

According to the last reports which I have received to the 4th instant on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a body of troops between the Agueda and the Coa, and he had reconnoitred Almeida on the 3d. Brigadier-General Trant's division of militia had arrived on the Coa, and Brigadier-General Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, and Lieutenant-General the Conde D'Amarante was on his march,

march, with a part of the corps under his command, towards the Douro.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the killed and wounded from the 31st of March, and in the assault of Badajoz, and a return of the ordnance, small arms, and ammunition found in the place; I will send returns of the provisions in the place by the next dispatch.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Canning; whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection. He has likewise the colours of the garrison and the colours of the Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The French battalions in the garrison had no eagles.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

*Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Wellington,
dated Camp at Badajoz, April 8, 1812.*

MY LORD,

IT gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship that our numerous wounded officers and soldiers are doing well.

I have had great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid to them by Mr. McGregor, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the medical gentlemen under his direction, and I trust that the loss to the service, upon this occasion, will not eventually be great.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

Return

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 31st of March to the 2d of April 1812, inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Badajoz, April 3, 1812.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—4 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 34th Foot—1 lieutenant wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 43d Foot.—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—1 lieutenant killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—1 rank and file killed.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—1 serjeant wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

74th Foot—1 serjeant wounded.

77th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 92d Foot—1 lieutenant wounded.

94th Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Duke of Brunswick Ocls—1 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file,

file, killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 44 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Total British and Portuguese loss—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 28 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 95 rank and file, wounded.

CHARLES STUART, M. G. and A. G.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Arthur Earl of Wellington, at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 6th to the 7th April 1812, inclusive.

*Head-Quarters, Camp before Badajoz,
April 8, 1812.*

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 12 rank and file, wounded.

General Staff—1 captain killed; 5 general staff, 3 majors, 6 captains, 2 lieutenants, wounded.

Royal Engineers—2 lieutenants killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

3d Batt. Royal Scots—2 lieutenants wounded.

1st Batt. 4th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 164 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—1 major, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 10 lieutenants, 11 serjeants, 108 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 84 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, missing.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 123 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 30th Foot—2 serjeants, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, 82 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 38th Foot—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 23 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 46 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 serjeants, and 162 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 12 lieutenants, 16 serjeants, 1 drummer, 238 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 44th Foot—2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—1 captain, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 55 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 116 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 50th Foot—1 lieutenant wounded.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants,

serjeants, 50 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 18 serjeants, 234 rank and file, wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

77th Foot—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 25 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 96 rank and file, wounded.

94th Foot—1 ensign, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 15 serjeants, 3 drummers, 136 rank and file, wounded.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—4 lieutenants, 9 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick Oels—7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

JOHN WATERS, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Recapitulation.

British loss from 3d to 5th April 1812—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 26 rank and file, wounded.

British loss from 6th to 7th April 1812—51 officers, 40 serjeants, 557 rank and file, killed; 212 officers, 153 serjeants, 12 drummers, 1945 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, missing.

Total British loss—51 officers, 40 serjeants, 560 rank and file, killed; 213 officers, 153 serjeants, 12 drummers, 1971 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss from 3d to 5th April 1812—1 officer, 9 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss from 6th to 7th April 1812—8 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 140 rank and file, killed; 45 officers, 32 serjeants, 2 drummers, 466 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—9 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 149 rank and file, killed; 48 officers, 32 serjeants, 3 drummers, 478 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

British loss during the siege—60 officers, 45 serjeants, 715 rank and file, killed; 251 officers, 178 serjeants, 14 drummers, 2564 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese loss during the siege—12 officers, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 195 rank and file, killed; 55 officers, 38 serjeants, 3 drummers, 684 rank and file, wounded; 30 rank and file, missing.

Grand

Grand total from 18th March to 7th April 1812, inclusive—72 officers, 51 serjeants, 2 drummers, 910 rank and file, killed; 306 officers, 216 serjeants, 17 drummers, 3248 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 31st of March to the 2d of April 1812.

Killed.

45th Foot—Lieutenant White.

Portuguese Artillery—Captain Antonio Vellez Barreiro.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Captain Dundas, lost an arm.

King's German Artillery—Lieutenant Thiele, slightly.

34th Foot—Lieutenant Masterman, Acting Engineer, severely, not dangerously.

92d Foot—Lieutenant Cattenaugh, Acting Engineer, slightly.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Munroe, slightly.

21st Portuguese—Ensign Francesco de Castro, slightly.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 6th to the 7th April 1812 inclusive.

Killed.

28th Foot—Captain Johnstone, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bowes.

Royal Artillery—Captain Latham.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenants Lacelles and De Salabury.

1st Batt.

- 1st Batt. 4th Foot—Captain Bellingham, Lieutenant Stavely.
2d Batt. 5th Foot—Major Ridge.
1st Batt. 7th Foot—Major Singer, Captain Cholwick, Lieutenants Ray, Fowler, Pike.
1st Batt. 23d Foot—Captain Maw, Lieutenant Collins.
3d Batt. 27th Foot—Captain Jones, Lieutenants Levinge, Simcoe, Whyte.
2d Batt. 38th Foot—Ensign Evans.
1st Batt. 40th Foot—Lieutenants Ayling and Greenshuld.
1st Batt. 43d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, Lieutenants Harvest and Taggart.
2d Batt. 44th Foot—Lieutenants Unthank and Argent.
1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captain Herrick, Ensigns M'Donald, Gollins.
1st Batt. 48th Foot—Captain Brooke, Lieutenant Chilcott, Ensign Barker.
1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain Jones, Captain Madden, Captain Poole, Lieutenant Booth, Lieutenant Royal.
5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant Sterne,
2d Batt. 83d Foot—Captain Fry.
1st Batt. 88th Foot—Captain Lindsay, Lieutenant Mansfield, Lieutenant M'Alpin.
94th Foot—Ensign Long.
1st Batt. 95th Foot—Major O'Hare, Captain Diggle, Lieutenant Stokes.
3d Batt. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Hovenden, Lieutenant Carey, Lieutenant Allix, Lieutenant Croudace.
1st Batt. 40th Foot—Mr. O'Brien, a volunteer.

Wounded,

- 77th Foot—Lieutenant-General Picton, slightly ;
Major-General the Honourable C. Colville, severely, not dangerously.

81st Foot.

- 81st Foot—Major-General Kempt, slightly.
 1st Batt. 50th Foot—Major-General Walker, severely.
 6th Foot—Major-General Bowes, severely, not dangerously.
 7th West India Regiment Foot—Major the Honourable H. Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant General, severely, not dangerously.
 Major Brooke, Permanent Adjutant Quarter-Master-General, severely, not dangerously.
 81st Foot—Captain James, Deputy Adjutant-General, severely, not dangerously.
 92d Foot—Brevet Major M^rPherson, Brigade Major, severely, not dangerously.
 28th Foot—Captain Potter, Brigade Major, severely, not dangerously.
 45th Foot—Captain Campbell, Brigade Major, slightly.
 30th Foot—Captain Machell, Brigade Major, severely.
 71st Foot—Captain Spottiswoode, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Colville, severely.
 5th Foot—Captain Bennett, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Kempt, severely.
 50th Foot—Lieutenant Johnstone, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Walker, slightly.
 18th Hussars—Lieutenant Harris, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable C. Stewart, very slightly.
 King's German Artillery—Lieutenant Goeben, severely.
 Royal Engineers—Captains Nicholas and Williams, and Lieutenant Emmett, severely.
 1st Royal Scots—Lieutenants Rae and O'Neil, Acting Engineers, slightly.
 1st Batt. 4th Foot—Major Faunce, slightly; Captains Williamson, Wilson, Burke, and Hanwell, severely; Lieutenant Salvin, slightly; Lieutenants Dean, Brown, and Shepperd, severely;
 1812. N Convoy,

Convoy, slightly; Craster, severely; Boyd, slightly; and Aley, severely; Ensigns Rawlins and Arnold, severely.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Captain Doyle, Lieutenant J. Pennington, Ensign Hopkins, severely.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney, Captain Mair, Lieutenants St. Pol, Moses, Devvey, Barrington, Lester, Russell, and George, severely; Lieutenants Henry, Baldwin, and Knowles, slightly.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Captains Leckey and Stainforth, severely; Captain Hawtyn, slightly; Lieutenants Johnstone, Harrison, Tucker, G. Brown, Farmer, Brownson, Walker, Fielding, Whaley, Holmes, Second Lieutenants Winyates and Llewelyn, severely.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—Major Erskine, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) Captain Ward, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) severely; Lieutenant Gordon, slightly; Lieutenants A. Thompson and Radcliffe, severely; Lieutenants Moore, Hanley, Pollock, and Weir, slightly; Ensign Phillips, severely; Ensign Warrington, severely, (since dead); Adjutant Davidson, severely.

2d Batt. 30th Foot—Major Grey (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely, (since dead); Captain Hitchin, slightly; Captain Chambers, severely; Lieutenants Bailie and Neville, and Ensign Pratt, slightly.

2d Batt. 38th Foot—Captain Barnard, severely; Lieutenants Magill and Lawrence, slightly; Ensign Ried, severely.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, Major Gillies, Captain Phillips, severely; Captain Bowen, slightly; Lieutenants Street, Grey, Moore, Turton, Butler, Miller, Anthony, and Toole, severely; Lieutenant Gorman, slightly; Ensign Johnson, severely.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—Major Wells, severely; Captains

ains Ferguson and Stroud, slightly; Lieutenants Pollock, Rideout, and Capell, severely; Lieutenant W. Freer, right arm amputated; Lieutenant Oglander, left arm amputated; Lieutenant Madden, severely; Lieutenants Hodgson, O'Connell, and Cook, slightly; Lieutenants E. Freer, Considine, and Bailie, severely.

2d Batt. 44th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Carleton, Captains Berwick, Brugh, Jervoice, severely; Lieutenant Mead, slightly; Lieutenant Sinclair, severely; Ensign O'Rielly, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—Captains Lightfoot and O'Flaherty, slightly; Lieutenants Powell, Reynett, and Metcalf, severely; Lieutenants M'Pherson, Dale, and Munroe, and Ensign Stewart, slightly; and Ensign Jones, severely.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, severely; Major Wilson, Captain Pell, slightly; Captain French, severely; Captain Turnpenny, slightly; Lieutenant Brook, severely; Lieutenants Stroud, Cuthbertson, Robinson, Armstrong, Wilson, and Pountney, slightly; Ensigns Thatcher, Johnson, Bourke, Thomson, slightly.

1st Batt. 50th Foot—Lieutenant M'Carthy, Acting Engineer, severely.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, Major Mein, and Captain Campbell, severely; Captain Merry, severely (since dead); Lieutenants M'Nair, Kinloch, and York, slightly; Lieutenant Blackwood, severely; Lieutenants Davis and Royds, slightly; Lieutenants Barlow and C. Dawson, severely; Ensign Gowler and Adjutant Winterbottom, slightly.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonels Williams and Fitzgerald, and Lieutenant Gilsa, slightly; Adjutant Broetz, severely.

74th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Power French and Captain Langlands, severely; Captain Thomson, slightly; Lieutenant Grant,

severely;

severely ; Lieutenant Pattison, slightly ; Lieutenant King, severely ; Lieutenant Ironside, slightly.

77th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, slightly ; Lieutenant Clark, severely ; Lieutenant Pennefather and Adjutant Jones, slightly.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Lieutenants Bowles, O'Neil, and Bloomfield, severely ; Lieutenant Barry, Ensigns Varasour, Fitzgibbons, slightly ; Ensign Lane, severely.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—Captain Murphhy, severely ; Captain Peschall, very slightly ; Captain Dauern, slightly ; Captains Colborn, Whitelaw, W. Stewart, and Ensign Gratton, severely.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Bogue, severely.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—Captains Crampton and Balvaird, severely ; Captains Gray and M'Dermid, slightly ; Lieutenants Johnston and Gardner, severely ; Lieutenant Fitzmorrice, slightly ; Lieutenants Manners, M'Pherson, and Forster, severely.

3d Batt. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Macdonald, severely ; Lieutenant Stewart, slightly ; Lieutenant Worsley, severely ; Lieutenant Farmer.

Brunswick Oels—Captain Girswald, severely ; Lieutenant Kunowsky, slightly.

40th Foot—Volunteer Widenham, slightly.

43d Foot—Volunteer O'Connell, severely.

45th Foot—Volunteer Percy, slightly.

83d Foot—Volunteer Illers, slightly.

95th Foot—Volunteer Lawson, slightly.

Killed.

3d Regiment Line, Portuguese—Lieutenant A de Silveira.

11th ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, 91st British.

23d ditto

23d ditto—Ensign D. de Cavallo.

1st Caçadores—Lieutenant J. M. St. Valez.

3d ditto—Captain Morphew, R. W. I. R. Brit.

8th ditto—Captain de Bruning, Y. Lt. I.

8th ditto—Lieutenant Pinto de Lousao.

Wounded.

79th British Regiment—Brigadier-General Harvey, severely.

44th ditto—Captain Peacocke, Brigade-Major, severely.

Lieutenant Alvaro de Costa, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Harvey, severely.

Royal British Artillery—Major Tulloch.

42d Batt. 11th Line—Major Anderson, slightly ; Captain J. de Mattos, severely ; Captains F. de Almeida, J. Maria, and Lieutenant J. V. de la Serda, slightly ; Lieutenants Clements, El Pinto, M. dos Santos Cezbal, and Ensigns J. de Gouvea, M. Tavary, Oliva, and J. D'Averida, severely ; Ensign Gos Bernido, slightly.

15th Line—Captain Thomas O'Neil (32d British), severely.

15th Line—Ensign F. de Poulal, severely.

21st Line—Lieutenant Peruva, severely.

23d Line—Captain R. Felix, Lieutenant J. Rebocho, and Ensign J. Mendorea, slightly ; Lieutenant A. Madieras, and Ensigns Pedro Rebocho and F. Serviera, severely.

1st Caçadores—Major Algeo (late 34th British) ; Captain McDonald (71st British), severely ; and Ensign Rebello.

3d ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Elder (late 95th British), Major P. de Selviera, Captain I. Ignacio, Captain Dobbin (27th British), Lieutenants M. Paxato and J. C. D'Aindarido, Ensign J. Fexeira.

7th ditto—Captain O'Hara (47th British), Lieutenant

nant R. Carmacho, severely; Lieutenant A. Graves, Ensign J. Joze de Almeida, slightly.
8th ditto—Captain J. F. de Magelaens, severely; Lieutenant J. W. Candoso, Ensign J. Lecha, slightly.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Small Arms found in the City of Badajoz when taken by Assault by the Allied Army under the Command of His Excellency the Earl of Wellington, K. B. on the Evening of the 6th April 1812.

Camp before Badajoz, April 8, 1812.

Spanish Brass Guns.

39 twenty-four-pounders, 19 sixteen-pounders, 17 twelve-pounders, 3 nine-pounders, 12 eight-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 39 four-pounders.

Spanish Brass Mortars.

7 twelve-inch, 5 ten-inch, 7 six-inch.

Spanish Brass Howitzers.

11 eight-inch, 9 six-inch.

Total—172.

Ammunition and Small Arms.

5451 muskets with bayonets, 163,000 musket-cartridges, 10 tons of loose musket-balls, 12,000 lbs. of gunpowder, 23,650 twenty-four-pounder round shot, 3200 eighteen-pounder ditto, 12,847 sixteen-pounder ditto, 3167 twelve-pounder ditto, 22,850 eight-pounder ditto, 50 six-pounder ditto, 20,200 four-pounder ditto, 311 twenty-four-pounder grape shot, 10 eighteen-pounder ditto, 60 sixteen-pounder ditto, 30 sixteen-pounder case shot, 163 four-pounder ditto, 150 sixteen-inch

inch shells filled, 70 sixteen-inch empty shells,
60 twelve-inch ditto, 165 ten-inch ditto, 100
eight-inch ditto, 75 six-inch ditto.

With a quantity of materials for making gun-
carriages.

(Signed) HAYLETT FRAMINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery.

His Excellency the Earl of Wellington, K. B.
Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 25th,
1842.

No. XIX.

DECLARATION.

THE Government of France having by an official report, communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that Government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British Empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of Neutral Nations—and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those Decrees, thus publicly to declare His Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the Government of France openly avows its purpose to impose

impose by force upon the world—as the Law of Nations.

From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French Government made it impossible for His Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his Crown, His Majesty has endeavoured, by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of Retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan Decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile Neutral States to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which His Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the Decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed; and the commerce of Neutral Nations be restored to its accustomed course.

At a subsequent period of the war, His Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of November 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce.

The Order in Council of April 1809 was substituted in the room of those of November 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country, in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force; but was confined in its operation to France, and to the countries, upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has
been

been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the decree effecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

But the Enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed, until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant: and he further announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all nations, which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new code, “denationalized.”

In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral;—that neutral property, under the flag of an enemy, shall be treated as hostile;—that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of ship-timber and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken, [en prevention d'être pris], and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

By these and other demands, the Enemy in fact requires, that Great Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable rights of maritime War; that

that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security; whilst the subjects of Great Britain are to be, in effect, proscribed from all commercial Intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

Such are the demands to which the British Government is summoned to submit, to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime Rights. Such is the Code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command; and in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude, under the Mask of municipal Regulation, whatever is British from their dominions.

The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these Principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the Treaty of Utrecht; as if a Treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the Contracting Parties, and which in the last Treaty of peace between the same Powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of Nations.

It is needless for His Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the Practice of France herself, in this and in former wars; and to her own established Codes of maritime law: It is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure

ture from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded that so soon as this formal declaration, by the Government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of His Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of His Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare :

“ That if, at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed; then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall, without any further order be, and the same are hereby declared
from

from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked: and further, that the full benefit of this Order shall be extended to any ship or cargo captured subsequent to such authentic Act of repeal of the French Decrees, although, antecedent to such repeal such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation, and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured or brought to adjudication, on account of any alleged breach of either of the said Orders in Council, at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government shall, without any further Order or Declaration on the part of His Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, before which such ship or cargo shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity, as they may be equitably entitled to in the judgement of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance, or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by His Majesty's Government, at the time of such capture.

“ His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, prove afterwards to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy, Great Britain will be compelled, however reluctantly,

tantly, after reasonable notice, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation, as may then appear to be just and necessary."

Westminster, April 21, 1812.

Admiralty-Office, April 25, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Stewart, of His Majesty's Sloop Blossom, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Blossom, off Cabrera,
SIR, *23d February 1812.*

THIS forenoon, at ten o'clock, Cabrera bearing E. S. E. five leagues, a schooner was seen southward. Mistaking us for a merchantman she came pretty near us before she perceived her mistake. At half-past twelve o'clock she made sail from us; at five our shot brought her to, after trying us by and large. She proved to be *Le Jean Bart*, launched at Marseilles five weeks ago, carrying one hundred and six men, armed with five twelve and two six-pounders, commanded by Monsieur Jean Francis Coulome.

She sailed on the 17th instant on her first cruise, is copper-bottomed, copper fastened, one hundred and forty-seven and a half tons burthen; as fine a vessel of her class as I have seen, has made no capture, and has been chased by two frigates and a brig within the last five days, but escaped by her admirable sailing.

The *Jean Bart* was in every respect well calculated to do much mischief to commerce.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. STEWART, Commander.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, April 25, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Taylor, of His Majesty's Ship the Apollo, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Apollo, off Cape Corse, Feb. 14, 1812.*

IN rounding Cape Corse, at daybreak yesterday morning, I fell in with a French frigate-built storeship and a corvette.

After closing from to leeward the former struck, and proves to be the Merinos, commanded by M. Honoré Coardonan, Captain of a Frigate, and of the Legion of Honour; is quite new, eight hundred and fifty tons, pierced for thirty-six, but mounting only twenty guns, eight-pounders, with one hundred and twenty-six men, six of whom were killed, and twenty wounded. She was going to Sagona for Timber.

I have the satisfaction to state that we have suffered no loss, although exposed to the fire of the batteries on the Cape and Island of Gioeglia above four hours, nearly becalmed.

Notwithstanding the signals made to the corvette from the Commodore, for her assistance, she made her escape with the help of boats from the shore. She is the Mohawk, formerly English, taken in 1799, of one hundred and thirty men, and a few conscripts.

I have reason to be much gratified with the conduct of all the officers and ship's company, particularly with Mr. James Begbie, First Lieutenant of the Apollo, who has distinguished himself upon several occasions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. W. TAYLOR.

WAR

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 25, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Campbell, dated Gibraltar, 25th of February 1812.

MY LORD, *Gibraltar, February 25, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose the translation of a letter from General Ballesteros, reporting the result of his action with the enemy at Cartamar, in the vicinity of Malaga.

Part of the reinforcement from the Isle de Leon has arrived; and General Ballasteros is appointed Captain-General of the four kingdoms of Andalusia, and Commander in Chief of the fourth army.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) COLIN CAMPBELL.

SIR, *Yunquera, February 17, 1812.*

I HAVE the satisfaction to communicate to your Excellency, that yesterday morning, with two thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry, I attacked General Maranzin, Governor of Malaga, who was at Cartamar with two thousand infantry and four hundred horse.

He was completely routed and pursued to within a league of Malaga; Maranzin and the whole of the chiefs were killed, many officers, and more than twelve hundred men, hors de combat.

Knowing the interest your Excellency feels in my success, I lose not a moment in communicating it, assuring your Excellency that the bravery and discipline displayed by my troops on this occasion, exceeded their conduct at Albuera.

With

With these operations, I have put all the forces of Andalusia in motion towards me, but I flatter myself they will soon be obliged to disperse, and obtain no other advantages than the inconveniences that must attend their marches, and a want of provisions, by which I shall have accomplished my object in this campaign.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed) FRANCISCO VALLESTEROS.

*To His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Campbell, &c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 28th,
1812.

No. XX.

Admiralty-Office, April 28, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a letter from Captain Sir Peter Parker, of His Majesty's ship the *Menelaus*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, under the directions of Lieutenant Rowland Mainwaring, captured, on the 29th of February, near the bay of Frejus, a new French brig of war called the *St. Jeseph*, pierced for sixteen guns, but none mounted; on her first voyage from Genoa to Toulon, laden with naval stores. The brig was moored within pistol-shot of a battery, (to which she had hawsers fast,) and flanked by another, as also by musketry from the shore, notwithstanding which the service was performed without a man being either killed or wounded on our side. One of the enemy's batteries is stated to have suffered severely from the fire of the launch of the *Menelaus*.

Sir Edward Pellew has also transmitted a letter from Captain Manley, of His Majesty's sloop the *Badger*, giving an account of the destruction of the Countess d'Emericau French privateer, of eleven guns

guns and one hundred and ten men : she upset when in the act of hauling her wind in action with the Badger, and only fourteen of her crew, including the commander, could be saved by the sloop's cutter, the gig and jolly-boat having been shot through.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 9th,
1812.

No. XXI.

Admiralty-Office, May 9, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caladonia, at Port Mahon, the 29th March 1812.

SIR,

HAVING by my last report of the state of the enemy's ships, apprised their Lordships that the Rivoli of seventy-four guns, recently launched at Venice, was in readiness to put to sea; I have now great satisfaction in announcing her capture by His Majesty's ship Victorious, after a severe contest of five hours, on the 21st ultimo, and I have the honour to enclose a letter from Captain Talbot, detailing the particulars of this very gallant affair.

The great disparity of force sufficiently bespeaks the merits of the captors, the Rivoli having eight hundred and sixty-two men at the commencement of the action, while the crew of the victorious was reduced

reduced to five hundred and six, of whom sixty were in the sick list.

The loss has been very severe on both sides, upwards of four hundred having been killed and wounded on the part of the enemy, and forty-two men killed, and ninety-nine wounded, on the part of the Victorious.

Their Lordships will observe that the Weazle had a share in this brilliant action, engaging a French brig of war until she blew up alongside: the conduct of Captain Andrew and his men has been extremely creditable.

I congratulate their Lordships on this achievement, and from the zeal and vigilance which I have the satisfaction to perceive throughout the fleet under my command, I trust it may be the prelude to other important successes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW.

*John W. Croker, Esq. Secretary to
the Admiralty.*

*His Majesty's Ship Victorious, Port Saint
George, Lissa, March 3, 1812.*

ON the 16th ultimo I arrived off the Port of Venice; the weather was very foggy at that time and continued so till the 21st, which prevented me reconnoitring the port.

At half-past two o'clock P.M. on that day, a brig was seen E. N. E.; at three o'clock a large ship with two more brigs and two settees in the same direction; all sail was made in chase; at four o'clock I made the Weazle's signal to prepare for action; at this time I was convinced that the ship seen was one of the enemy's line of battle ships, proceeding from Venice to the Port of Pola, in Istria.

The enemy were sailing in a line of battle, with

the two gun-boats and one brig a-head, the other two brigs in a line a-stern.

At half-past two o'clock A. M. I perceived that one of the enemy's brigs dropped a-stern, and that the line of battle ship had shortened sail to allow her to close again.

I hailed the Weazle, and ordered Captain Andrew, to endeavour to pass the Victorious, and if possible to bring the brigs a-stern of the Commodore to action, in hopes it would induce him to shorten sail, which had the desired effect.

At a quarter past four o'clock, His Majesty's brig Weazle commenced the action with the two brigs. At half-past four we commenced action at the distance of half pistol-shot, with the line of battle ship, neither ship having fired a single shot until that time.

At five we perceived a brig to blow up; at daylight I perceived the Weazle in chase of the brigs, the gun-boats not in sight. I recalled her as she did not appear to close with the chace. We were at this time in seven fathoms water off the Point of Grao, and I was fearful we might want assistance from her, in case either of the ships had got on shore on the bank.

Captain Andrew on being recalled, placed his brig very judiciously on the bow of the line of battle ship, within pistol-shot, and in that situation he gave her three broadsides.

The enemy for nearly the last two hours had been rendered perfectly unmanageable, and had kept up a very slow fire, and that chiefly from two guns on the quarter-deck, her mizen-mast fell over her side about a quarter before nine o'clock. At nine they hailed us and said they had struck; I sent on board Mr. Peake, the First Lieutenant, to take possession of her.

I found the squadron we had engaged consisted of two gun-boats, the Mameluke brig of ten guns,
and

and Jena and Mercure of eighteen guns each, with the Rivoli, of seventy-four guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Barré, the Commander in Chief of the enemy's forces in the Adriatic.

From the length of the action, and the smoothness of the water, the loss of men and the damages on both sides, I am sorry to say, have been very great indeed, neither ship having been above half musket-shot distance from each other during the whole of the action, which only ceased at intervals, when the ships were hid from each other by the fog and smoke, and were not even able to see the flashes of each other's guns.

I feel great satisfaction in saying that the conduct of Commodore Barré, during the whole of the action, convinced me I had to deal with a most gallant and brave man, and, in the manœuvring his ship, a most experienced and skilful officer. He did not surrender his ship till nearly two hours after she was rendered unmanageable, and had four hundred killed or wounded; his captain and most of his officers either killed or wounded.

By the returns you will perceive, Sir, that our loss too has been very severe.

I have to regret, as well as the service, the loss of two very fine young men, Lieutenants Thomas H. Griffiths and Robert S. Ashbridge, of the Royal Marines, who were mortally wounded early in the action, with many other brave and good men, both seamen and marines.

The conduct of the officers has been throughout highly meritorious, both during the action, and also in securing the masts of the ship, in the very bad weather we met before we gained the port of Lissa.

Having received a contusion from a splinter early in the action, for some days afterwards I have been deprived nearly of my eyesight; all which time the exertions by Mr. Peake, my senior lieutenant, pre-

vented my inability from being of any detriment to His Majesty's service.

The Rivoli, in crossing the Gulph of Fiume, lost her fore and main-masts ; but by the exertions of Lieutenants Whyte and Coffin, who had charge of her, she was brought safe into the Port of Lissa under jury masts.

I feel particularly indebted to Captain Andrew, of the Weazle, for his exertions during the action, and also for the assistance he gave to the Rivoli afterwards.

I have sent inclosed a copy of his letter, reporting to me his conduct, and that of his officers and crew, during the night of the action. He particularly mentions his senior lieutenant, whom he strongly recommends to the notice of the Commander in Chief.

The numbers of wounded, and the severity of the wounds, has caused Mr. Baird the Surgeon, and Mr. O'Meara, the only Assistant on board, very great fatigue. The conduct of Mr. William H. Gibbons and Mr. John J. Keeling, Master's-Mates, deserves notice. The conduct of Captain Stevens, of the Royal Marines, I cannot avoid mentioning, and that of Mr. Crawford the Master, was perfectly to my satisfaction.

During the whole of this severe action not a single explosion took place on board, or a man hurt, either through carelessness or accident ; both the officers and men, for their steady and cool conduct, deserve every credit.

I have sent herewith the returns, as far as I have been able to procure, of the killed and wounded on board the Rivoli.

I landed a great number of the wounded prisoners in Istria, having sent a flag of truce to the town of Pirang, to request the Commandant of that port would send off boats to receive them, which, accordingly, he did. I have sent the remainder

mainder of them from this port by a schooner to Spalatro in Dalmatia.

When we commenced the action the Victorious had only five hundred and six persons actually on board, sixty of which were in the sick list, but most of the sick were able to assist in the action. The Rivoli had on board eight hundred and sixty-two persons at the commencement of the action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT,

Captain of His Majesty's ship Victorious,
and Senior Officer in the Upper Part of
the Adriatic.

To Charles Rowley, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Eagle, and Senior Officer in the Adriatic.

*His Majesty's Sloop Weazle, 22d day of
February 1812, Cape Salvore, S. E. by E.*

SIR, distance 12 or 14 Miles.

IN pursuance of your directions this morning at half-past two, ordering me to go a-head and bring the enemy's brigs to action, I have the honour to inform you, that at a quarter past four A.M. I came up with two French brigs, one within half pistol-shot, which we immediately engaged, and, after an action of forty minutes, she blew up without doing us any damage. I am sorry we saved only three men from her, and those much bruized and wounded. She proves to have been the French brig Le Mercure, of eighteen twenty-four-pounders carronades, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau. During the greater part of this time the other brig engaged us on our bow, but seeing the fate of her companion, and from the darkness of the morning, and our rigging being much cut, she made her escape. At daylight we observed this brig and another, the first about three miles a-head. At six o'clock

o'clock made all sail in chace ; answered the signal of recall ; bore up. At eight o'clock came across the Rivoli's bows, within musket shot, and gave her a broadside, wore and tacked as necessary to continue raking her ; at nine she fired a gun to leeward, when we ceased firing.

The whole of the aforementioned service, I am extremely happy to say, was performed without the loss of a man on my part, from the steady, determined, and cool behaviour of every officer and man on board. And I most earnestly request you will be pleased to recommend to the Commander in Chief Mr. George Elliott, my First Lieutenant, and every other officer and man on board His Majesty's sloop which I have the honour to command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN W. ANDREW, Commander.

To John Talbot, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Victorious.

A List of Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Victorious, John Talbot, Esq; Captain, in action with the Rivoli, commanded by Commodore Barré, on the 22d day of February 1812.

KILLED.

James Campbell, quarter-master.
Lawrence Ferrell, captain of the forecastle.
Robert Templeton, captain of the afterguard.
Thomas Sherry, ditto.
Peter Tierney, quarter-gunner.
Lawrence Mann, able seaman.
Hugh Lloyd, ditto.
Robert Stammets, ditto.
Jacob Taylor, ditto.
John Tait, ditto.

James

James Tobin, able seaman.
Thomas Clithroe, ditto.
Anthony Lait, ditto.
Henry Taylor, ditto.
Louis J. Sego, ditto.
Jeremiah Whitehouse, ditto.
Philip Crosby, ditto.
Daniel Brien (1) ordinary seaman.
John Saunderson, ditto.
Samuel Chapman, ditto.
George Shapter, ditto.
James Daley, ditto.
Edward Jones (2), landman.
Michael Lyons, ditto.
James Fitzgerald, ditto.

Royal Marines.

Thomas H. Griffiths, Second Lieutenant.
George Ghiogonio, private.
Jacob. P. Mould, ditto.
George Young, ditto.
William Kimber, ditto.
Thomas Green, ditto.
Thomas Keighan, ditto.

WOUNDED.

John Talbot, Esq; Captain, slightly.
William H. Gibbons, master's-mate, slightly.
George Henry Ayton, ditto, ditto.
Henry Bolton, midshipman, ditto.
Joseph Ray, ditto, ditto.
William Clodd, quarter-master, ditto.
John Marshall, quarter-master.
Edward Johnson, ditto.
John Wind, ditto.
Robert Crayford, coxswain, slightly.
Alexander Delzel, quarter-master's-mate.
David Enniss (alias James Granger), ditto.
James Turner, captain of the forecastle.

John

John Eaglington, captain of the foretop.
Edward Watson, ditto, slightly.
Alexander James Campbell, captain of the
afterguard, ditto.
Owen Maurice, captain of mast, ditto.
Thomas Morrison, ycoman of the sheets; died
same day.
John Davies (1), armourer.
Colin M'Intire, sailmaker's-mate; slightly.
Neil Johnson, quarter-gunner.
James Lindsay, ditto.
John Nelson, (1), ditto.
Alex Bertie, carpenter's crew (died same day).
James Mears, ditto, slightly.
Francis Rich, ditto.
Thomas Harding, cook's-mate.
William Evans, able seaman (died same day).
Philip Batchelor, ditto (died three days after).
Magnes Gibson, ditto.
David Herbert, ditto.
Jacques Sripe, ditto.
John Cawthorne, ditto.
Andrew J. Cowet, ditto.
Benjamin Reeves, ditto.
Robert Harroll, ditto.
Edward Williams, ditto.
James M'Cornick, ditto.
Philip Thomas, ditto.
William Evitt, ditto.
James Garries, ditto.
Thomas Paddle, ditto.
Thomas M'Ewen, ditto.
William Armstrong, ditto.
George Morant, ditto.
Philip Donovan, ditto.
John Read, ditto.
David Wiley, ditto.
John Shaw, ditto.
James Mayning, ditto.

Edward

Edward Swift, able seaman, slightly.
John Cornish, ditto, ditto.
Joseph Percival, ditto, ditto.
William Parker, ditto, ditto.
William Willes (1), ditto, ditto.
Richard Manning, ditto, ditto.
Thomas Hayden, ditto, ditto.
Bartholomew Kelly, ditto, ditto.
John Errall, ditto, ditto.
James Wright, ditto, ditto.
John Savage, ditto, ditto.
William Murphy, ordinary seaman, (died same day).
Thomas Jones (1), ditto, ditto.
John Murray, ditto, (died two days after).
Thomas Smith, ditto.
Murphy M'Neale, ditto.
William Finn, ditto.
William Lewis, ditto.
James Langley, ditto.
Thomas Curtain, ditto.
John Shirley, ditto.
Richard Briggs (2), ditto.
George Alston, ditto.
James Clarke (2), ditto.
John O'Neal (1), ditto.
Richard Bennett, ditto, slightly.
John Clarke, ditto, ditto.
Joseph Rider, ditto, ditto.
Jeremiah Callahan, ordinary seaman, slightly.
Frederick Gordon, ditto, ditto.
Daniel Markham, ditto, ditto.
Peter Fitzpatrick, ditto, ditto.
John Welch, ditto, ditto.
John Prout, ditto, ditto.
Thomas Eyles, ditto, ditto.
Alex. Corner, ditto, ditto.
James Duggan, landman (died same day).
Richard Cherry, ditto.

James

James Long, landman, slightly.

Thomas Lindsay, ditto, ditto.

Samuel White, ditto, ditto.

Richard Moxley, ditto, ditto.

Royal Marines.

Robert S. Ashbridge, Second Lieutenant
(died same day).

William New, serjeant.

Thomas Whitaker, private (since dead),

John Bridgeman, ditto.

Joseph Hammersly, ditto,

John Barrin, ditto.

Richard Randle, ditto.

William Bush, ditto.

John James, ditto.

Walter Arthur, ditto.

William Cutler, ditto.

Jan Sozwertcht, ditto.

Jean Moterdsch, ditto.

George Poole, ditto.

Christopher Jennings, ditto, slightly.

William Woodfield, ditto, ditto.

Samuel Broughton, ditto, ditto.

Total—32 killed; 10 wounded and since
dead; 99 wounded.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT, Captain.
DAVID BAIRD, Surgeon.

Admiralty-Office, May 9, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Foley, Commander in Chief in the Downs, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated the 6th Instant.

SIR,

REFERRING to my letter of the 4th instant, giving an account of the loss of His Majesty's sloops *Apelles* and *Skylark*, I feel great satisfaction in transmitting to you, for the information of their Lordships, an account of the recapture of the former by Captain Cunningham of the *Bermuda*, who succeeded in cutting out that sloop whilst in possession of the enemy, from under a battery to the eastward of *Etaples*, and under the fire, as well of that battery, as the field-pieces on shore.

I beg leave only to add, that Captain Cunningham has always shewn himself a brave, zealous, and active officer, and I trust that his conduct on this occasion will testify the same to their Lordships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FOLEY, Rear-Admiral,

*His Majesty's Sloop Bermuda,
at Sea, May 4, 1812.*

SIR,

I HAVE great satisfaction in detailing the circumstances attending the recapture of His Majesty's sloop *Apelles*.

By a telegraphic communication from the *Castilian* on the afternoon of the 3d at *Dungeness*, I learned that His Majesty's sloops *Skylark* and *Apelles* were on shore to the westward of *Boulogne*, and as the fate of the *Apelles* was in particular extremely uncertain, I weighed, with the *Rinaldo* in company, steering towards the French coast;
in

in the hope of rendering her some assistance. At break of day we observed the *Rinaldo* in chase of the *Apelles*, which had been got afloat about five miles to the eastward of Etaples, and under jury sails, the enemy navigating her along shore. About nine, A. M. we both came up, and drove her on shore with a few broadsides, under a battery about three miles to the eastward of Etaples. As the tide was falling, I discontinued the attack, in consequence of the advantage the enemy would have in planting his field pieces and small arms men close to her at low water mark.

The Castilian and Phipps joined before the tide served to recommence our operations, and with this addition to our force, at about half-past two, P. M. I renewed the attack, leading in close under the battery, with the wind N. E. by N. the other sloops following, and as they came up giving their broadsides, by which the enemy's troops, embarked in the *Apelles*, were soon driven out. The boats of the squadron, as had been previously arranged, were then immediately sent in under the command of my First Lieutenant, Saunders, who most gallantly boarded her, and though for a considerable time exposed to a galling fire of shot and shells from the battery, and a collection of field-pieces, she was got afloat, and brought out in safety about four o'clock, during which time the sloops used their utmost endeavours to cover the boats, and prevent as much as possible farther annoyance from the enemy.

I feel greatly indebted to Captains Braimer, Wells, and Sir W. Parker, their officers and men, particularly those employed in the boats. I am happy to add an acknowledgment of the merits of my own officers and crew, particularly of my First Lieutenant, Thomas Saunders, and the volunteers acting under him in the boats, who gallantly undertook the service, when the advantageous situation

tion of the enemy led me to expect a much more sanguinary result.

The loss of the enemy it has been impossible for me to determine, but I am happy to state that the service has been performed without even a wound on our part, though at the commencement of the attack the *Apelles* was full of troops, and the defence from the shore obstinately maintained. I trust this circumstance will not only bespeak our extremely good fortune, but prove more strongly than I can express, that the plan of attack was well laid and judiciously executed by the officers and men under my orders.

The boats gave the soldiers so little time to escape, that four were left on board, calling themselves part of the King of Rome's body guard, and bearing the insignia of their corps. We found the *Apelles* much cut up from our fire, and she afterwards sustained great damage from the enemy; she has seven guns, and most of her stores and provisions remaining on board. The *Skylark* was completely destroyed, lying some distance to the eastward, still smoking. I have great satisfaction in stating that the crews of both vessels escaped in their boats, with the exception of Captain Hoffman of the *Apelles*, and nineteen of his people.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. CUNNINGHAM, Captain.

*Thomas Foley, Esq; Rear-Admiral of
the Red, Downs.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 9th,
1812.

No. XXII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 9, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Lord Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by the Earl of Wellington, dated Niza, 16th April 1812.

MARSHAL SOULT collected his army at Villa Franca, in Estremadura, on the 8th inst. and having there heard of the fall of Badajos, he retired before daylight on the 9th towards the frontiers of Andalusia. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham directed Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton to follow their rear with the cavalry; and he attacked and defeated the French cavalry at Villa Garcia with Major-General Le Marchant's and Major-General Anson's brigades, the latter under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable F. Ponsonby, on the morning of the

the 11th inst. I have the honour to inclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Grahani's letter, inclosing Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton's report, and the return of the killed and wounded on this occasion; and I have only to add my Commendations of the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Major-General Le Marchant, and the officers and troops under their command.

The enemy retired on that day from Llerena, and, since, entirely from the Province of Estremadura.

I have not yet heard whether General Ballasteros had entered Seville. The Conde de Penne Villermur, with a detachment of the 5th Army, which had been sent from Estremadura into the Condado de Niebla, had approached that town by the right of the Guadalquivir, and was engaged with the enemy's garrison of Seville, and of the fortified convent on that side of the river, on the 5th inst., and had obliged them to retire within their works. The Conde de Penne Villermur retreated on the 10th, according to a suggestion which was made to him by me in consequence of the fall of Badajos, and the certainty that I had that Marshal Soult would return immediately into Andalusia without risking an action, to which it was not in my power to bring him; and I trust that the Conde de Penne Villermur will have communicated to General Ballasteros the intelligence and suggestion which I desired might be conveyed to him.

Since I wrote to your Lordship on the 7th instant, I have received reports of transactions in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo only to the 9th instant. The enemy still kept the place blockaded, but had made no attack upon it, nor had repeated their visit to Almeida, having suffered some loss in the reconnoissance of that place on the 3d instant.

It appears that on the 7th, the greatest number of the troops in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Ro-

drigo broke up, and marched towards Sabugal, where I believe that Marshal Marmont came himself. Major-General Victor Alten, whom I had kept in front of Ciudad Rodrigo with the 1st Hussars, till the end of March, was followed (although at a distance), through Lower Beira, by Marshal Marmont's advanced guard; and having quitted Castello Branco on the 8th instant, they moved on; and the advanced guard, consisting of two thousand five hundred men, of which six squadrons of cavalry entered Castello Branco on the evening of the 12th. Brigadier-General Le Cor, with his brigade of militia, having been obliged to retire upon Sarnadas, when he saw the enemy advance.

In the mean time, having heard that General Alten had retired across the Tagus, I ordered him to cross that river again, which he did on the 12th, and the enemy retired from Castello Branco before daylight on the morning of the 14th, and Brigadier-General Le Cor and Major-General Alten entered the place.

The enemy have as usual, in this expedition, robbed and murdered the inhabitants of the country. But the injury which they have done, as far as I can learn, has been confined to these acts of atrocity; all the stores in our magazines at Castello Branco, and our hospital there having been removed to this side of the Tagus.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the firmness and good conduct of Brigadier-General Le Cor. He remained in Castello Branco, till he saw a superior enemy advancing upon him; and he then retired in good order, no further than was necessary.

As soon as I heard of Soult's retreat from Villa Franca, I put the army in motion towards Castille. The advanced guard has arrived at Castello Branco this day; and I shall go there myself tomorrow.

I have heard of no movement in the north.

Santa

MY LORD, *Santa Martha, April 12, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed report of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, giving the detail of a very brilliant and successful attack against the enemy's rear guard. It must be unnecessary for me to call your Lordship's attention to the distinguished ability with which the Lieutenant-General planned and conducted this enterprize, so admirably seconded by the gallantry and judgment of Major-General Le Marchant and Colonel Ponsonby, as well as by the great exertion of the officers and men of the the two brigades employed on this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.

SIR, *Villa Garcia, April 11, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to report to you, having received information last night of the cavalry of General Drouet's corps (amounting to 2500) being encamped between Usagr  and this place, I ordered Major-General Anson's (commanded by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby) and Major-General Le Marchant's brigades to move in the course of the night, from Villa Franca and Los Santos, so as to arrive before day break, the former at Usagr , the latter at Bienvenida, determining to attack the enemy with General Anson's brigade, in front, whilst Major-General Le Marchant's, by a flank movement from Bienvenida, should cut off his retreat upon Llerena. The advanced guard of Major-General Anson's brigade drove in the enemy's piquets from near Usagr , two hours sooner than I had intended, and General Le Marchant's brigade had not time to get into the rear of the enemy,

who fell back, upon the alarm being given, at sufficient distance to secure his retreat upon Ilerena.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby followed the enemy soon after daybreak through Villa Carera, and was skirmishing with him when General Le Marchant's brigade arrived on the other side of the heights between the Ilerena Road and Bienvenida. I desired Colonel Ponsonby would show only three squadrons, and endeavour to amuse the enemy in front, until Major-General Le Marchant's brigade (which I had sent Colonel Elley to conduct under cover of the heights), was prepared to attack the enemy in flank: this succeeded admirably; and the enemy being vigorously attacked, at the same moment, in front and flank, retired in the greatest confusion and disorder. I pursued him with Major-General Anson's brigade, and one regiment of Major-General Le Marchant's (the 5th dragoon guards), supported by the 3d and 4th dragoons, to near Ilerena, a distance of four miles, during which the enemy's loss in killed was very considerable, and about one hundred and fifty prisoners, including a lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and one lieutenant, with about one hundred and thirty horses, were brought off the field.

The enemy's cavalry formed on the right, and in rear of seven guns, and between eight and ten thousand infantry, which had taken up a position on the left of, and close to the town. The whole soon afterwards retired upon Berlangua and Asuaga, to the former of which places my patrols followed them.

I cannot say too much in praise of the gallantry and regularity of the four regiments which attacked and pursued the enemy, or could any thing have exceeded the steadiness and good discipline displayed by the 3d and 4th dragoons (commanded by Colonel Lord Edward Somerset and Major Clowes) who supported them.

I have

I have to recommend strongly to your notice Major-General Le Marchant, and the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, who commanded the two brigades with so much gallantry and judgment; and I have great pleasure in assuring you of the good conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, commanding 14th light dragoons; Major Prescott, commanding 5th dragoon guards; Captain Dickens, commanding 12th light dragoons; Captain Murray, commanding 16th light dragoons; and the Honourable Major Cocks, commanding detachments of the 12th and 14th light dragoons.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, my Assistant-Adjutant-General, I am much indebted for the very great assistance which I derived from him, particularly in conducting my right column to the point of attack. I beg also to recommend to your notice Captain White, my Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Captain Baron Decken.

Herewith I send a list of the killed and wounded, which I am happy to find is not great, considering the very superior force of the enemy.

(Signed) STAPLETON COTTON,

Lieut. Gen. Commanding the Cavalry.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and missing of the First Cavalry Division of the Army, under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in an affair with the Enemy's Rear-Guard, near Llerena, on the 11th of April, 1812.

Head-Quarters, Niza, April 16, 1812.

5th Dragoon Guards—12 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 23 rank and file, 1 horse wounded; 12 horses, missing.

4th Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded.

12th Light Ditto—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 3 horses missing.

14th ditto—1 horse killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

16th ditto—1 horse, killed; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

Total.—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, 18 horses, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 36 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

Officers wounded.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major Prescott, slightly; lieutenant Walker, severely.

N. B. Of the horses returned missing several strayed into the country, and others followed the defeated enemy, when their riders fell from them, killed or severely wounded.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and Assist. Adj. Gen.

Return of Prisoners and Horses taken from the Enemy, 11th April 1812.

2d Hussars—3 corporals and 20 privates.

17th Dragoons—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 corporals, and 42 privates.

21st Caçadores—1 private.

27th Dragoons—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 3 corporals, and 48 privates.

Horses and Mules—123 horses, 1 mule.

Total

(217)

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 10 corporals, 111 privates, 123 horses, 1 mule.

(Signed) J. ELLEY,
Lieut. Col. and Assist. Adj. Gen.
of Cavalry.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on Monday May 11, 1812.

Die Lunæ 11^o Maij 1812.

ORDERED, *nemine dissentiente*, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to His Royal Highness the horror which this house feels at the atrociousness of the fact of the assassination of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, within the walls of Parliament; and humbly to entreat His Royal Highness to direct all proper measures to be taken, without delay, for bringing the offender or offenders to justice.

His Royal Highness's most Gracious Answer.

MY LORDS,

IMPRESSED with the deepest feeling of horror and regret on account of the atrocious fact mentioned in your Address, I shall not fail to command the most immediate and effectual measures to be adopted for bringing the offender or offenders to justice.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on Thursday May 14, 1812.

Die Martis, 12^o Maij 1812.

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, return your Royal Highness our most humble thanks for your Royal Highness's most gracious message.

We beg leave to assure your Royal Highness, that we are deeply impressed with the severe loss which your Royal Highness and the country have sustained in consequence of the murder of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval. We participate in those feelings which have induced your Royal Highness to express your desire of marking your sense of the public and private virtues of Mr. Perceval, and of affording relief and assistance to his numerous and afflicted family. And we beg leave to assure your Royal Highness, that we will concur in such measures as may be necessary for enabling your Royal Highness, in the name and the behalf of His Majesty, to make such provision for the widow and family of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval as the nature of the case may appear to require.

His Royal Highness's most Gracious Answer.

MY LORDS,

I THANK you for this very loyal Address.

The assurances you have given me that you will concur in such measures as may be necessary for making a provision for the widow and family of the late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, are truly gratifying to my feelings.

I hope

I hope thereby to possess the means of performing an act of justice to those who, under the severe calamity which they have experienced, have the strongest claims upon the liberality of the country.

It will be a satisfaction to me, at the same time, to be enabled to mark the sense which I must ever entertain of the public and private virtues of an upright and faithful servant, whose existence has been prematurely abridged by the most horrible of all catastrophes.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 12th,
1812.

No. XXIV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 12, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was received on Sunday evening at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Alfayates, April 24, 1812.

Alfayates, April 24, 1812.

THE army continued its march towards this quarter since I last addressed you, and the enemy retired before them.

The last of the enemy crossed the Agueda, yesterday morning, and they are in full retreat towards the Tormes.

The rains which had fallen between the 13th and 19th inst. had carried away the bridge which they had constructed on the Agueda, immediately above Ciudad Rodrigo; but they have repaired it within these last three days, and the leading divisions of the army crossed by the Puente del Villar and the
fords

fords of the Upper Agüeda; the fear only by the bridge near Ciudad Rodrigo.

When Marshal Marmont marched his troops upon Sabugal, General Bacellar ordered that the Portuguese militia, under Brigadier-Generals Trant and Wilson, should be concentrated upon Guarda.

Marshal Marmont moved upon this militia with a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, on the 14th instant; and Brigadier-General Trant, who commanded, conceiving the enemy to be too strong for him, determined to retire across the Mondego.

The militia had made great progress in their retreat; but a battalion, which was covering the retreat, having been ordered to fire upon the enemy's cavalry, and the rain having prevented their pieces from going off, broke, and threw the retreating troops into disorder; and the enemy took about one hundred and fifty prisoners.

The troops were formed again, however, on the left of the Mondego, and retired upon Celorico; General Bacellar keeping the advanced posts under Brigadier-General Wilson at Lagiosa. On the following morning, the 15th, the enemy advanced in considerable force, and drove in Brigadier-General Wilson's out posts at Lagiosa.

The enemy retired from Lagiosa in the course of the night of the 15th, and from Guarda on the 16th, which town was occupied on the 17th by the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Wilson.

Your Lordship will be happy to learn, that the officers of the militia behaved remarkably well. It appears to me, that Brigadier-General Trant and Brigadier-General Wilson did every thing they ought to have done.

The partial success over the Portuguese militia on their retreat from Guarda, and the murder and plunder of the inhabitants of a few villages in
Lower

Lower Beira, already suffering from the enemy's former depredations, are the only fruits of Marshal Marmont's expedition within the Portuguese frontier, to divert our attention from the siege of Badajoz.

While the troops belonging to the army of Portugal have been collected for this service, I learn from General Castanos that General Abadia had ordered the Spanish troops in the Asturias to move into Leon; where Brigadier Moreno had had some partial success against a French detachment at Otero de las Duenas. Don Julian Sanchez likewise, who has continued with his cavalry in Castile, has been very successful on the enemy's communications and against their convoys.

By accounts from the South I learn, that neither the Conde de Penne Villemur nor General Ballasteros entered Seville, while Marshal Soult was in Estremadura, in the commencement of this month.

The Conde de Penne Villemur is now on his return into Estremadura, with the troops of the 5th army.

General Drouet is at Fuente Ovejuna, in Cordova, with the troops under his command; and Marshal Soult at Seville, according to the last accounts of the 21st instant, which I have received from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 12, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, April 29, 1812.

Fuente Guinaldo, April 29, 1812.

THE enemy have continued their retreat since I addressed your Lordship on the 24th instant.

No movement has been made to the south. General Drouet was still, by the last accounts, at Fuente de Ovejuna, in Cordova.

The Comte de Penne Villemur has returned into Estremadura with the troops under his command.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1997

10

Copy of

SIR

When

Q

intricacy

intricacy of the navigation amidst dangerous rocks, in the very entrance of the enemy's harbour, are taken into consideration, the performance of so important a service, while it reflects the highest honour upon the courage, skill, and extraordinary management of all concerned, adds fresh lustre to the naval annals of the country.

The selection of Captain Hotham for the station off L'Orient does great credit to the judgment of Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, for no officer but one who possessed great local knowledge, could, under such difficult circumstances, have ventured to undertake the service that Captain Hotham has so bravely and so effectually performed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

KEITH.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

*Boyne, off Ushant,
May 25, 1812.*

MY LORD,

AGREEABLY to your Lordship's directions to send a ship of the line off L'Orient, to intercept two of the enemy's frigates and a brig that were supposed to be on their return to some port in the bay, I selected Captain Hotham, of His Majesty's ship Northumberland, for that service, as an officer whose local knowledge of the coast, ability, and zeal, well qualified him for the service he has so ably and gallantly performed.

I herewith enclose for your Lordship's information, Captain Hotham's letter to me, detailing the particulars of his having destroyed the enemy's two frigates and brig on the 22d instant, when literally in the mouth of the port of L'Orient, under a heavy fire from the numerous batteries upon that part of the coast, and during a warm contest with the frigates and brig, which were of the largest class.

In transmitting these particulars to your Lordship,

ship, I cannot resist adding my testimony to the ability and zeal with which Captain Hotham has, upon all occasions, distinguished himself in the discharge of his professional duties; but in the present instance, from the force of the enemy's ships, supported by the batteries upon the shore, and the judgment displayed in the able conducting of the ship, they are eminently conspicuous, and will, no doubt, meet the applause and consideration he has so highly merited. I must refer your Lordship to Captain Hotham's letter, as the strongest testimony I can offer of the good conduct and gallantry of all the officers, seamen, and marines upon this occasion, and of the assistance he received from Lieutenant Weeks of the Growler gun-brig, after the enemy's frigates and brig had grounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. NEALE, Rear-Admiral.

The Right Honourable Admiral Lord

Keith, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

*Northumberland, off the Penmarks,
Wind S. S. W. Light Breezes, and
fine Weather, May 24, 1812.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you the object of the orders I received from you on the 19th instant, to proceed off L'Orient for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates and a brig lately seen at sea, has been accomplished, by their total destruction, at the entrance of that port, by His Majesty's ship under my command, (the Growler gun-brig being in company), under the circumstances I beg leave to relate to you.

On Friday the 22d instant, at a quarter after ten A. M. the N. W. point of the Isle Groa, bearing from the Northumberland north by compass, ten miles distant, and the wind very light from W. by N.

they were discovered in the N. W. crowding all possible sail before it for L'Orient. My first endeavour was to cut them off to windward of the island, and a signal was made to the Growler (seven miles off in the S. W.) to chase, but finding I could not effect it, the Northumberland was pushed by every exertion round the S. E. end of Groa, and, by hauling to the wind as close as I could to leeward of it, I had the satisfaction of fetching to windward of the harbour's mouth, before the enemy's ships reached it. Their commander seeing himself thus cut off, made a signal to his consorts and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack to windward of Point Talcet, and they appeared to speak each other. I continued beating to windward between Groa and the Continent to close with them, exposed to the batteries on both sides, when I stood within their reach, which was unavoidable. The wind had by this time freshened considerably, and was about W. N. W. : at forty-nine minutes after two P. M. the enemy (in force as above described) bore up in close line ahead, and under every sail that could be set, favoured by the fresh wind, made a bold and determined attempt to run between me and the shore, under cover of the numerous batteries with which it is lined in that part. I placed the Northumberland to meet them as close as I could to the Pointe de Pierre Laye, with her head to the shore, and the main-topsail shivering, and made dispositions for laying one of them alongside; but they hauled so very close round the point, following the direction of the coast to the eastward of it, that, in my ignorance of the depth of water so near the shore, I did not think it practicable, consistent with the safety of His Majesty's ship (drawing near twenty-five feet) to prosecute that plan. I therefore bore up and steered parallel to them at the distance of about two cables' length, and opened the broadside on them, which was re-
turned

turned by a very animated and well directed fire of round, grape, and other descriptions of shot, supported by three batteries, for the space of twenty-one minutes, and was very destructive to our sails and rigging. My object during that time was to prevent their hauling outside the dry rock named Le Graul, but in steering sufficiently close to it to leave them no room to pass between me and it, and at the same time to avoid running on it myself, the utmost difficulty and anxiety was produced by the cloud of smoke which drifted ahead of the ship and totally obscured it. However, by the care and attention of Mr. Hugh Stewart, the Master, the ship was carried within the distance of her own length on the south west side, in quarter less seven fathoms, and the enemy were in consequence obliged, as their only alternative, to attempt passing within it, where there was not water enough, and they all grounded, under every sail, on the rocks between it and the shore.

The sails and rigging of the Northumberland were so much damaged, that I was obliged to leave the enemy to the effects of the falling tide, it being only one quarter ebb, while I repaired the rigging and shifted the foretop-sail, which was rendered entirely useless; working to windward during that time under what sail I could set, to prevent falling to leeward; in which interval, at five o'clock, the Growler joined, and fired on the enemy occasionally. At twenty-eight minutes after five, I anchored the Northumberland in six and an half fathoms water, Point de Pierre Laye bearing N. W. half N., the citadel of Port Louis E. three quarters N., and the rock named Le Graul N. half E., two cables length distant, with her broadside bearing on the enemy's two frigates and brig, at point blank range, all of them having fallen over on their sides next the shore as the tide left them, and exposed their copper to us, and the main-masts of

one frigate and the brig were gone; and from thirty-four minutes after five till forty-nine minutes past six (which was near the time of low water), a deliberate and careful fire was kept up on them, at which time, believing I had fully effected the object of my endeavours, the crews having quitted their vessels, all their bottoms being pierced by very many of our shot, so low down as to ensure their filling on the rising tide, and the leading frigate being completely in flames, communicated to the hull from a fire which broke out in her foretop, I got under sail. Three batteries fired at the ship during the whole time she was at anchor, and although the position was so far well chosen that she was out of the range of two of them, the other (to which the enemy's vessels were nearest) reached her, and did as much execution in the hull as all the fire she had been exposed to before.

I directed the Commander of the Growler to stand in and fire, to prevent the enemy from returning to their vessels after I had ceased.

At five minutes before eight, the frigate on fire blew up with an awful explosion, leaving no remains of her visible. At the close of day I anchored for the night, out of reach of the batteries on both sides, Point Talcut bearing N. N. W. half W., S. E. point of Groa S. S. W. half W., the enemy's vessels N. by E. At ten, the other frigate appeared to be on fire also (some smoke having been seen on board her from the time the firing ceased), and at half past eleven, the flames burst forth from her ports and every part with unextinguishable fury, which unlooked-for event leaving me nothing more to attempt in the morning, the brig being quite on her beam ends; and very much damaged by our shot in every part of her bottom, even very near her keel, I weighed anchor at midnight, with a very light air from the northward, with the Growler in company, profiting by the bright-

brightness of the moon to get to sea ; but it was so near calm that I made very little progress, and therefore saw the frigate burning from head to stern all night, and explode at thirty-five minutes after two in the morning of yesterday, leaving a portion of her after-part still burning till it was entirely consumed ; and in the course of the day, I had the satisfaction to see, from off the N. W. point of Groa, a third fire and explosion in the same spot, which could have been no other than the brig.

During the time of firing on the enemy's vessels, a seaman, who states himself to be a native of Portugal, captured in the ship *Harmony*, of Lisbon, by the frigates, on the 22d February, swam from one of them to the *Northumberland*, by whom I am informed their names were *L'Arianne* and *L'Andromache*, of forty-four guns and four hundred and fifty men each, and the Mameluke brig, of eighteen guns and one hundred and fifty men ; that they sailed from the Loire in the month of January, had been cruising in various parts of the Atlantic, and had destroyed thirty-six vessels of different nations (Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, and English), taking the most valuable parts of their cargoes on board the frigates (and they appeared very deep for ships so long at sea), and one vessel they sent as a cartel to England, with about two hundred prisoners.

I am happy to have now the gratifying duty to discharge of bearing testimony to the creditable conduct of every officer and man I had the honour to command on the occasion above related, whose zealous exertions in supporting the honour of His Majesty's naval power, and in humbling that of the enemy, were conspicuously displayed, without regard to the peculiar intricacy of the situation, or the risks and difficulties which appeared to interpose ; and I hope the circumstances of his station may permit me to make particular report of the services

of the Senior Lieutenant John Banks, without prejudice to, or neglect of, the other meritorious and deserving officers, who were all equally inspired with intrepidity, and possessed with confidence and coolness which rendered that qualification the more valuable. But as the safety of His Majesty's ship, and the success of the operations which resulted in a navigation so narrow and difficult, with almost every description of danger to avoid, is attributable, next to Providence, to the ability with which she was steered and conducted under the direction of the Master and Pilot, I should be wanting in my duty if I were to omit to represent to you that nothing could exceed the firmness, good judgment, and skill of those officers, whose experience on the coast was extremely beneficial to the service, and Mr. Stewart's counsels were of the greatest assistance to me.

Lieutenant J. Weeks, commanding the Growler gun-brig, made every effort that vessel was capable of to render assistance, and shewed a perfect readiness to execute the few directions I had occasion to give him.

I should rejoice, Sir, if I were able to close this narrative without adding a report of loss and injury sustained; but neither you, nor any other authority to whom you may communicate it, will expect that a ship should have been so long at different periods under the fire of the enemy's various batteries and vessels, without some loss; and I am thankful it is not greater than is expressed in the report I have the honour to enclose, with a statement of the damages the ship has sustained, which is little in the hull, but more in the masts, yards, and rigging; and I am glad to say, the officer wounded (namely, Lieutenant William Fletcher) will soon be restored.

A line of battle ship, with sails bent and top-gallant-yards across, lay in the harbour of L'Orient, spectator

spectator of the operations of the day at the entrance of it ; but the wind did not serve till night for her coming to the support of her friends : every assistance, however, was afforded them of boats, men, &c. from the port, directed, as I apprehend, by the Admiral in person.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. HOTHAM, Captain.

Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Northumberland, on the 22d day of May 1812.

Killed—4 seamen and 1 private marine.

Wounded—1 officer, 3 petty officers, 19 seamen, and 5 private marines ; of whom 4 are dangerously, 10 severely, and 14 slightly.

Names of Men killed.

John Howe, able seaman.

William Syms, ditto.

Thomas Hudson, ordinary seaman.

Patrick Flinn, landman.

Andrew Ansevan, royal marine.

(Signed) H. HOTHAM

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, May 30, 1812.

ADAMIRAL LORD KEITH has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a letter from Captain Somerville, of His Majesty's ship Rota, to Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, giving an account of the capture, on the 22d instant, by the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieutenant Turner, of L'Espadon French privateer, of St. Maloes, pierced for ten guns, three mounted, and manned with forty-five men.

The Rota had one man killed and five wounded; the privateer, seven killed, and four wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JUNE 18th, 1812.

No. XXVI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, June 17, 1812.

MAJOR CURRIE, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, arrived this Evening at Lord Bathurst's Office with a Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, 28th May 1812.

WHEN I found that the enemy had retired from this frontier, on the 24th of April, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to carry into execution the operations against the enemy's posts and establishments at the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz.

Owing to the necessary preparations for this expedition Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill could not begin his march, with part of the 2d division of infantry, till the 12th instant, and he attained the objects of his expedition on the 19th, by taking by storm Forts Napoleon and Ragusa, and the tete-du-pont and other works, by which the enemy's bridge

bridge was guarded, by destroying those forts and works, and the enemy's bridge and establishments, and by taking their magazines and two hundred and fifty-nine prisoners, and eighteen pieces of cannon.

I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's report of this brilliant exploit; and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the difficulties with which he had to contend, as well from the nature of the country, as from the works which the enemy had constructed, and to the ability and the characteristic qualities displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill in persevering in the line, and confining himself to the objects chalked out by his instructions, notwithstanding the various obstacles opposed to his progress.

I have nothing to add to Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill's report of the conduct of the officers and troops under his command, excepting to express my concurrence in all he says in their praise. Too much cannot be said of the brave officers and troops who took by storm, without the assistance of cannon, such works as the enemy's forts on both banks of the Tagus, fully garrisoned, in good order, and defended by eighteen pieces of artillery.

Your Lordship is aware that the road of Almaraz affords the only good military communication across the Tagus, and from the Tagus to the Guadiana, below Toledo. All the permanent bridges below the bridge of Arzobispo have been destroyed during the war, by one or other of the belligerents, and the enemy have found it impossible to repair them. Their bridge which Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has destroyed, was one of boats; and I doubt their having the means of replacing it. The communications from the bridges of Arzobispo and Talavera to the Guadiana, are very difficult, and cannot be deemed military communications for a large army. The result then of Lieutenant-General Hill's expedition, has been to cut off the shortest
and

and best communication between the armies of the South and of Portugal.

Nearly about the time that the enemy's troops, reported in my last dispatch to have moved into the Condado de Niebla, marched from Seville, it is reported that another considerable detachment under Marshal Soult went towards the blockade of Cadiz, and it was expected that another attack was to be made upon Tariffa.

It appears, however, that the enemy received early intelligence of Sir Rowland Hill's march. The troops under the command of General Drouot made a movement to their left, and arrived upon the Guadiana at Medellin on the 17th instant; and on the 18th, a detachment of the cavalry under the command of the same General drove in, as far as Ribera, the piequets of Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine's division of cavalry, which had remained in Lower Estramadura, with a part of the 2d division of infantry, and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's division of infantry. Marshal Soult likewise moved from the blockade of Cadiz towards Cordova; and the troops which had marched from Seville into the Condado de Niebla, returned to Seville nearly about the same time; but Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill had attained his object on the 19th, and had returned to Truxillo, and was beyond all risk of being attacked by a superior force on the 21st. The enemy's troops have retired into Cordova.

Since the accounts have been received of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's expedition, the enemy's troops have likewise been put in motion in Old and New Castile; the 1st division, under General Foy, and a division of the Army of the Centre under General D'Armagnac, crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arzobispo on the 21st, and have moved by the road of Deleytosa, to relieve
or

or withdraw the post which still remained in the tower of Mirabete.

The whole of the army of Portugal have likewise made a movement to their left; the 2d division being on the Tagus, and Marshal Marmont's head-quarters have been removed from Salamanca to Fontieros.

By a letter from Sir Howard Douglas, of the 24th instant, I learn that the troops under General Bonnet, after having made two plundering excursions towards the frontiers of Galicia, had again entered the Asturias, and was on the 17th in possession of Oviedo, Gijon, and Grado.

In the meantime the troops under General Mendizabel are in possession of the town of Burgos, the enemy still keeping the castle; and in all parts of the country the boldness and activity of the chiefs of Guerillas are increasing; and their operations against the enemy are becoming daily more important.

I forward this dispatch by Major Currie, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice and protection.

My Lord,

Truxillo, May 21, 1812.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that your instructions relative to the capture and destruction of the enemy's works at Almaraz have been most fully carried into effect by a detachment of troops under my orders, which marched from Almendralejo on the 12th instant.

The bridge was, as your Lordship knows, protected by strong works thrown up by the French on both sides of the river, and further covered on the southern side by the castle and redoubts of

Mirabete

Mirabete about a league off, commanding the pass of that name, through which runs the road to Madrid, being the only one passable for carriages of any description by which the bridge can be approached.

The works on the left bank of the river were a *tête-du-pont*, built of masonry, and strongly entrenched, and on the high ground above it, a large and well-constructed fort, called Napoleon, with an interior intrenchment, and loopholed tower in its centre. This fort contained nine pieces of cannon, with a garrison of between four and five hundred men. There being also on the opposite side of the river, on a height immediately above the bridge, a very complete fort recently constructed, which flanked and added much to its defence.

On the morning of the 16th, the troops reached Jaraicejo, and the same evening marched in three columns; the left column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Chowne (28th and 34th regiments, under Colonel Wilson, and the 6th Portuguese Cazadores), towards the castle of Mirabete; the right column, under Major-General Howard (50th, 71st, and 92d regiments), which I accompanied myself, to a pass in the mountains, through which a most difficult and circuitous foot-path leads by the village of Romangordo to the bridge; the centre column, under Major-General Long (6th and 18th Portuguese infantry, under Colonel Ashworth, and 13th light dragoons, with the artillery), advanced upon the high road to the pass of Mirabete.

The two flank columns were provided with ladders, and it was intended that either of them should proceed to escalade the forts against which they were directed, had circumstances proved favourable; the difficulties, however, which each had to encounter on its march were such, that it was impossible for them to reach their respective points before daybreak; I judged it best therefore, as there was

no longer a possibility of surprise, to defer the attack, until we should be better acquainted with the nature and position of the works, and the troops bivouacked on the Leina.

I determined on endeavouring to penetrate to the bridge by the mountain path leading through the village of Roman gordo, although, by that means, I should be deprived of the use of my artillery.

On the evening of the 18th I moved with Major-General Howard's brigade, and the 6th Portuguese regiment for the operation, provided with scaling ladders, &c. Although the distance marched did not exceed five or six miles, the difficulties of the road were such, that with the united exertions of officers and men, the column could not be formed for the attack before daylight. Confiding, however, in the valour of the troops, I ordered the immediate assault of Fort Napoleon. My confidence was fully justified by the event.

The 1st battalion of the 50th, and one wing of the 71st. regiment, regardless of the enemy's artillery and musquetry, escalated the work in three places, nearly at the same time. The enemy seemed at first determined, and his fire was destructive, but the ardour of our troops was irresistible, and the garrison was driven at the point of the bayonet, through the several intrenchments of the fort and Tete du Pont, across the bridge, which having been cut by those on the opposite side of the river, many leaped into the river and thus perished.

The impression made upon the enemy's troops was such, that panic soon communicated itself to those on the right bank of the river, and Fort Ragusa was instantly abandoned, the garrison flying in the greatest confusion towards Naval Moral.

I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of the 50th and 71st regiments, to whom the assault fell. The cool and steady manner in which they formed and advanced, and the intrepidity with which they mounted

mounted the ladders, and carried the place, was worthy of those distinguished corps, and the officers who led them.

Could the attack have been made before day, the 92d regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, and the remainder of the 71st regiment, under the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, were to have escaladed the tête-du-pont, and effected the destruction of the bridge, at the same time that the attack was made on Fort Napoleon. The impossibility of advancing deprived them of this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, but the share which they had in the operation and the zeal which they displayed, entitles them to my warmest commendation, and I cannot avoid to mention the steadiness and good discipline of the 6th Portuguese infantry, and two companies of the 60th regiment, under Colonel Ashworth, which formed the reserve to this attack.

Our operations in this quarter were much favoured by a diversion made by Lieutenant-General Chowne, with the troops under his orders, against the castle of Mirabete, which succeeded in inducing the enemy to believe that we should not attack the forts near the bridge, until we had formed the pass, and thus have made way for our artillery. The Lieutenant-General conducted this operation, as well as his former advance, entirely to my satisfaction. I regret much that the peculiar situation of Mirabete should have prevented my allowing the gallant corps under his orders to follow up an operation which they had commenced with much spirit, and were so anxious to complete.

I cannot too strongly express how much I am satisfied with the conduct of Major-General Howard through the whole of this operation, the most arduous part of which has fallen to his share ; and particularly of the manner in which he led his brigade

gade to the assault. He was ably assisted by his Staff, Brigade-Major Wemyss, of the 50th, and Lieutenant Battersby, of the 23d Light Dragoons.

To Major-General Long I am also indebted for his assistance, although his column was not immediately engaged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and Major Harrison, of the 50th, and Major Cother, of the 71st, commanded the three attacks, and led them in a most gallant and spirited manner.

I have received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, whom, with a brigade of twenty-four-pounders, a company of British and one of Portuguese artillery, your Lordship was pleased to put under my orders; circumstances did not permit his guns being brought into play; but his exertions, and those of his officers and men during the attack and destruction of the place, were unwearied. In the latter service Lieutenant Thiele, of the Royal German artillery, was blown up; and we have to regret in him a most gallant officer; he had particularly distinguished himself in the assault. Lieutenant Wright, of the Royal Engineers, has also rendered me very essential service; he is a most intelligent, gallant, and meritorious officer; and I must not omit also to mention Lieutenant Hillier, of the 29th regiment, whose knowledge of this part of the country proved of great assistance.

Your Lordship will observe, from the return of ordnance and stores which I have the honour to enclose, that Almaraz has been considered by the enemy in the light of a most important station; and I am happy to state that its destruction has been most complete. The towers of masonry which were in Forts Napoleon and Ragusa have been entirely levelled; the ramparts of both in great measure destroyed; and the whole apparatus of the bridge,

bridge, together with the work-shops, magazines, and every piece of timber which could be found, entirely destroyed.

A colour, belonging to the fourth battalion of the Corps Etranger, was taken by the 71st regiment, and I shall have the honour of forwarding it to your Lordship.

Our loss has not been severe, considering the circumstances under which the attack was made. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded. Captain Candler, of the 50th regiment, (the only officer killed in the assault) has, I am sorry to say, left a large family to deplore his loss. He was one of the first to mount the ladder, and fell upon the parapet, after giving a distinguished example to his men.

I have had frequent occasions to mention to your Lordship in terms of the highest praise the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General. During the whole period I have had a separate command in this country, that officer has been with me, and rendered most essential service to my corps; on the present expedition he has eminently distinguished himself, and I beg leave particularly to notice his conduct. Your Lordship is also aware of the merits of Lieutenant-Colonel Offency, my Assistant Quarter-Master-General, of whose valuable aid I have been deprived during the latter part of this expedition. Though labouring under severe illness, he accompanied me, to the serious detriment of his health, and until it was totally impracticable for him to proceed. Captain Thorn, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General, succeeded to his duties; and I am indebted to him for his assistance, and also to Major Hill and my personal staff.

The Marquis de Almeida, Member of the Junta of Estremadura, has done me the honour to accompany me, since I have been in the province: I

have received from him, as well as from the people, the most ready and effectual assistance which it was in their power to bestow.

Major Currie, my Aid-de Camp, will deliver to your Lordship this dispatch, and the colour taken from the enemy, and will be able to give you any further particulars. I beg to recommend him to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut. Gen.

I enclose a return of prisoners, in number two hundred and fifty-nine, including the Governor, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and fifteen officers. I also transmit a return of provisions in the forts near the bridge, taken from one signed by the chief of the French Commissariat on the 18th of May.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. under the immediate Orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, K. B. at the Storm and Capture of Fort Napoleon, and the Enemy's other Works, in the Neighbourhood of Almaraz, on the Morning of the 19th of May, 1812.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant wounded.

King's German Artillery—1 lieutenant killed.

1st Batt. 28th Reg.—2 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 50th Reg.—1 captain, 27 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 87 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 71st Reg.—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 92d Reg.—2 rank and file, wounded.

Total

Total British loss—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 117 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese Artillery—2 rank and file wounded.

6th Caçadores—1 ensign, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—1 ensign, 3 rank and file, wounded.

General Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 120 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

King's German Artillery—Lieutenant Thiele, blown up.

50th Reg.—Captain Candler.

Wounded.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Wright, slightly.

50th Foot—Captain Sandys, severely; Lieutenant Hemsworth, severely; Lieutenant Patterson, slightly; Lieutenant Richardson, severely; Ensign Goddard, severely; Ensigns Crofton and Godfrey, slightly.

71st Foot—Captain Grant, dangerously (since dead); Lieutenant Lockwood, severely; Lieutenant Ross and Ensign M'Kenzie, slightly.

6th Caçadores—Pierira Coutinho, severely,

Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at the Bridge of Almaraz, on the Morning of the 19th of May 1812, by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, K. B.

Fort Napoleon.

BRASS Ordnance mounted—4 twelve-pounders, 1 six-pounder, 1 four-pounder, 3 six-inch howitzers.

Tête du Pont.

BRASS Ordnance mounted—2 six-pounders, 1 ten-inch howitzer.

Fort Ragusa.

BRASS Ordnance mounted—3 twelve-pounders, 2 six-pounders, 1 six-inch howitzer.

Total—7 twelve-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 1 four-pounder, 1 ten-inch howitzer, 4 six-inch howitzers.—18.

A considerable proportion of powder in barrels and cartridges fixed to shot; but as the magazines were blown up immediately after the capture by order of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill, and every thing destroyed, the exact quantity was not ascertained.

120,000 Musket-ball cartridges.

300 Six-inch shells.

380 Rounds of case-shot of various calibre.

413 Muskets with bayonets.

20 large pontoon boats, composing the bridge, with timber, complete.

60 Carriages for removing the same, and also for the conveyance of heavy timber.

A large proportion of rope of various dimensions; also anchors, timber, tools, and every thing complete

plete on a large establishment, for keeping the bridge and carriages in a state of repair.

(Signed) A. DICKSON, Lieut. Col.
Commissary Reserve Artillery.

Return of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, Prisoners of War, taken at the storming of the Enemy's Works at the Bridge of Almaraz, on the Morning of the 19th May 1812.

Governor and Staff—1 major, 1 captain, 1 staff, 4 non-commissioned officers and privates.

3d Regiment of Artillery—4 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Engineers—1 captain, 1 private.

Pontoneers—6 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sappers—8 ditto.

6th Regiment French Infantry (Light)—1 captain, 1 staff, 48 non-commissioned officers and privates.

39th Regiment (of the Line)—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 64 non-commissioned officers and privates.

4th Regiment Foreigners—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 102 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Commissariat—4 staff, 5 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 3 lieutenants, 7 staff, 242 non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed) J. C. ROOKE,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

*State of Provisions in the Forts at the Bridge of Al-
marez, on the Morning of the 19th of May 1812,
taken from a Return signed by the French Com-
missary, dated the 18th of May 1812.*

Rations—bread 33, biscuit 29,961, rice 65,961,
vegetables 2554, salt 23,926, oil 4428, wine
1718, brandy 27,814, live cattle 16,848, salt
meat 18,086. (Signed) F. PORCHET.

A true extract,
(Signed) J. C. ROOKE,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 20th,
1812.

No. XXVII.

Admiralty-Office, June 20, 1812.

ADMIRAL LORD KEITH has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from the Hon. Captain Bouverie, of His Majesty's ship *Medusa*, to Captain Sir George Ralph Collier, of the *Surveillante*, giving an account of the destruction of the French national store-ship *La Dorade*, of fourteen guns and eighty-six men, on the 5th instant, in the harbour of Arcasson, by the boats of the *Medusa*, under the directions of Lieutenant Josiah Thompson. Notwithstanding the enemy were prepared for the attack and the boats were hailed before they were within musket-shot, the ship was carried, after a desperate struggle, in which the whole of the crew, excepting twenty-three taken, were either killed or compelled to jump overboard; the commander of the vessel (a Lieutenant de Vaisseau) was amongst the latter, severely wounded. The *Medusa* had none killed, and only five wounded.

At daylight the ship was got under weigh, but after proceeding about a league down the harbour, she grounded; and the tide then running out with great

great violence, she was set fire to, after the wounded had been taken out, and some time after blew up.

The Dorade had been watching an opportunity to escape from Arcasson since the month of April 1811.

Captain Bouverie highly commends the conduct of Lieutenant Thompson and the other officers and men employed on this occasion.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 23d,
1812.

No. XXVIII.

Admiralty-Office, June 23, 1812.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Richard Bowden, Mate
of the Hind Revenue Cutter, addressed to Admiral
Sir Robert Calder, Bart. and transmitted to John
Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*Hind Revenue Cutter, Cawsand-Bay,
June 19, 1812.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, while cruising in His Majesty's revenue cutter the Hind, about seven P. M. yesterday, the Dodman bearing W. N. W. distance about six or seven miles, and blowing hard, with a high sea running, the weather hazy, I found myself in the near presence of a French lugger privateer, then having in company an English brig which she had captured. This cutter became engaged with the lugger: the latter showing every disposition to board the former, I gave him three broadsides, fell on board him,

him, and his masts were carried away, boarded, and took possession of him ; but soon after the vessels were separated, the lugger was found to be in a sinking state, and it was with great difficulty the officers and men of this cutter were withdrawn from her, as were, at the same time, her commander, his first officer, and seven of his crew, who are now on board the Hind. The lugger at this time appeared to have settled in the water very much, and being by that time dark night, we soon lost sight of her, and there is every reason to suppose she sunk.

From the report of her commander, Jean Le Duc, this lugger proves to be the Incomparable, belonging to St. Maloes, one hundred and twenty tons burthen, armed with fourteen twelve pounder carronades, having a crew of fifty-three men ; out from Roscoe four days, had made no capture previous to the brig then in her company ; during the action seven of her crew were killed, and nine men wounded. The crew, except the nine persons now in the Hind, and those seen in the brig's boat, remained in the lugger.

I am happy to inform you, that none of the crew of the Hind have received any hurt whatever, and that their conduct on this occasion was most exemplary and brave, against so superior a force, and in such extreme bad weather.

On the Hind appearing, the lugger withdrew her men from the brig, and none of her crew having been removed at the same time, the brig's both topmasts were carried away. I did not wait to board the brig, but pursued the lugger, and in passing I ordered the master of the brig to bear away for the nearest port ; but I have not since seen that vessel, and have every reason to think the Frenchmen perished in her boat, as we saw them rowing towards the lugger, and they have not been since heard of.

The

The Hind has received no other damage than in her rigging and sails.

I am, &c.

RICH. BAWDEN, Mate, in Command of
Hind Cutter.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 4th,
1812.

No. XXIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 1, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Major-General Ross, commanding at Carthageria, dated May 22, 1812.

MY LORD, *Carthageria, May 22, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of my dispatch of this date, addressed to Major-General Cooke, giving an account of the capture of the city of Almeria by a small Spanish force, which I lately informed your Lordship had been embarked at this port, in British transports, under the orders of Captain Adam, of His Majesty's ship *Invincible*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW ROSS, Major-General.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Ross to Major-General Cooke, dated Carthagera, May 22, 1812.

MY letter No. 17, of the 16th instant, would advise you of the progress of a combined expedition to the westward of this, according to the information which I had received up to that date. The result has now justified the sanguine hopes that every one entertained of the success of operations, carried on under the direction of an officer of the zeal and ability possessed by Captain Adam, of His Majesty's ship *Invincible*. Nothing could be better-timed than the movements of General Freire, who, in consequence of the information I sent to General O'Donnell, made an attack upon the enemy and drove him from Baza on the 13th, the same day on which the force under the command of Captain Adam appeared off Almeria; that officer having judiciously taken time to send on shore, at some distance from the place, to ascertain the strength, position, and movements of the enemy, learned that they were in the place to the number of four or five hundred, including cavalry, and had not as yet made any detachments to assist in opposing General Freire, but early on the 14th instant it appears that the French General had sent three couriers to Almeria (no doubt ignorant of this expedition) to order the garrison to join him immediately, which it proceeded to do accordingly, and as it marched out Captain Adam landed the three hundred Spanish troops he had with him, under the command of Colonel Alveor, and took possession of the place.

The consequence of this has been that Captain Adam has been enabled to take or destroy a privateer and her two prizes; to blow up the castle of San Elmo, which is situated upon an almost inaccessible rock, and all the sea defences and batteries

teries which protected the anchorage of this place, and formed a secure resort for the numerous privateers which have been long an annoyance to the British and Spanish trade on this coast.

Captain Adam has also embarked all the serviceable guns, carriages, and ordnance stores he found in the place, totally destroying the remainder, and was busily employed on these services, and in forwarding the embarkation of a quantity of sulphur and lead from the King's mines, at six leagues from that place, under the direction of a Spanish Intendente, who had joined him with one hundred cavalry from Nijar, when he wrote to me on the 18th instant, in answer to the express I sent to him by a gun-boat, to acquaint him of General Freire's retreat before a superior force of the enemy at Baza. General O'Donnell was with me here two days, when he received dispatches from General Freire and Colonel Alveor, informing him, that the inhabitants of Almeria had received the Spanish troops with the most enthusiastic demonstration of patriotism on their entering that place on the 14th instant, and as by the destruction of the fortifications, that port can no longer be useful to the enemy, either as a safe rendezvous for privateers, and their prizes, or as a point d'appui to the right flank of their advanced position from whence they have hitherto annoyed General O'Donnell's army, it is to be hoped that these loyal inhabitants will be relieved from any future visits of their tyrannical oppressors, when the Spanish troops are withdrawn.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 1, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Lieutenant-General Campbell, commanding at Gibraltar, dated June 8, 1812.

MY LORD, *Gibraltar, June 8, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that a severe action took place on the 1st instant, between General Ballesteros's force and a division of the enemy, under the command of General Coursoux, in the vicinity of Bornos.

The General has not sent me a detailed account, but his letter is herewith enclosed. This affair has been attended with considerable loss on both sides, that of the Spaniards not less than one thousand in killed, wounded, and missing, including about eighty officers. General Ballesteros retired to his original ground in the vicinity of the field of battle, in which operation the enemy did not venture to interrupt him; his wounded have arrived at Algeziras; the enemy withdrew to his entrenchments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Gen.

*Head-Quarters, Camp before Hija Ruiz,
June 2, 1812.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I HASTEN to communicate to your Excellency the intelligence of the severe action which I fought yesterday, with the greater part of the troops under my command, in the plains of Bornos. This action is perhaps the most serious that has been fought
1812. S since

since the beginning of our revolution ; and an unexpected occurrence has alone deprived me of the glory of a complete victory. I am surrounded by wounded, none of whom, however, received their wounds with the bayonet or sword, although all arms were used. The loss of the French I believe to have been not less considerable, for they did not venture to throw a single party across the Guadalete to molest my retreat. I remain in my positions, determined to perish with my troops rather than abandon one wounded man : I am at a great loss how to provide for means of transporting them, as there are none in this part of the country.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

FRANCISCO VALLESTEROS.

*To the Most Excellent Senor the
Governor of Gibraltar.*

Admiralty-Office, July 4, 1812.

ADAMIRAL LORD KEITH has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, dated on board His Majesty's ship *Venerable*, off Lequitio, the 21st of last month, giving an account of an attack made upon the French troops in possession of that place by the Spanish Guerillas, aided by Sir Home, and the officers and men of His Majesty's ships under his orders.

The enemy had possession of a hill fort commanding the town, calculated to resist any body of infantry ; and also two hundred men posted in a fortified convent within the town, the walls of which were impervious to any thing less than an eighteen pounder.

The convent might have been destroyed by the ships ; but as the town would have materially suffered, and as the guns of the *Venerable* made no visible

visible impression on the fort, it was determined to erect a battery on a hill opposite to the latter, which the enemy considered as quite inaccessible to cannon, and in that confidence rested his security.

A gun was accordingly landed in the forenoon of the 20th (chiefly by the exertions of Lieutenant Groves, of the *Venerable*), notwithstanding the sea was breaking with such violence against the rocks at the foot of the hill, that it was doubtful whether a boat could get near enough for that purpose. It was then hove up a short distance by a moveable capstan; but this was found so tedious, that men and bullocks were sent for to draw it; and it was at length dragged to the summit of the hill by thirty-six pair of bullocks, four hundred Guerillas, and one hundred seamen, headed by the Honourable Captain Bouverie. It was immediately mounted, and fired its first shot at four in the afternoon.

The gun was so admirably served, that at sunset a practicable breach was made in the wall of the fort, and the Guerillas volunteered to storm it. The first party was repulsed, but the second gained possession without any considerable loss: several of the enemy escaped on the opposite side, and got into the convent.

In the course of the evening the sea abated a little, and a landing upon the island of St. Nicholas was effected, though with some difficulty, by Lieutenant O'Reilly, of the *Surveillante*; marines were also landed from that ship, the *Medusa*, and *Rhin*, with a carronade from each ship; and Captain Malcolm took the command of the island during the night, whilst Captain Sir George Collier was in the *Venerable's* battery on the hill.

At dawn of the 21st, a twenty-four pounder was brought to the east side of the town, within two hundred yards of the convent, and another was in

the act of being landed upon St. Nicholas to bombard it, when the French Commandant Gillort, Chef de Battalion, beat a parley, and surrendered with the remainder of his party, consisting of two hundred and ninety men of the 119th regiment.

The enemy's loss had not been ascertained, but it was supposed to be considerable, as the Guerillas, who were better posted and fired with more celerity, had fifty-six men killed or wounded. Not a man was hurt in His Majesty's squadron either by the surf or the enemy.

There were two eighteen-pounders mounted on the fort, and three small guns in the barracks; the latter, with the muskets, were given to the Guerillas, who were also supplied with every description of military stores of which they stood in need. The guns in the fort were rendered useless, the fort destroyed, and the convent blown up.

Sir Home Popham commends in high terms the conduct of all the officers and men employed on this occasion; and expresses his sense of the assistance rendered by Sir Howard Douglas and General Carol, who had embarked in the Venerable, and volunteered their services wherever they could be employed.

Admiralty-Office, July 4, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters, addressed to him by Captains Campbell and Thomas, of His Majesty's ships *Leviathan* and *Undaunted*; the former giving an account of an attack made on the 29th of April last by the boats of the *Leviathan*, under the directions of Lieutenant Dobbs, on a French privateer and several merchant vessels at Agay; four of the latter were brought out, and the privateer, a brig of fourteen guns and eighty men,

men, was taken possession of; but having been hauled on shore she could not be got off, and being set on fire it was afterwards extinguished by the enemy: the vessel was carried without any loss on our part, but during the endeavours made to bring her off, two men were killed and four wounded by the enemy's fire from the shore.

The latter reporting an attack made on the same day on a French convoy near the mouth of the Rhone, by the boats of the Undaunted, Volontaire, and Blossom, under the directions of Lieutenant Eagar, of the first ship; of twenty-six vessels composing the convoy, seven were brought out, twelve burnt, and two left stranded on the beach: a national schooner of four eighteen-pounders and seventy-four men was amongst the vessels burnt. This service was performed without any loss, the boats being ably protected by Captain Stewart in the Blossom sloop.

Admiralty-Office, July 4, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Usher, of His Majesty's Ship Hyacinth, addressed to Commodore Penrose, at Gibraltar, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Hyacinth, off
Almunecar, May 27, 1812.*

SIR,

I HAD the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 20th instant, that the Termagant had destroyed the castle at Nersa, and that the Guerillas came down from the mountains and entered the town; I have now to acquaint you that I went on shore with Captain Hamilton, and waited upon the Guerilla leader, who informed me that the French had retreated to Almunecar, seven miles to the eastward, and that they had three hundred men there:

there ; and considering himself strong enough to attack them, he proposed marching upon it without loss of time. As I was desirous to render the Guerillas every assistance in my power, I promised him to anchor the ships in a position to place the enemy between our fire, which gave him great satisfaction, and his men great confidence. I accordingly bore up at four o'clock the following evening (20th instant) with His Majesty's ships as per margin*, and anchored at point-blank range before the castle, which we silenced in less than an hour. As the Guerillas were to have arrived at seven o'clock, and there was no appearance of them at eight, Captain Hamilton volunteered to return to Nersa in his gig, to learn if any thing had occurred to prevent their moving forward ; and at four in the morning he returned, and informed me that a reinforcement which they expected had not arrived, and that they waited for them before they could advance. At seven o'clock the enemy again opened his fire, having during the night mounted a howitzer in a breach made in the covered way to the castle ; but by ten o'clock he was again silenced, and driven with great loss into the town, where they fortified themselves in the church and houses. Desirous of sparing the unfortunate inhabitants whom the French had thus cruelly exposed, I ceased firing ; and having destroyed a privateer which lay at anchor under the castle, I at two o'clock weighed and ran down to Nersa, for the purpose of concerting plans with the Guerillas. On my arrival I had the satisfaction to meet a division of Ballesteros's Guerillas, commanded by Colonel Febrien, an officer of the truest patriotism, who, partaking of all the zeal of his General, immediately put himself and troops at my disposal. The roads through the mountains being very tedious, and as no time was to be lost, I re-

* Termagant, Basilisk.

solved to take the infantry, consisting of about two hundred, on board; and I ordered the cavalry to move forward through the mountains immediately, and take a position in the rear of the enemy, whilst the infantry, with all the small-arm men and marines, were to land on his flanks. I am sorry that the delay of a calm gave the enemy time to learn our combined movement, as he instantly fled with great precipitation, and joining a corps of two hundred at Motril, within four miles of Almuñecar, he retreated upon Grenada.

As soon as I arrived at my anchorage, I sent Lieutenant Spilsbury and a Guerilla officer to hoist the respective flags on the castle; and immediately began to demolish the works, which are exceedingly strong, as it is built on a peninsula of high rock, scarped all round the sea face, and a wall thirty feet high. At the land side the rock is excavated nearly thirty feet deep and sixty wide, with a narrow drawbridge, which is the only entrance into the castle. I intend to fill up as much of the ditch as possible by springing mines under each bastion. I found in the castle two brass twenty-four-pounders, six iron eighteen-pounders, a six-pounder and howitzer, which were spiked by the enemy. He has left a number of deserters, principally Germans and Flemings, who inform me that they were the whole of the foreigners in this battalion of the 32^d regiment; they likewise inform me that they have long looked for an opportunity to desert, as they were dragged from their families, and forced into the French service: one of them has been eight years from his country. The enemy's loss was very severe, but cannot be ascertained, as the wounded were carried off in waggons.

I feel greatly indebted to Captain Hamilton for the able assistance he rendered me, and the judicious position he anchored his ship in; likewise to Lieutenant French, of the *Basilisk*, who opened and

supported a warm and well-directed fire upon the enemy, while the ships were heaving in their springs to bring their broadsides to bear.

I am happy to inform you that we have had no loss, except the Termagant one man wounded, and the Basilisk one slightly. The privateer was one of Barbastro's small vessels, armed with two guns, and thirty or forty men. I cannot conclude without informing you that the officers and men wounded so recently at Malaga came to their quarters. Lieutenant Spilsbury, whose wound is still open, and Mr. Bell the boatswain, who lost his arm, did not spare themselves.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. USHER.

To Commodore Penrose, Gibraltar.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 7th,
1812.

No. XXX.

Admiralty-Office, July 7, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Simmonds, commanding His Majesty's Gun-Vessel Attack, addressed to Rear-Admiral Foley, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Gun-Brig Attack, Dover-Roads, July 5, 1812.

SIR,

IT is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in executing your orders, to cruize in His Majesty's brig under my command, for the protection of trade and the annoyance of the enemy, at six P.M. yesterday evening, Calais Cliff bearing S. by E. four miles, I observed a transport galliot, a sloop, and a privateer, coming out of Calais Harbour, and endeavouring to run along shore: perceiving this to be their intention, and knowing that the shewing a disposition to make an immediate attack would cause them all to put back, or run their vessels on shore, I made sail to windward, in the hope of decoying them so far from their own shore as to be able to cut them off. Judging this to be the proper opportunity for such
an

an attempt, I immediately made all sail in shore, and at half past eight, manned and sent the gig away, with six men, under the direction of Mr. Couney, the Second Master, still keeping His Majesty's brig towards the enemy. At twelve, there being light airs, and within half gun-shot of the enemy's shore, the Second Master discovered the galliot in tow of the privateer.

Mr. Couney, undaunted by such an unequal force, and under the galling fire of their musketry, immediately boarded the transport, while on the other side she was boarded by the privateer's men; but on the Second Master's having killed one of their men in boarding, they thought it prudent to desist and sheer off, leaving the boat's crew in possession of their prize. She proves to be the transport galliot No. 637, of two hundred and fifty-six tons burthen, manned with sixteen men, and armed with muskets; the privateer was armed with a six-pounder, swivels, cohorns, and musketry, and a complement of thirty men, commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau Gröthe.

It is with great pleasure I have to state, that it has pleased God to spare the lives of the little crew of His Majesty's brig engaged in this contest, who have escaped, to a man, unhurt.

The gallantry displayed by Mr. Couney and the men employed with him, merits any approbation that can be bestowed on them, for, independent of the fire of the enemy's musketry, the vessel was exposed to the batteries, which kept up a fire of round and grape upon them. From His Majesty's brig being becalmed from the time the boat shoved off, I was unable to close with them; my anxiety was great for the fate of the people, but from my knowledge of Mr. Couney's conduct, since he has been with me, I had great confidence in him.

I cannot conclude without mentioning the steady conduct of my officers and men throughout the whole

whole of the affair ; and had we been so fortunate as to have had a breeze, we, no doubt, should have captured the whole.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. W. SIMMONDS, Lieut. and Commander,

Rear-Admiral Foley, Commander in Chief,

&c. &c. &c. Downs.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 11th,
1812.

No. XXXI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 9, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Salamanca, 18th June 1812.

THE army crossed the Agueda on the 13th instant, and marched forward in three columns, the troops under Don Carlos d'Espana forming a fourth ; and the whole arrived upon the Valmusa, a rivulet about six miles from hence, on the 16th. The enemy shewed some cavalry, and a small body of infantry, in front of the town on that day, and manifested a design to hold the heights on the south side of the Tormes, but their cavalry were immediately driven in by our's ; and the enemy evacuated Salamanca on the night of the 16th, leaving a garrison of about eight hundred men

men in the fortifications which they had erected on the ruins of the colleges and convents which they have demolished.

By the fire from these they protect the passage of the Tormes, by the bridge; and our troops crossed that river yesterday morning by two fords which are in this neighbourhood.

The forts were immediately invested by the 6th division, under the command of Major-General Clinton, and having been accurately reconnoitred, it was found necessary to break ground before them; this was done last night, and I hope that we shall commence our fire to-morrow morning from eight pieces of cannon, at the distance of three hundred yards from the principal of the enemy's works, the possession of which will, I hope, give us the possession of the others. Major-General Clinton conducted these operations.

It is impossible to describe the joy of the people of the town upon our entrance. They have now been suffering for more than three years, during which time the French, among other acts of oppression, have destroyed thirteen of twenty-five convents, and twenty-two of twenty-five colleges which existed in this celebrated seat of learning.

The enemy retired by the road to Toro, and their rear-guard was about fifteen miles from hence last night; they retired again this morning by the same road, and I understand that they intend to collect their army on the Douro, between Toro and Zamora.

I enclose a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill and its enclosures, being two from Major-General Slade, giving an account of an affair which he had with the enemy on the 11th instant, in which, owing to the eagerness and impetuosity of the troops, considerable loss was sustained.

I have

I have reports from the South, stating that General Ballasteros had had an action with the enemy near Bornos on the 1st instant, of which I have not received the details or any regular confirmation, notwithstanding there is no doubt of the fact.—The result has been stated differently by the two parties, and it is reported by the enemy that Ballasteros is badly wounded; but they have reinforced their troops in that direction since the action, from which circumstance it is to be inferred that the success, if on their side at all, was not very decisive.

MY LORD,

Zafra, June 13, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, copies of reports which I have received from Major-General Slade, relative to an affair between two regiments of the brigade of cavalry under his command, and the brigade of French cavalry under General L'Allemand, in the neighbourhood of Valencia de los Torres, on the 11th instant, in which I am sorry to observe we have suffered severely, and have not gained the advantage which might have been expected.

Major-General Slade had advanced and was to have proceeded the following day in the direction of La Granja, to cover a reconnaissance to be made by the Count de Penne Villemur on that day, from Llerena towards Assuaga.

The 17th and 29th dragoons under General L'Allemand, which had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Assuaga, had however moved at the same time towards Valencia de los Torres, and Major-General Slade was induced to bring him to action. Whilst I forward these reports to your Lordship, I shall feel it my duty to cause further inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this affair,

affair, and shall have the honour of communicating them to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. HILL.

Earl of Wellington, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

*Llera, June 11, 1812, Half-past
Four P. M.*

SIR,

I BEG to have the honour of stating to you, that the enemy, whom I reported this morning to have been in Valencia, advanced upon this place about nine o'clock, with the 17th and 29th regiments of dragoons, under General L'Allemand. I immediately advanced with the 3d dragoon guards and Royals, attacked and pursued him nearly three leagues, to within a short distance of Maguilla, where I had an opportunity of charging him again, broke his first line, and killed a great many, among the number a Captain of the 29th dragoons, and we took an Aide-de-Camp of General L'Allemand prisoner.

I am sorry to say our loss has been severe, as the enemy brought a support, and my troops being too eager in pursuit, we were obliged to relinquish a great number of prisoners which we had taken, and to fall back upon this place.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry displayed by the officers and men on the occasion, in which Colonel Sir Granby Calcraft and Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, commanding the two regiments, particularly distinguished themselves, as well as all the officers present.

I beg particularly to report the conduct of Brigade-Major Radcliffe, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his assistance on this occasion.

I have not yet been able to collect the returns, but I am concerned to say Lieutenants Windsor of
the

the Royals, and Homewood of the 3d dragoon guards, have fallen into the enemy's hands, the former having his horse shot, and the latter being wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SLADE, Major-Gen.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Camp, near Llera, 12th June 1812.*

IN forwarding the inclosed return of the casualties which occurred yesterday, I feel it my duty to state, in addition to what I had the honour of communicating to you before, that our misfortunes arose from too great eagerness and zeal in the pursuit, after having broke the enemy's first line, each regiment vying with each other who should most distinguish itself, which gave him an opportunity of bringing up fresh troops, and of charging us at a time when we were in confusion.

I beg leave again to repeat, that the exertions of the officers to restore order was conspicuous ; but the two regiments having got mixed in the charge, it took some time before this object could be accomplished, during which we lost most of the prisoners we had taken, and suffered, I am grieved to say, severely. It is a satisfaction to me to be able to add, that the enemy lost in killed and wounded full as much as ourselves, and considered himself completely routed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SLADE, Major-Gen.

To Sir Rowland Hill, K.B. &c. &c. &c.

Return

Return of Casualties which occurred in Major-General Slade's Brigade of Cavalry, in an Affair with the Enemy near Maguilla, on the 11th June 1812.

3d Dragoon Guards—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 serjeants, 67 rank and file, missing; 1 officer's horse missing; 7 troop horses wounded; 82 missing.

1st Dragoons—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 19 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 4 serjeants, 39 rank and file, missing; 1 officer's horse wounded; 6 troop horses killed; 7 wounded; 45 missing.

Total—2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed; 26 rank and file, wounded; 2 officers, 10 serjeants, 106 rank and file, missing; 1 officer's horse wounded; 1 missing; 6 troop horses killed; 14 wounded; 127 missing.

Names of officers.

3d Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Homewood, missing.

1st Dragoons—Lieutenant Windsor, missing.

(Signed) JOHN SLADE, Major-Gen.

Taken from the Enemy.

1 officer, 2 men, 8 horses.

The officer is a Captain, and Aide-de-Camp to General L'Allemand

Foreign-Office, Downing-Street, July 12, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Charles Stuart, Esq. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, dated June 23, 1812.

LETTERS from General Hill's head-quarters, dated at Zafra the 17th, state that General Drouet, having been reinforced by three battalions, has moved forward to Llerena with seven thousand men ; and that a column of thirteen thousand men, under the command of Marshal Soult, which is advancing from Seville towards Estremadura, was expected to arrive at St. Olalla on the evening of the same day.

General Hill accordingly marched back by the road of Santa Martha to Albuera, in which latter position he was joined by the 5th, 17th, and 22d regiments of the line, and the 11th Portuguese Caçadores from Badajoz, and by the Spanish troops under the Conde de Penne Villemur.

Lieutenant Strobitz, Aid-de-Camp to Sir William Erskine, took twenty-five French dragoons and an officer, in a skirmish near Llerena on the 13th.

Admiralty-Office, July 11, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Impregnable, off West Capel, the 5th instant.

SIR,

I HAVE great pleasure in transmitting for their Lordships information, a letter from Captain Lennox, of His Majesty's sloop Raven, giving an account of his having attacked fourteen of the enemy's brigs, and driven three of them on shore.

I have no doubt of their Lordships being pleased with Captain Lennox's quickness in deciding on, and his skill and spirit in executing this attack; the merit of which is greatly enhanced, and the gratification attending the success of it heightened, by its being obtained in the enemy's port; under the guns of his forts, and in the face of his fleet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. YOUNG.

His Majesty's Ship Raven, off the Scheldt,
SIR, July 4, 1812.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that when hauling over the Droograan yesterday afternoon, I perceived several of the enemy's flotilla that had been exercising considerably to leeward in the Weiling, and was induced to stand on to ascertain if there was a possibility of cutting any of the detachment off, which consisted of fourteen brigs; on proceeding into the Weiling, about a quarter past six P. M. found we could fetch some of them, but from the hazyness of the weather was unable to make it known to you by signal, and as standing back to do so would lose the opportunity of disturbing their manœuvres, we plied up with them as far as Wulpen,

T 2

firing

firing occasionally in passing. The wind blowing strong on shore, our superior sailing and working enabled us to overtake seven, four of which were obliged to anchor close to the surf under their batteries; the other three were driven on shore, and at half-past seven were still lying on the beach with the sea beating over them. I trust you will deem all has been performed on this occasion that was practicable, in face of an enemy's fleet, in an intricate passage, and on a lee shore: only one shot struck us near the stern port. From Lieutenant Berriff I had every assistance to be expected from an old officer, and the officers and ship's company behaved with that steadiness, which I trust would prove successful in a more serious contest. On reconnoitring this morning, the three brigs were on the beach, and probably bilged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. G. LENNOCK, Commander.

Commodore Owen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 14th,
1812.

No. XXXII.

Admiralty-Office, July 14, 1812.

ADAMIRAL LORD KEITH has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Home Popham, of His Majesty's ship the Venerable, dated near the bar of Bilboa the 25th of last month, giving an account of his proceedings subsequent to the surrender of the French troops at Lequilio, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th instant.

In the afternoon of the 20th the enemy had collected about eleven hundred men in the neighbourhood of the above place, but on hearing from the peasantry that two thousand men had been landed from the English squadron, they retired; and intercepted letters were transmitted to Sir Home Popham by which the Commandant of Gernico was instructed to prepare rations for a French General and two thousand six hundred of the Imperial Guards.

On the 23d, in the afternoon, the squadron being on its way to co-operate in an attack intended to be made by a Spanish General upon Bilboa, and the wind being unfavourable for getting round Machichaco, a part of the squadron fetched the

anchorage of Bermeo, and parties were prepared to land by six in the evening. The enemy were found to have retired, leaving a small magazine of provisions in a fortified convent, which was taken possession of, and distributed to the poor, and the ships in want of water were completed. The battery on the hill of Bermeo, consisting of five eighteen-pounders, was destroyed, and the guns rendered useless, and all the fortified places of which the enemy had had possession, were blown up.

On the 24th the Venerable arrived off Plencia, where parties from the Rhin and Medusa were destroying the works; and some of His Majesty's vessels were immediately dispatched to commence the operations of dismantling the batteries, and destroying the guns on each side of the inlet below the bar of the Bilboa river.

In the afternoon of the same day, Sir Home Popham landed at Algorta with the Captains of the squadron, General Carrol and Sir Howard Douglas, and a detachment of the royal marine force, under his orders; but, as the country was particularly close, and calculated for a surprize, they re-embarked before night. The castle of Galva was destroyed by Captain Bloye; it consisted of eight eighteen and twenty-four-pounders: the guard-house and gun-carriages were burnt, and the trunnions knocked off the guns. The batteries of Algorta and Begona were destroyed by Lieutenants Groves and O'Reilly, the former mounting five eighteen-pounders, and the latter four. On the opposite side of the inlet the batteries of El Campillo las Quersas and Xebiles, mounting eleven guns, eighteen and twenty-four-pounders, were destroyed by Lieutenants Coleman and Arbuthnot.

On the 25th, at dawn, parties of the enemy were seen advancing, and, at five, entered the destroyed

stroyed batteries of Algorta, but soon retired from thence on the squadron's making a disposition to stand up the inlet. They afterwards formed on the plain, and were found to consist of two thousand men at Algorta, while four hundred were sent to Puerta Galetta. Three of His Majesty's sloops closed with the fort at the latter place, silenced it, and drove the enemy from it. Sir Home expresses his belief that the enemy's corps was the one for which rations had been ordered at Guernico, and which was therefore completely diverted from its original destination.

Sir Home Popham concludes by commending the zeal and exertions of the officers under his orders on these several occasions, in all which the squadron has not had a single man hurt.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 18th,
1812.

No. XXXIII.

Admiralty-Office, July 18, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Victory, Wingo Sound, July 8, 1812.

SIR,

I HAVE the highest satisfaction in transmitting to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed letter which I have this day received from Captain Stewart, of His Majesty's ship Dictator, detailing the particulars of a most gallant exploit performed by him and the two sloops and the gun-brig named in the margin*, upon the Danish frigate Nayaden, three large sloops of war, and numerous gun-boats, within the rocks of Mardoe, on the coast of Norway, supported by batteries on the shore; in which the enemy's frigate has been totally destroyed, and the sloops of war completely disabled, besides several of the gun-boats sunk.

* Podargus, Calypso, and Flamer gun-brig.

It

It is impossible for me to express in an adequate manner the undaunted spirit displayed by Captain Stewart, and all the officers and men under his orders, in this arduous enterprise, which I am assured will be duly appreciated by their Lordships.

Captain Stewart speaks in the strongest terms of the gallantry and zeal of Captain Robilliard, of the *Podargus*, and Captain Weir, of the *Calypso*, and Lieutenant Thomas England, commanding the *Flamer* gun-brig; also of Lieutenant William Buchanan, First of the *Dictator*.

Herewith is also transmitted, the list of the enemy's force, with the returns of the killed and wounded on board His Majesty's ships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES SAUMAREZ.

*His Majesty's Ship Dictator, in the
Sicre, July 7, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that yesterday evening, being off Mardoe with the brigs named in the margin*, the mast-heads of the enemy's squadron were seen over the rocks; and Captain Robilliard, of the *Podargus*, in the most handsome manner volunteered to lead the squadron in to attack them, he having a man on board acquainted with the place; and as neither the masters or the pilots of either of the ships conceived themselves equal to the charge, I did not hesitate to accept his kind offer, well knowing that the British flag would meet with nothing but honour in such hands.

In the entrance of the passage the *Podargus* unfortunately took the ground; by which circumstance I was deprived of the valuable and gallant services of her Commander during the remainder of

* *Podargus*, *Calypso*, and *Flamer* gun-brig.

the day, and was, in consequence, obliged to leave the Flamer to her assistance; but in Captain Weir, of the Calypso, I found every thing that could be wished for, which, in a great measure, made up for the loss which I had sustained in the Podargus and Flamer. By this time, half-past seven P. M., we had arrived within one mile of the enemy, who were running inside the rocks under a press of sail; the Calypso, which had also grounded for a short time, was now leading us through the passage, and both she and ourselves engaged with the squadron and numerous gun-boats. However at half-past nine, I had the satisfaction, after sailing twelve miles through a passage, in some places scarcely wide enough to admit of our studding sail booms being out, of running the Dictator's bow upon the land with her broadside towards the enemy (within hail) as per margin*, who were anchored with springs on their cables, close together, and supported by gun-boats, in the small creek of Lyngoe, the Calypso most nobly following us up.

In half an hour the frigate was literally battered to atoms, and the flames bursting forth from her hatchways; the brigs had also struck, and most of the gun-boats were completely beaten, and some sunk. The action had scarcely ceased, and the ship afloat, than we found ourselves again attacked by the gun-boats which had retreated on seeing the fate of their squadron, and were again collecting from all quarters; but Captain Weir, of the Calypso, having taken a most advantageous position, engaged them with the greatest gallantry and effect; indeed I am at a loss how to express my approbation of the prompt exertion of this gallant and meritorious officer.

The Podargus and Flamer in the meantime were warmly engaged with numerous batteries and gun-

* Nayaden, Laaland, Samsot, and Kiel.

boats,

boats, both brigs being aground ; but by the uncommon exertion and extreme gallantry of Captain Robilliard, and the officers and crews of the brigs, they at last got afloat very much cut up : on this occasion Lieutenant England particularly distinguished himself.

At three A. M. having got the Dictator, Calypso, and prize brigs in the fair way, we attempted to get out through the passages, when we were assailed by a division of gun-boats from behind the rocks, so situated that not a gun could be brought to bear on them from either vessel ; in this situation both prize brigs grounded, and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of Lieutenant James Wilkie of this ship, in the Laaland, who had extinguished a fire on board her which was burning with great fury, and Lieutenant Hooper, of the Calypso, in the Kiel, we had to abandon them complete wrecks, humanity forbidding our setting them on fire, owing to the number of wounded men they had on board.

I cannot conclude this letter without mentioning in terms of praise Mr. William Buchanan, the First Lieutenant of this ship, a most gallant and excellent officer.

From the nature of the attack, I have been obliged to lengthen my report, probably more than the service performed justifies, but in that case, I trust you will only attribute it to my anxiety to endeavour to do justice to a set of officers and men who, I am sure, have done their duty to admiration. The conduct of every individual on board His Majesty's ship I have the honour to command, has been highly meritorious, and I cannot omit to add the names of Lieutenants Duell, Dutton, and Edwards, Captain Triscott, Lieutenant James Baker, and Lieutenant F. McNamara, of the royal marines, Mr. R. West, the Master, and Mr. John Luckomlee, the Purser. The skilful attention of Mr. Hay, the Surgeon, to our own men as well as our enemies, has

has been beyond all praise, and he speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Sanderson, his Assistant. Captains Robilliard and Weir, mention the conduct of all their officers and men to have been such as characterize Britons on such occasions, and I am sure I can with great justice add my tribute of applause.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of the killed, &c.; although I cannot help deploring the loss of so many brave men, it is much less than could be reasonably expected. The Danes acknowledge to have lost about three hundred killed and wounded; I rather suspect five.

Our ships have suffered extremely in their hulls, masts, and rigging.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. STEWART, Captain;

To Sir Jos. Saumarez, Bart. and K. B.

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief, &c.

Statement of the Enemy's Force:

Nayaden, of 38 guns, mounting 50, long twenty-four-pounders on the main-deck, and 320 men.

Laaland, of 20 guns, long eighteen-pounders, and 125 men.

Samsøe, of 18 guns, long eighteen-pounders, and 125 men.

Kiel, of 18 guns, long eighteen-pounders, and 125 men.

Twenty-five gun-boats, carrying each 2 long eighteen or twenty-four-pounders, and from 50 to 60 men.

Return

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing on board
His Majesty's Ships Dictator, Podargus, Calypso,
and Flamer.*

Dictator—5 killed ; 16 severely, 8 slightly wounded.

Podargus—4 severely, 5 slightly wounded.

Calypso—3 killed ; 1 severely wounded ; 2 missing.

Flamer—1 killed ; 1 severely wounded.

Total—9 killed ; 26 severely, 13 slightly wounded ;
2 missing. J. P. STEWART, Captain.

*List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's
Ship Dictator, 7th July 1812.*

Killed.

Thomas Barnes, seaman.

Christopher Lewis, ditto.

John Sullivan, ditto.

Abraham Ladd, marine.

William Rolf, boy.

Wounded.

John Merick, seaman, dangerously.

John Loyd, private marine, severely.

William Rogers, ditto, ditto.

John Goodhew, seaman, ditto.

Jos. Bull, ditto, ditto.

Samuel Davis, ditto, ditto.

John Dixon, ditto, ditto.

Francis Emanuel, ditto, ditto.

James Kendal, ditto, ditto.

James Chandler, ditto, ditto.

Richard Sanders, ditto, ditto.

James Black (1st), ditto, ditto.

Moys Hulotte, ditto, ditto.

William Lane, ditto, ditto.

John Manuel, boy, ditto.

William

William Quick, boy, severely.
Mr. Hooper, midshipman, slightly.
Thomas Broderick, private marine, ditto.
John Nesbit, ditto, ditto.
Thomas Farmer, captain's clerk, ditto.
John Ball, seaman, ditto.
Jeremiah Wanlien, ditto, ditto.
William Richards, ditto, ditto.
John Flynn, ditto, ditto.
(Signed) J. P. STEWART, Captain.
ANDREW HAY, Surgeon.

*List of Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop
Podargus, in Action the 7th July 1812.*

Wounded.

John Ladan, able seaman, severely.
William Clary, ordinary seaman, ditto.
John Cook, ditto, ditto.
William Lane, supernumerary, belonging to
His Majesty's ship Dictator, ditto.
Mr. Garratt, purser, slightly.
Mr. Robilliard, volunteer, 1st class, ditto.
James Boyle, able seaman, ditto.
John Rock, ordinary seaman, ditto.
William Marlow, private marine, ditto.
(Signed) WM. ROBILLIARD, Commander.
J. DADD, Surgeon.

*List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's
Sloop Calypso, on the 7th of July 1812.*

Killed.

John Ward, marine.
James Blake, ditto.

Wounded.

Wounded.

William Todman, ordinary seaman, dangerously (since dead).

Nept Mussared, able seaman, severely.

H. WEIR, Commander.

*List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's
Brig Flamer, on the 7th July 1812.*

Killed.

Donald M'Neal, ordinary seaman.

Wounded.

Mr. James Powell, Midshipman, slightly.

THOS. ENGLAND,

Lieutenant and Commander.

Admiralty-Office, July 18, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Weir, of His Majesty's Sloop Calypso, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off Yarmouth, the 14th instant.

SIR,

I BEG you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on my passage through the Sleeve yesterday, I spoke the Nimble cutter, which had been dispatched to reconnoitre the enemy's position in Norway; the Commander of which informed me, that besides the frigate, one sloop was totally destroyed, and the rest disabled, which account corresponds with my own observation during and subsequent to the action.

I enclose a report of the Danish force prior and since the battle, from which I trust their Lordships

ships will be satisfied they can effect nothing of importance this summer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY WEIR, Commander.

Danish Force, 6th and 7th July 1812.

Nayaden, of 48 guns, twenty-four-pounders, and 335 men; burnt.

Logan, of 20 guns, twenty-four and eighteen-pounders, and 120 men; burnt.

Laaland, of 20 guns and 120 men; taken, much burnt, but afterwards abandoned as it grounded.

Kiel, of 18 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 120 men; ditto, ditto.

Samsøe, of 18 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 120 men; struck.

Alaart, of 16 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 100 men; laying at Christiansand.

Seagull, of 16 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 100 men; laying at Christiansand.

Langeland, of 18 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 120 men; ditto.

Alren, of 18 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 120 men; ditto.

Gun-boats out of number.

(Signed)

HENRY WEIR.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, July 18, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ross, of His Majesty's Sloop Briseis, addressed to Rear-Admiral Martin, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Sloop Briseis, off Pillau,
June 29, 1812.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I stood in yesterday to communicate with the merchant vessel *Urania* in Pillau Roads, when I perceived her to be in possession of the French troops, and that it was intended to destroy her on our approach: I tacked and stood off, judging it the most likely way to save the ship (which was employed by Messrs. Sully and Son on the part of Government) from destruction, and the remainder of her cargo from falling into the hands of the enemy, to surprise her in the night. Lieutenant Thomas Jones (2d), First of the *Briseis*; Mr. Palmer, Midshipman, and eighteen men, were sent in the pinnace on that service at midnight; when within pistol-shot, they were hailed and fired upon by the enemy, who had six guns and four swivels on board the *Urania*, which was surrounded by craft and boats; but every obstacle was overcome by the gallantry of Lieutenant Jones and his crew, who gave three cheers, boarded over the craft, and drove the enemy off deck into their boats on the opposite side, leaving behind part of their arms; the cable was then cut, and she was brought out, together with a French scout that was employed unloading her.

On our side I have to regret the loss of one seaman (John Cooper) killed; Joseph Cook, serjeant of royal marines, badly; Mr. Palmer, Midshipman; 1812. U and

and one seaman (Robert Starkins) slightly wounded ;
but the enemy must have suffered far more severely,
from being exposed, in their turn, to the fire from
the *Urania* after they had abandoned her.

I am, &c.

JOHN ROSS, Commander.

To Rear-Admiral T. B. Martin.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 21st,
1812.

No. XXXIV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 20, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, and a copy, have been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by General Earl of Wellington, dated 25th and 30th of June 1812.

Salamanca, June 25, 1812.

MARSHAL MARMONT collected his army on the Douro between the 16th and 19th instant, with the exception of General Bonnet's division, which I believe is still in the Asturias, and some small garrisons, and he moved forward from Fuente Sabuco on the 20th. I formed the allied army, with the exception of the troops engaged in the operations against the forts in Salamanca, on the heights extending from the neighbourhood of Villares to Morisco; and the advanced posts of the cavalry and infantry retired upon the army in good order, and without material loss. The enemy remained in our front on that night

U 2

and

and during the 21st, and during that night they established a post on our right flank, the possession of which by them deprived us of an advantage which might eventually be of importance.

I therefore requested Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to attack them in that post on the 22d, with the troops on the right, which he did with those of the 7th division, which were the reserve of the right, under the command of Major-General Hope and Major-General de Bernewitz.

The enemy were driven from the ground immediately with considerable loss; our troops conducted themselves remarkably well in this affair, which took place in the view of every man of both armies.

The enemy retired during that night; and on the following evening they posted themselves with their right on the heights near Cabeza Velloso, and their left on the Tormes at Huerta; their centre at Aldea Rubia. The object of the enemy in this movement being to endeavour to communicate with the garrisons in the forts of Salamanca by the left of the Tormes, I changed the front of the army, and placed the right at St. Martha, where there is a ford over the Tormes, and the advanced posts at Aldea Lingua.

I sent Major-General Bock's brigade of heavy dragoons across the Tormes, in order to observe the passages of the river.

The enemy crossed the Tormes at Huerta about two o'clock of the morning of the 24th, in considerable numbers of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and there was every appearance of a general movement in that direction. The conduct of Major-General Bock's dragoons was conspicuously good upon this occasion; they did every thing in their power to make known the enemy's movement, and opposed their advance vigorously, under many disadvantages, in order to afford time for the dispositions necessary to be made on the occasion.

As

As soon as I was certain that the enemy had crossed the Tormes, I requested Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham to cross that river with the 1st and 7th divisions ; and I sent over Major-General Le Marchant's brigade of cavalry ; and I concentrated the remainder of the army between Morisco and Cabrerizas, keeping the advanced posts still at Aldea Lingua. At about noon the enemy advanced as far as Calvarissa de Abaxo ; but, observing the disposition made for their reception, they retired again in the afternoon to cross the Tormes to Huerta ; and they have since remained in the position which they occupied on the 23d.

The siege of these forts has not advanced with the rapidity which I expected ; although from the pains taken, and the expence incurred in their construction, I was prepared to meet with some difficulties, and provided an equipment accordingly, the difficulties are of a formidable nature, and the forts, three in number, each defending the other, are very strong, although not of a regular construction.

We have breaches open in the convent of St. Vincente, which is the principal work ; but these cannot be attacked in security till we shall have possession of Fort St. Cayetano. Major-General Clinton made an attempt to carry that work by storm on the night of the 23d instant, the gorge having been considerably damaged by the fire of our artillery. This attempt unfortunately failed, and I am concerned to add, that Major-General Bowes was killed. He was so eager for the success of the enterprise that he had gone forward with the storming party, which consisted of a part of his brigade, and was wounded ; and after his first wound was dressed he returned again to the attack, and received a second wound which killed him. Our loss in officers and men was likewise considerable.

By a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland

land Hill, of the 22d, I learn that General Drouet had been considerably reinforced from Andalusia, since the defeat of General Ballesteros at Bornos in the beginning of the month, and had advanced as far as Almendralejo and Villa Franca ; and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill had concentrated his troops.

General Ballesteros had sustained a severe loss, in his action at Bornos on the 1st of June ; and I understand that he retired to the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

In the North, General Santocildes, under the direction of General Castanos, has invested Astorga with the Gallician army, and is about to attack that place ; in which operation I imagine that he cannot be interrupted.

The Guerillas are in unmolested possession of all parts of the country, and the enemy's weak and scattered garrisons are cut off from all communication with each other, or with the country.

P. S. I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 16th to the 24th instant inclusive.

No. 1.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. on the Advance from Fuente Guinaldo to Salamanca, from the 16th to the 18th June.

Head-Quarters, Salamanca, June 18, 1812.

11th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed ; 1 horse missing.

14th Ditto.—4 horses killed ; 1 serjeant, 2 trumpeters, 2 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded.

1st Hussars,

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—3 cornets, 2 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

General total—5 horses killed ; 3 cornets, 1 serjeant, 2 trumpeters, 4 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Cornets Bohrens, Holtzermann, and Leonhardt, slightly.

(Signed) J. WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. Genl.

No. 2.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Forts of St. Vincente, St. Cayetano, and La Merced at Salamanca, from the 18th to the 24th June 1812, inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Salamanca, 25th June 1812.

General Staff—1 wounded, 1 captain wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 rank and file killed.

Royal British Artillery—1 captain, 9 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Royal German Artillery—2 rank and file killed ; 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file killed.

2d Foot—I captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed ; 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 13 rank and file, wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, wounded ; 1 lieutenant missing.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—10 rank and file killed ; 2 serjeants, 26 rank and file, wounded.

U 4

36th Foot,

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, killed; 18 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 6 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 31 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot—1 major wounded.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto—1 serjeant killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 73 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 167 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—4 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 ensign, 16 rank and file, wounded.

General total British and Portuguese—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, missing.

(Signed)

JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. Gen.

Names

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

Royal Artillery—Captain Elije.

2d Foot—Captain Sir G. Colquhoun, Lieutenant Mathews.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant M'Kenzie.

Wounded.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Devonish, severely (since dead).

74th Foot—Brevet Major Thompson, acting engineer, slightly.

British Artillery—Lieutenant Love, slightly.

Royal German Artillery—Lieutenant De Schamhorst, slightly.

9th Portuguese Caçadores—Ensign Balves Cailho, slightly.

Major-General Bowes (since dead).

36th Foot—Brigade Major Capt. Hobart, severely.

2d Foot—Ensign Garrett, slightly.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Teale, slightly; Lieutenant Turnbull, severely.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Hamilton, slightly.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Owen, arm amputated; Lieutenant Givan, slightly.

8th Portuguese—Captain Conner, slightly.

8th Portuguese Line—Captain A. Vanceslao Clara, slightly.

Missing.

11th Foot—Lieutenant Prideman, ascertained to be a prisoner, and a leg amputated.

No. 3.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. whilst in the Position on the Heights of Villares, from the 20th to the 22d June 1812 inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Salamanca, June 25, 1812.

- 3d Dragoons—5 horses killed ; 1 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.
 4th Ditto—2 horses killed ; 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.
 11th Light Dragoons—2 rank and file, 9 horses, killed ; 2 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.
 12th Ditto—1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.
 1st Dragoons King's German Legion—4 horses killed ; 2 rank and file wounded.
 1st Hussars King's German Legion—4 horses killed ; 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, 19 horses, wounded.
 23d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant killed.
 51st Foot—1 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 15 rank and file, wounded.
 68th Foot—2 serjeants, 4 rank and file ; 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded ; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, missing.
 7th Fusileers, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
 Chasseurs Britanniques—2 rank and file killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, wounded.
 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—2 rank and file wounded.
 2d Ditto—3 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 15 rank and file, wounded.
 Brunswick Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 11 rank and file, wounded.

General

General total loss—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, 21 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 captains, 3 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 109 rank and file, 32 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, in the Position on the Heights of Villares.

Killed.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Lenoard.

Wounded.

68th Foot—Captain Hawkins, slightly; Captain Mackry, dangerously.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Lieutenant Schwarzenberg, slightly.

51st Foot—Captain Smellie, slightly.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace, slightly.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Winecke, severely; Lieutenants Lemmers and M'Glashon, severely.

Brunswick Oels—Captain Reicke, severely.

Missing.

68th Foot—Lieutenant M'Donald.

(Signed)

JOHN WATEZS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. Gen.

Fuente la Pena, June 30, 1812.

THE ammunition to enable us to carry on the attack of the forts having arrived at Salamanca in the afternoon of the 26th, the fire was immediately recommenced upon the gorge of the redoubt of St. Cayetano, in which a practicable breach was effected
at

at about ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and we had succeeded nearly about the same time in setting fire to the buildings in the large fort of St. Vincente, by the fire from which the approach to St. Cayetano by its gorge was defended.

Being at Salamanca at this moment, I gave directions that the forts of St. Cayetano and La Merced should be stormed; but some little delay occurred, in consequence of the commanding officers of those forts in the first instance, and afterwards the Commanding Officer of St. Vincente having expressed a desire to capitulate after the lapse of a certain number of hours. As it was obvious that these propositions were made in order to gain time, till the fire of St. Vincente should be extinguished, I refused to listen to any terms, unless the forts should be instantly surrendered; and having found that the Commanding Officer of St. Cayetano, who was the first to offer to surrender, was entirely dependant upon the Governor of St. Vincente, and could not venture to carry into execution the capitulation which he had offered to make, I gave directions that this fort and that of La Merced might be stormed forthwith.

These operations were effected in the most gallant manner by detachments of the 6th division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Davies of the 36th regiment, under the direction of Major-General Clinton. The troops entered the fort of St. Cayetano by the gorge; and escalated that of La Merced; and I am happy to add that our loss was but trifling.

The Governor of St. Vincente then sent out a flag to notify the surrender of that fort on the terms I had offered him; viz. the garrison to march out with the honours of war; to be prisoners of war; and the officers to retain their personal military baggage and the soldiers their knapsacks; and notwithstanding that the 9th regiment of Cazadores had

had actually stormed one of the outworks of St. Vincente, and were in possession of it, I deemed it expedient to accept the fort by capitulation on those terms, and to stop the attack.

I have already informed your Lordship that Major-General Clinton commanded the attack against these forts, which was carried on with great vigour and ability; and he mentions in strong terms of commendation the conduct of the general officers, officers, and troops employed under his command, particularly Colonel Hinde of the 32d, Lieutenant-Colonel Davies of the 36th, Captain Owen of the 61st, Brigade-Major Hobart, and Ensign Newton of the 32d regiment, who distinguished himself in the attack of the night of the 23d instant, and volunteered to lead the advanced party in the attack of the 27th.

He likewise mentions in strong terms Lieutenant-Colonel May, who commanded the artillery under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, and the officers and soldiers of the royal and Portuguese artillery under his command; Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, Lieutenant Reid, and the officers of the royal engineers; and Major Thompson of the 74th regiment, who acted as an engineer during these operations.

The enemy had been employed for nearly three years in constructing these works, but with increased activity for the last eight or nine months.

A large expence had been incurred; and these works sufficiently garrisoned by about eight hundred men, and armed with thirty pieces of artillery, were of a nature to render it quite impossible to take them, excepting by a regular attack; and it was obvious that the enemy relied upon their strength, and upon their being sufficiently garrisoned and armed, as they had left in St. Vincente large depôts of clothing and military stores of every description.

I was

I was mistaken in my estimate of the extent of the means which would be necessary to subdue these forts ; and I was obliged to send to the rear for a fresh supply of ammunition ; this necessity occasioned a delay of six days.

The enemy withdrew their garrison from Alba de Tormes as soon as they heard of the fall of the forts of Salamanca.

The operations against the forts of Salamanca were carried on in sight of Marshal Marmont's army, which remained in its position, with the right at Cabeza Velloso and the left at Huerta, till the night of the 27th instant, when they broke up, and retired in three columns towards the river Douro ; one of them directing its march upon Toro, and the others upon Tordesillas.

The allied army broke up the following day, and are this day encamped upon the Guarena.

By accounts from Estremadura of the 26th instant, it appears that the enemy still continued in the position which they had occupied in Estremadura.

I have not yet heard that General Santocildes has commenced his attack upon Astorga. General Cabrera is at Benevente with his division ; and I understand there are Spanish troops in Leon.

I have received no late intelligence from the South.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the army since my last dispatch, and a return of the prisoners taken in the forts of Salamanca.

No. 4.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Forts of St. Vincente, St. Cayetano, and La Merced, at Salamanca, from the 25th to the 27th June 1812, inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Salamanca, June 28, 1812.

2d Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

11th Ditto—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

32d Ditto—1 ensign, 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

36th Ditto—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

53d Ditto—1 rank and file wounded.

Portuguese Loss—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

General Total of British and Portuguese Loss
—1 ensign, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 19 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

32d Foot—Ensign Fitzgerald, killed.

11th Foot—Lieutenant Gethen, slightly wounded,

(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. Gen.

No. 5.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in several Affairs with the Enemy, from 23d to 25th June, 1812, both Days inclusive.

12th Light Dragoons—2 horses wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file killed ; 1 horse, wounded.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—2 rank and file, 5 horses, killed ; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded ; 5 rank and file missing.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—1 rank and file, 2 horses, killed ; 1 rank and file, 2 horses wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 horse wounded.

General Total—4 rank and file, 7 horses killed ;
2 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded ; 5 rank
and file missing.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

General Total British Loss from the 16th to the 27th June 1812, inclusive.

Killed—2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file ; 28 horses.

Wounded—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 317 rank and file ; 51 horses.

Missing—2 lieutenants, 11 rank and file ; 5 horses.

General

General Total Portuguese Loss from the 16th to the 27th June 1812, inclusive.

Killed—5 rank and file.

Wounded—2 captains, 1 ensign, 16 rank and file.

General Total British and Portuguese Loss from the 16th to the 27th June 1812, inclusive.

Killed—2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 103 rank and file; 28 horses.

Wounded—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 333 rank and file.

Missing—2 lieutenants, 11 rank and file; 5 horses.

Return of Prisoners taken in the Forts of St. Vincente, St. Cayetano, and La Merced at Salamanca, on the 27th June 1812.

Staff—1 governor, 3 servants, not soldiers.

Commandant—1 captain, 1 servant, not a soldier.

Commissariat—10 civil branch, 4 servants, not soldiers.

Artillery—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 55 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sappers—1 captain, 22 non-commissioned officers and privates.

15th Regiment of the Line—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 44 non-commissioned officers and privates.

17th Ditto—2 captains, 50 non-commissioned officers and privates.

65th Ditto—4 captains, 176 non-commissioned officers and privates.

66th Ditto—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 75 non-commissioned officers and privates.

1812.

X

82d Re-

82d Regiment of the Line—1 captain, 1 lieutenant,
76 non-commissioned officers and privates.

86th Ditto—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 95 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sick and Wounded in Hospital—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 67 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Total—1 governor, 15 captains, 12 lieutenants, 660 non-commissioned officers and privates; 10 civil branch, 8 servants, not soldiers.

Grand total—706.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. Gen.

MY LORD, *Fuente la Pena, June 30, 1812.*

I OMITTED to mention to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the particulars of a very gallant affair of cavalry, in Estremadura, under the command of Lieutenant Strenuwitz, the Aid-de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill having learnt that the enemy had left at Maguilla a great proportion of the soldiers who had been taken prisoners in Major-General Slade's affair of the 11th instant, sent Lieutenant Strenuwitz, on the 13th, with a detachment consisting of fifty men of the 3d dragoon guards and royal dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Bridges, of the regals, to bring them in. On his arrival there he fell in with a detachment of French dragoons, consisting of eighty men, whom he attacked with such conduct and effect as to kill many and take one officer, twenty men, and twenty-five horses, prisoners, with the loss of only one man killed.

I have

I have frequently had occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant Strenuowitz, and I am happy to have this fresh opportunity of doing so.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, off Toulon, June 10, 1812.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter and its enclosures, which I have received from Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's ship *America*, stating the particulars of a spirited attack upon the enemy's batteries at Languillia, and the capture of a convoy that had taken shelter under them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. PELLEW.

His Majesty's Ship America, off Languillia, May 10, 1812.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that having yesterday in company with the *Leviathan* and *Eclair*, fallen in with a convoy of eighteen sail of the enemy deeply laden, which took shelter under the town and batteries of Languillia, and Captain Campbell concurring in opinion with me as to the practicability of bringing them out or destroying them by getting possession of the batteries, the marines of both ships, under the direction of Captain Rea of

the America, were landed this morning at daybreak to effect it.

A party under Captain Owen, Royal Marines, of the Leviathan, was detached to carry a battery of five twenty-four and eighteen pounders to the eastward, which he performed in a very spirited and judicious manner, the French officer who commanded falling in the attack: the main body in the meantime rapidly advancing through a severe fire of grape, carried the battery adjoining the town of Languillia, (consisting of four twenty-four and eighteen pounders, and a mortar,) though protected by a strong body of the enemy posted in a wood, and in several contiguous buildings, upon the latter of which the guns were immediately turned with much effect. The enemy were now driven from the houses lining the beach, by the fire of the Eclair, and the boats then proceeded to bring out the vessels that were secured by various contrivances to the houses and beach, their sails and rudders being mostly removed on shore: sixteen were towed off (as per enclosed list) which being accomplished, the marines were re-embarked in the most perfect order, under cover of the fire of the Eclair, and without molestation from the enemy, though a strong party was advancing from the town of Alassia to reinforce them.

I regret to state that our success has been clouded, and our loss on this occasion much extended by an unfortunate accident which occurred in landing the party; the America's yawl being sunk by a chance shot from the only gun that could bear on the boats, and before assistance could be afforded, I lament to say, ten marines and one of the crew were drowned.

I have great satisfaction in the favourable report I feel it my duty to make of the officers, seamen, and marines, employed on this occasion; the gallant and able conduct of Captain Rea, who commanded

manded the marines, was very conspicuous; and he reports in the most favourable manner of Captain Owen, and Lieutenants Neame, Cock, Cardon, and Hill, and of the orderly good conduct of the whole detachment.⁶⁷ To Captain Bellamy I was much indebted for the handsome manner in which the *Eclair* was swept in, and the fire she kept up to cover and protect the troops and boats during their operations. The ships being prevented by the light and baffling winds from getting close enough to act. The services of the boats in landing and embarking the troops, and (being all armed with guns or carronades) assisting with their fire, and the expedition with which the enemy's vessels were brought out does much credit to Lieutenant Richardson, first of this ship, who had the direction of them, as also to Lieutenants Molesworth and Moodie of the *America*, and Dobbs and Hambly of the *Leviathan*, who were employed in them. I cannot conclude without requesting permission to recommend to your notice Mr. John Harvey, master's mate of this ship, who has particularly distinguished himself both on the present and other late occasions of boat service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSIAS ROWLEY.

Vice-Admiral, Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

List of Merchant Vessels captured and destroyed by His Majesty's Ships America, Leviathan, and Eclair, at Languillia, on the 10th day of May 1812.

Settee, No. 9755, of 80 tons, laden with leather and sundries; captured and brought out.

Settee, No. 3084, of 50 tons, laden with wine; captured and brought out.

t 22

X 3

Settee,

- Settee, No. 7093, of 120 tons, laden with salt; captured and brought out.
- Settee, No. 5997, of 70 tons, laden with leather and sundries; captured and brought out.
- Settee, *La Volante*, of 160 tons, laden with salt; captured and brought out.
- Settee, *La Conception*, of 80 tons, laden with salt; captured and brought out.
- Settee, *L'Assomption*, of 40 tons, laden with wine; captured and brought out.
- Settee, *L'Assension*, of 60 tons, laden with wine; captured and brought out.
- Settee, *Notre Dame du Carmel de Penes*, of 90 tons, laden with salt; captured and brought out.
- Settee, No. 7249, of 70 tons, laden with leather and sundries; captured and brought out.
- Settee, No. 2294, of 30 tons, laden with wine; captured and brought out.
- Settee, No. 1116, of 25 tons, laden with wine; captured and brought out.
- Settee, name unknown, of 40 tons, laden with brandy; captured and brought out.
- Settee, name unknown, of 60 tons, laden with wine; captured and brought out.
- Settee, name unknown, of 25 tons, laden with salt; captured and brought out.
- Settee, name unknown, of 35 tons, laden with salt; captured and brought out.
- Settee, name unknown, of 4 guns and 90 tons, laden with salt; burnt in the harbour by the boats.
- Settee, name unknown, of 60 tons, laden with salt; damaged by the shot and could not be got afloat.
- (Signed) JOSIAS ROWLEY.

A List of Seamen and Marines belonging to His Majesty's Ship America, killed and wounded in an Action with the Enemy at Languillia, 10th May 1812.

Killed.

John Hoan Davey, serjeant of marines.
John Paine, private marine.

Drowned.

James Fox, private marine.
George Plum, ditto.
Nicholas Segona, ditto.
Edward Moriarty, ditto.
Casper Bomb, ditto.
Hendrick Bawker, ditto.
Thomas Wilson, ditto.
William Paole, ditto.
John Hake, ditto.
Hewit Snell, ditto.
James Ealey, able seaman.

Wounded.

Thomas Jones, able seaman, slightly.
George Wheeler, private marine, ditto.
William Lavercombe, ditto, severely.
Jacob Banks, ditto, badly.
Dennis Ford, ditto, dangerously (since dead).
Charles Mills, ditto, badly.
Robert Shiply, ditto, ditto.
Conrad Elders, ditto, ditto.
John McNabb, corporal of marines, severely.
Richard Brean, private marine, slightly.
William Bromwell, ditto, severely.
Edward Carr, ditto, slightly.
Thomas Ashley, ditto, ditto.

Total killed—1 serjeant of marines, 1 private marine,

X 4

Total

Total drowned—10 private marines, 1 seaman.

Total wounded—1 corporal of marines, 11 private marines (1 since dead), 1 seaman.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, Captain.
E. Y. BLOMLEY, Surgeon.

*A List of Seamen and Marines of His Majesty's Ship
Leviathan, killed and wounded in Action with the
Enemy at Languillia, May 10, 1812.*

Killed.

Corporal Rex.

John Mills, seaman.

Wounded.

Thomas Williams, seaman.

Michael Dunn, private marine, dangerously.

Robert Shorn, ditto, ditto.

Isaac May, ditto, severely.

Thomas Smallwood, ditto, ditto.

Thomas Moore, seaman, ditto.

Corporal Harrison, severely.

Henry Collins, private marine, ditto.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL, Captain.
R. GRIFFITH, Surgeon.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1812.

Copies of Two Letters from Captain Napier, of His Majesty's Ship Thames, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.

His Majesty's Ship Thames,
SIR, April 16, 1812.

I ENCLOSE you a letter from Captain Nicholas, of the Pilot, by which you will observe he has taken ten vessels without loss; he speaks highly of Lieutenant Campbell, and Mr. Langlands, Acting Master, an excellent and brave officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER.

Thomas Francis Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Pilot, off Cape Palinuro,
SIR, April 16, 1812.

HAVING observed nine coasting vessels of the enemy hauled up on the beach near the town of Policastro, I thought it practicable to take them off by anchoring the Pilot close to the shore, which was immediately done, and her fire opened to drive away the armed force that was collected for their protection, and nearly at the same moment a party of seamen and the marines were landed under the direction of Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, assisted by Mr. Langlands the acting master, and through their gallantry and exertions above eighty of the civic militia were obliged to retire, and were kept in check by the marines and small arm men, whilst the vessels were launched, which was fully accomplished in about four hours,
not-

notwithstanding they were hauled very high up, and had been much stove by their crews. They proved to be laden with oil, and were from Pezzo bound to Naples.

I have great pleasure in reporting that no person belonging to the Pilot was hurt in this affair, and which from the enemy's having kept up almost a constant fire of musketry from behind trees and hedges, is to be attributed to the able conduct of Mr. Langlands, who had the charge of the people in advance at small arms, and I trust you will make it known to the Rear-Admiral, as he is a young man of great merit, and has repeatedly been recommended for his conspicuous bravery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. TOUP NICHOLAS, Com-
mander.

Captain Napier, His Majesty's Ship Thames.

*His Majesty's Ship Thames, Sapri,
May 14, 1812.*

SIR,

THIS day, in company with the Pilot, attacked the port of Sapri, defended by a strong battery and tower mounting two thirty-two pounders, with an officer and thirty eight men, which surrendered at discretion, after being battered for two hours within pistol-shot; but in consequence of their gallant defence, I allowed him to march out with the honours of war, but not to serve against us in this expedition. We found twenty-eight large vessels on the beach, loaded with oil, some of them nearly a quarter of a mile in the country, all of which were launched, and the battery in ruins before sunset.

I owe much to the support I received from Captain Nicholas, who flanked the battery in a most judicious manner, and afterwards commanded the
launching,

launching, assisted by my First Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, an officer of six years' standing, as well as Mr. Langlands, Acting Master of the Pilot, who, by his able disposition of the marines who were under his command (there being no officer of that corps on board), kept upwards of two hundred armed peasantry in check, and had only one man wounded.

The firing of both ships' companies was superior to any thing I ever saw, and their conduct on shore was no less praiseworthy. Neither ship lost men on board : our bowsprit wounded in three places, is the only material injury we have suffered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. NAPIER.

Thomas Francis Fremantle, Esq. Rear

Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1812.

A LETTER has been received from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off Tenken, the 23d of June, stating that a small twenty-gun ship having escaped into Ciotat, where a new storeship was fitting for sea, an attack was intended to be made upon the place on the 1st ultimo, with a detachment of the marines of His Majesty's squadron. The marines had reached the point intended at daybreak ; but the wind having fallen, and the ships appointed to cover the debarkation not being able in consequence to enter the bay, without whom it was not intended the marines should land, the latter were recalled without going ashore.

His Majesty's ship Kent was unfortunately struck by a chance shot from one of the batteries, by which accident Lieutenant Walton and one seaman were killed, and three or four wounded ; the only casualty on the occasion.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a letter from Captain Hope, of His Majesty's ship *Salsette*, giving an account of his having, on the 21st of April last, captured, and afterwards destroyed, *La Comete*, a French privateer, of 2 eighteen-pounders and 45 men: and also two letters from Lieutenant Charles Phillips, acting in the command of the *Onyx* sloop, and Lieutenant James J. Osborne, commanding the *Fearless* gun-vessel, to the Honourable Rear-Admiral Legge, the former giving an account of the burning of a brig on the beach of Conil, under the protection of a battery and musketry, by the boats of the *Onyx* and *Desperate*, under Lieutenant Biddulph, of the former; and the latter, stating the capture of a French privateer of one gun and eight men, with small arms, by the *Fearless*.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Thornbrough, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of Ireland, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated at Cork, the 15th Instant.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, His Majesty's ship, *Sybille* captured, on the 10th instant, in latitude 49 deg. 6 min. north, and longitude 8 deg. 22 min. west, the French cutter privateer *L'Aigle*, (formerly the *Chesterfield* *Guernsey Packet*.) commanded by Alexander Black, mounting fourteen guns, eight of which were thrown overboard in the chase, and having sixty-

one

one men on board ; the said privateer arrived this morning.

Captain Upton states the L'Aigle was only three days from Bennodet, near Quimper, and had captured, on the morning of the 10th, the brig Alicia, from Bristol bound to Cibraltar.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

E. THORNBROUGH,
Vice-Admiral.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 28th,
1812.

No. XXXV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 27, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by General Earl of Wellington, dated Rueda, July 7, 1812.

THE army broke up from the encampment on the Guarena on the morning of the 1st inst. and the enemy having retired from Alaejos, encamped on the Trabancos, with the advanced-guard at La Nava del Rey. Having heard that the enemy had destroyed the bridge of Tordesillas, our advanced-guard crossed the Zapardiel, and moved upon Rueda, on the morning of the 2d, supported by the left of the army, while the right and centre moved towards Medina del Campo.

The enemy, however, had not destroyed the bridge over the Douro, as reported; and the main body of the army had retired upon Tordesillas, leaving the rear-guard at Rueda.

Lieute-

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton immediately attacked the rear-guard with Major-General Anson's and Major-General Victor Alten's brigades of cavalry, and drove them in upon the main body at Tordesillas. As the right and centre of the army were at a considerable distance, I could not bring up a sufficient body of troops in time to attack the enemy during their passage of the Douro, and they effected that operation without material loss; and took their position on that river, with their right on the heights opposite Pollos, their centre at Tordesillas, and their left at Simancas, on the Pisuerga.

I moved our left to Pollos on the 3d, and obtained possession of the ford over the Douro at that place. But as the ford was scarcely practicable for infantry, and the enemy's corps was strongly posted, with a considerable quantity of cannon, on the heights which command the plain on which the troops must have formed after crossing the ford, and as I could not establish the army on the right of the Douro till I should have adequate means of passing the river, I did not think it proper to push our troops further.

General Bonnet was at Aguilar del Campo in the end of last month.

Admiralty-Office, July 28, 1812.

ADAMIRAL LORD KEITH has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dispatches from Capt. Sir Home Popham, of His Majesty's Ship Venerable, giving an account of his further proceedings subsequent to those reported in his former letters, and inserted in the Gazette of the 14th instant.

On the 2d, the squadron under his orders being off Guetaria, an attack was intended to be made upon that place, and two companies of royal marines

panies were landed under Major Williams, accompanied by General Carrol, for the purpose of reconnoitring; but some parties of the enemy being discovered crossing the hills, and the Guerillas, whose co-operation had been expected, being engaged with the enemy in a different quarter, the plan of attack was relinquished, and the marines re-embarked, but without loss.

The Guerillas had been employed in an action with a detachment of the enemy conducting eighty prisoners from Asturias. One hundred and thirty of the enemy are stated to have been killed, and fifty taken, who had been left wounded on the field of battle, and the Spanish prisoners were liberated.

On the 6th Sir Home Popham arrived off Castro, where a twenty-four-pounder and a company of marines had been landed by Sir George Collier from the *Surveillante*, to assist Colonel Longa in an attack on the place. Information was however received of the approach of two thousand five hundred French troops, whose arrival obliged Longa to retire, and the parties landed from the squadron were again re-embarked without loss. In the evening the enemy were seen marching into the town.

On the 7th the enemy were driven from the town by the fire of the squadron, and took post on the hills, and preparations were made for a landing and attack on the castle on the following morning, which accordingly took place on the 8th, when the Commandant of the castle surrendered with one hundred and fifty men, the remainder of the enemy's force having marched towards Larido. Twenty-six guns of different sizes were found in the town and castle of Castro; those in the former were withdrawn, and the latter was put into a state of defence and garrisoned by the marines and Spanish artillerymen of the *Iris*, Captain Christian.

On the 10th the squadron proceeded off Puerta Galletta,

Galletta, to co-operate in an attack upon it with the Spanish troops under Longa; and on the 11th much firing was kept up against the batteries; but the enemy being found to be stronger than the Spaniards had expected, the attack was abandoned. During the morning, Captain Bloye of the *Lyra*, landed with a party of marines, and knocked off the trunnions of the guns in the Bagona battery, and destroyed one mounted on a height.

On the 12th the Venerable anchored off Castro, which had been feebly attacked by the enemy the evening before; one of the imperial guards was wounded, and brought in a prisoner.

On the 15th, the enemy's moveable column having been drawn by a feint to Santona, from whence it could not reach Guetaria in less than four days, another attack was intended to be made upon the latter place, in concert with the Guerillas under Don Gaspar, and with the promised aid of one of the battalions under General Mina.

Early in the morning of the 18th, one twenty-four pounder under Lieutenant Groves, and a howitzer under Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, were landed from the Venerable, and mounted on a hill to the westward of Guetaria, under the directions of Captain Malcolm, of the Rhin, while the Honourable Captain Bouverie landed with two guns (one short twenty-four pounder and one twelve pounder carronade) from the Medusa, and, after many difficulties in drawing them up, mounted them on the top of a hill to the eastward. The Venerable's guns began firing at noon, and continued till sun-set, when those of the enemy on that side were silenced; and the Medusa's were put in readiness to open on the following morning. During the night, however, intelligence was received of the approach of a body of French troops, which afterwards proved to be a division of between two and three thousand men, that had just

1812.

Y

arrived

arrived at Saint Sebastians from France, and was immediately sent forward by forced marches to Guetaria.

The uncertainty with respect to the enemy's force, and the disposition of the Guerillas to oppose their advance, prevented the re-embarkation of the guns and men landed from the squadron, until the retreat of the Spaniards, after some skirmishing with the superior numbers of the French, in which the latter are stated to have suffered severely. Captain Bouverie then destroyed the two guns from the Medusa, and re-embarked with all his men, and every thing belonging to the guns. Captain Malcolm was detained longer, by a message brought to him by one of Don Gaspar's Aide-Camps, stating that the enemy had been beaten back, and urging him to remain in his battery; finding, however, that the enemy was advancing fast, he gave orders to re-embark, and brought off his party, with the exception of three midshipmen and twenty-nine men, who were taken prisoners, but fortunately without having one man killed or wounded.

Sir Home Popham had sent to propose an exchange of the men taken on this occasion for some of the French prisoners on board the squadron, and was in hopes of succeeding in this proposal.

The Spaniards lost a captain of artillery, and had a serjeant and ten men badly wounded. Those in want of surgical aid were received on board the Venerable.

The detachment expected from General Mina's army arrived the morning after the action, and joined Don Gaspar, having marched eighteen Spanish leagues in two days.

Admiralty-Office, July 28, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Thomas Warrant, commanding His Majesty's Schooner Sealark, addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Schooner Sealark,
July 23, 1812.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 21st instant, when cruising off the Start, in the execution of your orders, at eight A. M. a signal was made from the signal station, of an enemy being in the S. E. quarter ; after running for three hours in that direction, I discovered a large lugger under English colours, chasing and firing at two large merchant ships steering up Channel, which I believe were West Indiamen. On the lugger discovering the Sealark to be a cruizer, she altered her course to starboard, and made all possible sail ; but finding the schooner gaining on her, she shortened sail, hoisted English colours, and cleared for action, and wore repeatedly to endeavour to get to windward of the schooner : but fearing she might escape if she had so done, I was determined to lay her on board, which I accomplished between her fore and main-chains, when an action commenced, which lasted one hour and thirty minutes, during which time a most severe fire was kept up with great guns and musketry, the enemy using hand grenades, &c. ; when, perceiving that she had taken fire, I then directed Mr. James Beavor, the Acting Master, to board her, which he did in the most spirited manner, and carried her. She proves to be the Ville de Caen, Captain Cocket, of sixteen guns and seventy-five men, belonging to Saint Maloes ; had sailed from the Isle of Bas the day before, had taken nothing, and is the same vessel

Y 2

which

which had beaten off the Sandwich lugger some time since. I am sorry, Sir, to acquaint you, that our loss has been very severe, having had seven men killed (amongst whom was my Clerk), and myself and twenty-one men wounded, several of them dangerously. The enemy's loss, as nearly as I can collect, has been fifteen killed, who, with the Captain, were found on deck when taken possession of; and sixteen wounded, most of them severely. I beg particularly to recommend to your notice the steady, brave, and good conduct of Mr. Beavor, the Acting Master, with the Pilot, and every other petty officer, seaman, and marine engaged in this arduous and unequal contest. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. WARRAND, Lieut. and Com.

Admiral Sir Robert Calder, &c. &c. &c.

A List of Men killed and wounded in the Action with the French Lugger Privateer La Ville de Cuen, of Sixteen Guns, Captain Cocket, off Portland, 21st July 1812.

Killed.

Mr. John Purnel, clerk.
Joseph Cattano, able seaman.
Thomas Morgan, marine.
Isaac Gould, able seaman.
Joseph Hill, ditto.
Alexander Brodie, ditto.
John Barglehole, boatswain's mate.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Warrand, commander.
William Birket, quarter-master.
Daniel Brade, able seaman.
John Harris, ditto.

John

John Robinson, able seaman.
John M'Minis, ditto.
Thomas Dunsford, ditto.
John Heath, marine.
Richard Griffiths, able seaman.
John Phifer, ordinary seaman.
Thomas Ashley, ditto.
George Sales, ditto.
William Evans, able seaman.
John Millwright, ditto.
William Robson, ditto.
Gracious Gain, marine.
James Cumings, gunner's mate.
James Jackson, able seaman.
Thomas Bradbury, ditto.
Henry Johnston, ditto.
John Wakeham, corporal.
Mr. Alexander Gunn, midshipman.
(Signed) T. WARRAND, Lieut. and Com-
F. BLESSMANN, Assist. Surg.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
JULY 31st, 1812.

No. XXXVI.

Foreign-Office, Downing-Street, July 31, 1812.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH has this day received, by Lieutenant Dobree, of His Majesty's ship *Victory*, dispatches from Edward Thornton, Esq. His Majesty's Plenipotentiary in Sweden, transmitting a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between His Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias; and a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between His Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Orebro by Mr. Thornton and the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers, on the 18th instant.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 4th,
1812.

No. XXXVII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, August 4, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Rueda, July 14, 1812.

GENERAL Bonnet joined the enemy on the evening of the 7th instant, and the army have since extended to their right as far as Toro, where they have been actively employed in repairing the bridge which they had before destroyed.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill broke up from Albuera upon the 2d instant, and moved upon the enemy, who retired before him towards Cordova. His last letter is of the 9th from Llerena, and at that time part of the enemy's force had marched upon Fuente Ovejuna, from Berlanga; and General Drouot, with ten thousand men, with

Y 4

a very

a very small proportion of artillery, had marched through Campillo upon Zalamea.

I have no authentic accounts of the siege of Astorga of a later date than the 5th instant It is reported that there are two breaches in the place.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 8th,
1812.

No. XXXVIII.

Admiralty-Office, August 8, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, of His Majesty's ship *Volontaire*, giving an account of the capture of the *Colombe* French felucca, carrying one long gun and eight swivels, with forty-five men, on the 23d of June, off Cape Croisette, by the boats of the *Volontaire*, under the directions of Lieutenant Shaw. One midshipman and two seamen were wounded in the boats; and on the side of the enemy, three were killed and seven wounded.

The felucca was commanded by an *Enseigne de Vaisseau*, and sent out expressly to attack the *Volontaire's* boats, which were waiting to intercept the coasting trade from *Marseilles*.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 11th,
1812.

No. XXXIX.

Admiralty-Office, August 11, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Campbell, of His Majesty's Ship the Leviathan, addressed to Captain Rowley, of the America, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Leviathan, off Cape del Mello, June 27, 1812.*

A CONVOY of eighteen sail of square and latine rigged vessels, having assembled at Languilia and Allassio; the Curacoa having joined, which with the Imperieuse and Eclair you had formerly placed under my orders, made our force, I conceived, sufficient to attack both places, either to destroy or bring the vessels out.

This morning, about an hour before day-break, the marines were landed between the towns, under the command of Captain Owen, (royal marines) of this ship, covered by Eclair. They had hardly formed on the beach before they were attacked by treble their number. Prisoners report they had
upwards

upwards of five hundred men in the two towns, a company having come to each in the evening, independent of one in each as its garrison; the 52d regiment of the line, consisting of thirteen hundred men, having been detached from Genoa a few days before, to the different towns along the coast: but nothing could withstand our brave fellows; they dashed at them with the bayonet, and drove them from their batteries (one of five guns, the other of four and a mortar,) into the towns, killing a great many, (upwards of twenty being counted, besides two officers) and taking fourteen prisoners, all Frenchmen. After spiking the guns and destroying the carriages, they were embarked; but though the ships were anchored within less than musquet shot of the towns, and Eclair on her sweeps going where she could be of most effect, the launches, and other boats with carronades, keeping up a heavy fire, we could not effectually drive them from the houses to enable our boats to take the vessels off, who were made fast in all manner of ways, with sails unbent, rudders unshipt, &c. without risk of great loss, we therefore destroyed them with our guns.

I want words sufficiently to express my admiration of the conduct and gallantry of Captain Owen, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Royal Marines, as also of the officers and seamen employed in the boats. I feel much indebted to Lieutenant Dobbs, first of this ship, for his judicious arrangement in disembarking, embarking, and covering the marines, as they advanced to the different batteries.

It is most painful to me to add, we have suffered severely, an account of which I send inclosed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PATRICK CAMPBELL.

A List

A List of Killed and Wounded in Storming the Batteries, &c. at Languilia and Allasio, on the 27th of June 1812.

Leviathan—1 seaman, 1 marine, killed; 2 seamen, 9 marines, severely wounded; 1 midshipman, 5 marines, slightly wounded.

Curagoa—3 marines, killed; 1 marine, severely; 2 marines, slightly wounded.

Imperieuse—1 seaman, 3 marines, killed; Lieut. Wm. Walpole, 1 seaman, 5 marines, severely wounded; 4 marines, slightly wounded.

(Signed) PAT. CAMPBELL.

Admiralty-Office, August 11, 1812.

ADMIRAL YOUNG has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a Letter from Lieutenant William Henry Dixon, of His Majesty's sloop the Britomart, to Captain Hunt, her Commander, (of which the following is a copy,) giving an account of the capture of L'Eole French privateer; the arrival of which at Yarmouth was announced in the Gazette of the 25th of last month.

His Majesty's sloop Britomart,
SIR, *Heligoland Harbour, 17th July, 1812.*

AS senior Officer, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Captain Clinch, of His Majesty's sloop Osprey, as well as that of the Commander in Chief, that I proceeded yesterday agreeably to your order, with our cutter manned and armed, in company with the boats of the Osprey and Leveret, in chase of an enemy's lugger, eight or nine leagues N. W. of this island. At half past one, being about five or six leagues, observed the lugger at anchor; but immediately on seeing us she

she weighed and made sail. I then cheered the boats, and sallied on till half past three, and being the leading boat, opened my fire on her, about musket-shot distance, which was returned from the lugger, when she hoisted French colours, and wounded one of my men. The Osprey's boat then closing with me, I thought the enemy of too great a force to attempt boarding without the assistance of the Leveret's boat, which was at that time about half a mile distant. On her coming abreast of us, and being in the enemy's wake, our situations were such as to enable me to take the larboard, the Leveret's the starboard quarter, and the Osprey's boat the stern; we then cheered, and prepared for boarding. The Osprey's boat and ours grappled his stern, and from their well-directed fire and spirited defence, it was nearly ten minutes before we could make good our boarding. On our getting on board we still met with a well-contested resistance for the space of ten minutes, when they struck their colours, and called for quarter. We then ceased the attack, but they still continued to fire pistols up the hatchways, which wounded one or two of our people, till we perfectly silenced them, took possession, and hoisted the English ensign. She proved to be *L'Eole* French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns, but only six mounted, commanded by Captain Dubost, with a complement of thirty-one officers and men, belonging to Dunkirk, out one day from Schiermonnikoog on a cruize, but had made no captures.

I beg leave to state to you the support I received from Lieutenant Malone, and boat's crew of the Osprey, who behaved in a most determined and gallant manner in boarding; likewise, that of Lieutenant Romney, of the Leveret; but unfortunately his oars getting foul of my boat, obliged him to drop astern, and prevented his sharing in this glorious and unequal contest.

Any

Any further encomiums from me of their gallant conduct, would be needless ; suffice it to say, they behaved with the coolness and intrepidity of British seamen.

I beg leave also to enclose herewith a return of the killed and wounded in the attack, and

Have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. DIXON, Senior Lt.

To *Wm. Buckley Hunt, Esq. Commander*
of His Majesty's Sloop Britomart.

*List of Killed and Wounded in the Attack of the
French Lugger Privateer L'Eole, on the 16th July
1812.*

Osprey's Boat.

William Cox, quarter-master, killed.

Abraham Barker, ship's-corporal.

William Hunt, quarter-master's-mate, dangerously wounded.

Samuel Adams, ship's-coxswain, ditto.

Joseph Antony, sailmakers'-crew, ditto.

John Colwood, able-seaman, ditto.

Duncan Crawford, captain of forecastle, severely wounded.

John Vintner, captain of foretop, ditto.

Britomart's Boat.

Peter Brewer, ordinary seaman, killed.

Ralph Crump, able seaman, severely wounded.

Lieutenant W. H. Dixon, slightly wounded.

John Smith, able seaman, ditto.

Luke M'Carty, landman, ditto.

William Comp, private marine, ditto.

Leveret's Boat.

None killed or wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 15th,
1812.

No. XL.

Admiralty-Office, August 15, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K.B. &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Victory, in Hawke Road, 5th August 1812.

HEREWITH I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated Riga, the 25th ult. transmitting the accompanying official paper, giving an account of a spirited attack by Prince Bagration on a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which were completely routed, and one thousand men made prisoners.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Martin to Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated at Riga, the 25th July, 1812.

THIS instant, on my return from our advanced post, where Captain Stewart is stationed with a division of gum-boats, I have the satisfaction to learn that a Messenger arrived during my absence, with intelligence of the Prince Bragation having attacked Davoust's cavalry in a most spirited manner, the result of which is made public at this place by the inclosed official paper.

(Translation.)

Intelligence of the Operations of the Army, which has been received here this day, dated at Polotzk, the 7th (19th) July.

IN the first engagement of consequence which has taken place, victory has declared itself in favour of our native country and of humanity. Prince Bagration, who was employed in the execution of the movements entrusted to him, in order to effect a junction with the first army, fell in, on his march with his avant-garde, with the whole of the enemy's cavalry. The Russian troops, who had long been eager for battle, fell in upon them, and after the most resolute resistance of the enemy, which rendered this battle the more conspicuous, nine regiments of the enemy were completely cut down, above 1000 men, and upwards of 50 Staff and upper Officers, made prisoners. The difficulties which the enemy had endeavoured to lay in the way of the operations of the second army are now removed. Nothing now stands in the way to prevent these two armies, with their united strength, from preparing for the swarm of their enemies the fate with which every

every desolating conqueror has ended, so far as the history of nations has taught us. This praiseworthy battle we can consider as the pledge for further brilliant deeds. While victory will conduct our feelings in a new battle, the victims of our opponent will diminish their confidence in the fortune of war, as well as their power and inclination for making resistance.

Riga, 13th (25th) July, 1812.

Admiralty-Office, August 15, 1812.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K.B. &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Victory, in Hawke Road, 7th August, 1812.

HEREWITH I transmit a Letter I have this morning received by express from Hano, from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated Riga, the 27th ultimo, informing me of the junction of General Barclay de Tolly, Commander in Chief of the Russian army, with the corps of Prince Bagration.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Martin to Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, dated at Riga, the 27th July, 1812.

GENERAL Barclay de Tolly, the Commander in Chief of the Russian army, has announced his junction, by forced marches, with the corps of Prince Bagration at Witepsk, where the Messenger who is just arrived left him on the 24th instant.

The Emperor Alexander had himself reached Smolenski, probably to stimulate by his presence the natives of that loyal province to exertions suited to the danger with which they are threatened.

1812.

Z

The

The Emperor's activity and earnestness in the prosecution of the war, affords an admirable example to his subjects who in Old Russia are devoted to his cause.

The Nobles of Moscow have offered to raise one hundred thousand men at their own expence, besides a voluntary contribution of two millions of silver rubles, to be at the Emperor's disposal.

We learn by the same Messenger, that the Peace with Turkey is ratified.

Admiralty-Office, August 15, 1812.

Copy of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K.B. &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Victory, in Hawke Road, 8th August 1812.

SIR,

HEREWITH I enclose a copy of intelligence of the operations of the Russian army, published at Riga, which I received yesterday evening from Rear-Admiral Morris, to whom it had been transmitted by Rear-Admiral Martin, in a merchant vessel, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.

I am, &c.

J. SAUMAREZ.

(Translation.)

Intelligence this day received of the Operations of the Army.

THE objects of the battle, which the advance of Prince Bagration's army victoriously sustained with the enemy, is accomplished. The first west army has effected a junction with that of Prince Bagration,

Bagration, and now both hasten mutually to the attack of the enemy.

At the same time, the agreeable intelligence of the final conclusion of peace with the Ottoman Porte, is received. With united force the Russian armies now stand opposite the enemy, whose operations have hitherto been confined to preventing their junction, but which objects they have been unable to accomplish.

Their brethren in arms on the Danube, now turn from their conciliated opponents towards them, to take part in their deeds, from the result of which, Russia has to expect immortal glory, and oppressed Europe, the dawn of freedom.

(Signed) ESSEN, Lieut. Gen.
and General Governor of Riga.

Riga, 15th (27th) July 1812.

Admiralty-Office, August 15, 1812.

ADMIRAL LORD KEITH has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. letters from Captain Sir Home Popham, of His Majesty's ship *Venerable*, dated the 30th ult. and 1st and 4th instant; the two former giving an account of an attack made upon the town of Santander and the Castle of Ano, at the mouth of its harbour, by a detachment of the Royal Marines, embarked on board the squadron under the orders of Sir Home, in conjunction with the Spanish Guerrillas under General Porlier. The castle was taken possession of by the Marines, but the garrison of Santander having received reinforcements, which made it much stronger than had been expected, General Porlier was unable to advance upon the place, and the Marines, which had pushed on to co-operate in the attack, were obliged to fall back upon the castle, with some loss. Captains

Z 2

Lake,

Lake, of the *Magnificent*, and Sir George Collier, of the *Surveillante*, who commanded the detachment, were wounded, as also Captain Noble, of the *Marines*, who was taken prisoner.

The last letter from Sir Home Popham states, that on the 3d instant the French evacuated the town of Santander; of which a detachment of *Marines* from the frigates lying in the harbour immediately took possession. Twenty guns, of different sizes, were found in it, with a quantity of ammunition.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
AUGUST 16th, 1812.

No. XLI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, August 16, 1812.

LORD CLINTON, Aid de Camp to the Earl of Wellington, arrived this morning at the War Department with dispatches addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, dated the 21st, 24th, and 28th ultimo, of which the following are extracts :

Cabrerizos, near Salamanca, July 21st, 1812.

IN the course of the 15th and 16th, the enemy moved all their troops to the right of their position on the Douro, and their army was concentrated between Toro and San Roman.

A considerable body passed the Douro at Toro on the evening of the 16th, and I moved the allied army to their left on that night, with an intention to concentrate on the Guarena.

It was totally out of my power to prevent the enemy from passing the Douro at any point at which he might think it expedient, as he had in his

possession all the bridges over that river, and many of the fords ; but he recrossed that river at Toro, in the night of the 16th, moved his whole army to Tordesillas, where he again crossed the Douro on the morning of the 17th ; and assembled his army on that day at La Nava del Rey, having marched not less than ten leagues in the course of the 17th.

The 4th and light divisions of infantry, and Major-General Anson's brigades of cavalry, had marched to Castrejon on the night of the 16th, with a view to the assembly of the army on the Guarena, and were at Castrejon under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, on the 17th, not having been ordered to proceed further, in consequence of my knowledge that the enemy had not passed the Douro at Toro ; and there was not time to call them in between the hour at which I received the intelligence of the whole of the enemy's army being at La Nava, and daylight of the morning of the 18th. I therefore took measures to provide for their retreat and junction, by moving the 5th division to Tordesillas de la Orden, and Major-General Le Marchant's, Major-General Alten's, and Major-General Bock's brigades of cavalry to Alaejos.

The enemy attacked the troops at Castrejon, at the dawn of day of the 18th, and Sir Stapleton Cotton maintained the post, without suffering any loss, till the cavalry had joined him. Nearly about the same time the enemy turned by Alaejos the left flank of our position at Castrejon.

The troops retired in admirable order to Tordesillas de la Orden, having the enemy's whole army on their flank or in their rear ; and thence to the Guarena, which river they passed under the same circumstances, and effected their junction with the army.

The Guarena, which runs into the Douro, is formed by four streams, which unite about a league below

below Canizal, and the enemy took a strong position on the heights on the right of that river, and I placed the 5th, 4th, and light divisions, on the opposite heights, and had directed the remainder of the army to cross the Upper Guarena at Vallesa, in consequence of the appearance of the enemy's intention to turn our right.

Shortly after his arrival, however, the enemy crossed the Guarena at Carteillo, below the junction of the streams, and manifested an intention to press upon our left, and to enter the valley of Canizal. Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry, supported by the 3d dragoons, were already engaged with the enemy's cavalry, and had taken, among other prisoners, the French General Carriér; and I desired the Honourable Lieutenant-General Cole to attack, with Major-General William Anson's and Brigadier-General Harvey's brigades of infantry (the latter under the command of Colonel Stubbs), the enemy's infantry which were supporting their cavalry. He immediately attacked and defeated them with the 27th and 40th regiments, which advanced to the charge with bayonets, Colonel Stubbs' Portuguese brigade supporting, and the enemy gave way; many were killed and wounded; and Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry having pursued the fugitives, two hundred and forty prisoners were taken.

In these affairs Lieutenant-General the Hon. G. L. Cole, Major-General V. Alten, Major-General William Anson, Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt of the 1st hussars, and Hervey of the 14th light dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean of the 27th, and Major Archdall of the 40th, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding the 11th, and Major de Azeredo, commanding the 23d Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves.

The enemy did not make any further attempt on our left; but having reinforced their troops on that

that side, and withdrawn those which had moved to their left, I brought back ours from Vallesa.

On the 19th in the afternoon the enemy withdrew all the troops from their right, and marched to their left by Tarragona, apparently with an intention of turning our right. I crossed the Upper Guarena at Vallesa and El Olmo with the whole of the allied army in the course of that evening and night; and every preparation was made for the action, which was expected on the plain of Vallesa on the morning of the 20th.

But shortly after day-light the enemy made another movement in several columns to his left, along the heights of the Guarena, which river he crossed below Canta la Piedra, and encamped last night at Babilafuente and Villamela; and the allied army made a correspondent movement to its right by Cantalpino, and encamped last night at Cabeza Velloso, the 6th division, and Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry being upon the Tormes at Aldea Lengua.

During these movements there have been occasional cannonades, but without loss on our side.

I have this morning moved the left of the army to the Tormes, where the whole are now concentrated; and I observe that the enemy have also moved towards the same river, near Huerta.

The enemy's object hitherto has been, to cut off my communication with Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo.

The enemy abandoned and destroyed the fort of Mirabete, on the Tagus, on the 11th instant; and the garrison marched to Madrid, to form part of the army of the centre. They were reduced to five days provisions.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded on the 18th instant.

Flores

Flores de Avila, July 24, 1812.

MY Aide-de-Camp, Captain Lord Clinton, will present to your Lordship this account of a victory which the allied troops under my command gained in a general action fought near Salamanca on the evening of the 22d inst. which I have been under the necessity of delaying to send till now, having been engaged ever since the action in the pursuit of the enemy's flying troops.

In my letter of the 21st I informed your Lordship, that both armies were near the Tormes ; and the enemy crossed that river with the greatest part of his troops in the afternoon by the fords between Alba de Tormes and Huerta, and moved by their left towards the roads leading to Ciudad Rodrigo.

The allied army, with the exception of the 3d division and General D'Urban's cavalry, likewise crossed the Tormes in the evening by the bridge of Salamanca, and the fords in the neighbourhood ; and I placed the troops in a position of which the right was upon one of the two heights called Dos Arapiles, and the left on the Tormes below the ford of Santa Martha.

The 3d division and Brigadier-General D'Urban's cavalry were left at Cabrerizos, on the right of the Tormes, as the enemy had still a large corps on the heights above Babilafuente, on the same side of the river ; and I considered it not improbable, that, finding our army prepared for them in the morning, on the left of the Tormes, they would alter their plan, and manœuvre by the other bank.

In the course of the night of the 21st I received intelligence, of the truth of which I could not doubt, that General Chauvel had arrived at Pollos on the 20th, with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the north, to join Marshal Marmont ; and I was quite certain that these troops would join him on the 22d or 23d at the latest.

During

During the night of the 21st the enemy had taken possession of the village of Calvarosa de Ariba, and of the height near it called Nuestra Senora de la Pena, our cavalry being in possession of Calvarosa de Abaxo ; and shortly after daylight detachments from both armies attempted to obtain possession of the more distant from our right of the two hills called Dos Arapiles.

The enemy however succeeded, their detachment being the strongest, and having been concealed in the woods nearer the hill than we were, by which success they strengthened materially their own position, and had in their power increased means of annoying ours.

In the morning, the light troops of the 7th division, and the 4th Caçadores belonging to General Pack's brigade, were engaged with the enemy on the height called Nuestra Senora de la Pena ; on which height they maintained themselves with the enemy throughout the day. The possession, by the enemy, however, of the more distant of the Arapiles, rendered it necessary for me to extend the right of the army in Potence to the heights behind the village of Arapiles, and to occupy that village with light infantry ; and here I placed the 4th division, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-General Cole ; and although, from the variety of the enemy's movements, it was difficult to form a satisfactory judgment of his intentions, I considered that, upon the whole, his objects were upon the left of the Tormes, I therefore ordered the Honourable Major-General Pakenham, who commanded the 3d division, in the absence of Lieutenant-General Picton, on account of ill health, to move across the Tormes with the troops under his command, including Brigadier-General D'Urban's cavalry, and to place himself behind Aldea Tejada, Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry and Don Carlos

Carlos D'Espana's infantry, having been moved up likewise to the neighbourhood of Las Torres, between the 3d and 4th division.

After a variety of evolutions and movements, the enemy appears to have determined upon his plan about two in the afternoon; and under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which however did us but very little damage, he extended his left and moved forward his troops, apparently with an intention to embrace, by the position of his troops, and by his fire, our post on that of the two Arapiles which we possessed, and from thence to attack and break our line; or at all events to render difficult any movement of ours to our right.

The extension of his line to his left however, and its advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and his position was well defended by cannon, gave me an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, which I placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division; and with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve; and as soon as these troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Hon. Major-General Pakenham to move forward with the 3d division, and General D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights, while Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th division, under Lieutenant-General Leith, the 4th division, under the Hon. Lieutenant-General Cole, and the cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, should attack them in front, supported in reserve by the 6th division, under Major-General Clinton, the 7th division, under Major-General Hope, and Don Carlos D'Espana's Spanish division, and Brigadier-General Pack should

should support the left of the 4th division, by attacking that of the Dos Arapiles, which the enemy held. The 1st and light divisions occupied the ground on the left, and were in reserve.

The attack upon the enemy's left was made in the manner above described, and completely succeeded. Major-General the Hon. Edward Pakenham formed the third division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry under Brigadier-General D'Urban, and Lieutenant-Col. Hervey's squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the third division.

Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the 5th and 4th divisions, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, attacked the enemy in front, and drove his troops before them, from one height to another, bringing forward their right, so as to acquire strength upon the enemy's flank, in proportion to the advance. Brigadier-General Pack made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles, in which, however, he did not succeed, excepting in diverting the attention of the enemy's corps placed upon it, from the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Cole, in his advance.

The cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton made a most gallant and successful charge against a body of the enemy's infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces. In this charge Major-General Le Marchant was killed at the head of his brigade; and I have to regret the loss of a most able officer.

After the crest of the height was carried, one division of the enemy's infantry made a stand against the 4th division, which, after a severe contest, was obliged to give way, in consequence of the enemy having thrown some troops on the left of the 4th division,

division, after the failure of Brigadier-General Pack's attack upon the Arapiles, and the Honourable Lieutenant-General Cole having been wounded.

Marshal Sir William Beresford, who happened to be on the spot, directed Brigadier-General Spry's brigade of the fifth division, which was in the second line, to change its front, and to bring its fire on the flank of the enemy's division; and, I am sorry to add, that while engaged in this service, he received a wound, which, I am apprehensive, will deprive me of the benefit of his counsel and assistance for some time. Nearly about the same time Lieutenant-General Leith received a wound, which unfortunately obliged him to quit the field. I ordered up the 6th division under Major-General Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was soon restored to its former success.

The enemy's right, however, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had now retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist; and I ordered the 1st and light divisions, and Colonel Stubbs's Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, which was re-formed, and Major-General William Anson's brigade, likewise of the 4th division, to turn the right, while the 6th division, supported by the 3d and 5th, attacked the front. It was dark before this point was carried by the 6th division, and the enemy fled through the woods towards the Tormes. I pursued them with the 1st and light divisions, and Major-General William Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, as long as we could find any of them together, directing our march upon Huerfa and the fords of the Tormes, by which the enemy had passed on their advance; but the darkness of the night was highly advantageous to the enemy, many of whom escaped under its cover, who must otherwise have been in our hands.

I am

I am sorry to report that owing to this same cause, Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton was unfortunately wounded by one of our own sentries after he had halted.

We renewed the pursuit at break of day in the morning with the same troops, and Major-General Bock's and Major-General Anson's brigades of cavalry, which joined during the night, and having crossed the Tormes, we came up with the enemy's rear-guard of cavalry and infantry, near La Serna; they were immediately attacked by the two brigades of dragoons; and the cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate. I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made on the enemy's infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion, under Major-General Bock, which was completely successful, and the whole body of infantry, consisting of three battalions of the enemy's first division, were made prisoners.

The pursuit was afterwards continued as far as Penaranda last night; and our troops are still following the flying enemy. Their head-quarters were in this town, not less than ten leagues from the field of battle, for a few hours last night; and they are now considerably advanced on the road towards Valladolid by Arevalo. They were joined yesterday on their retreat by the cavalry and artillery of the army of the North, which have arrived at too late a period, it is to be hoped, to be of much use to them.

It is impossible to form a conjecture of the amount of the enemy's loss in this action; but from all reports it is very considerable. We have taken from them eleven pieces of cannon*, several ammunition waggons, two eagles, and six colours; and one general, three colonels, three

* The official returns only account for eleven pieces of cannon; but it is believed that twenty have fallen into our hands.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-colonels, 130 officers of inferior rank, and between six and seven thousand soldiers are prisoners*; and our detachments are sending in more every moment. The number of dead on the field is very large.

I am informed that Marshal Marmont is badly wounded, and has lost one of his arms: and that four general officers have been killed, and several wounded.

Such an advantage could not have been acquired without material loss on our side; but it certainly has not been of a magnitude to distress the army, or to cripple its operations.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that, throughout this trying day, of which I have related the events, I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the general officers and troops.

The relation which I have written of its events will give a general idea of the share which each individual had in them; and I cannot say too much in praise of the conduct of every individual in his station.

I am much indebted to Marshal Sir William Beresford for his friendly counsel and assistance, both previous to, and during the action; to Lieutenant-Generals Sir Stapleton Cotton, Leith, and Colc, and Major-Generals Clinton, and the Honourable Edward Pakenham, for the manner in which they led the divisions of cavalry and infantry under their command respectively; to Major-General Hulse, commanding a brigade in the 6th division; Major-General G. Anson, commanding a brigade of cavalry; Colonel Hinde, Colonel the Honourable William Ponsonby, commanding Ma-

* The prisoners are supposed to amount to seven thousand; but it has not been possible to ascertain their numbers exactly, from the advance of the army immediately after the action was over.

jor-General Le Marchant's brigade, after the fall of that officer ; to Major-General William Anson, commanding a brigade in the 4th division ; Major-General Pringle, commanding a brigade in the 5th division, and the division after Lieutenant-General Leith was wounded ; Brigadier-General Bradford ; Brigadier-General Spry, Colonel Stubbs, and Brigadier-General Power of the Portuguese service ; likewise to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 94th, commanding a brigade in the 3d division ; Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the 60th foot ; Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, of the 88th, commanding a brigade in the 3d division ; Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, of the 23d, commanding General the Hon. Edward Pakenham's brigade in the 4th division, during his absence in the command of the 3d division ; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Greville, of the 38th regiment, commanding Major-General Hay's brigade in the 5th division, during his absence on leave ; Brigadier-General Pack ; Brigadier-General the Conde de Rezendi, of the Portuguese Service ; Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment ; Lieutenant-Colonel the Conde de Ficalho, of the same regiment ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, of the 53d regiment ; likewise to Brigadier-General d'Urban, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, of the 14th light dragoons ; Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the 4th dragoons ; and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Frederick Ponsonby, commanding the 12th light dragoons.

I must also mention Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, commanding the light battalion of the brigade of guards, who, supported by two companies of the fusileers, under the command of Captain Crowder, maintained the village of Arapiles against all the efforts of the enemy, previous to the attack upon their position by our troops.

In a case in which the conduct of all has been con-

conspicuously good, I regret that the necessary limits of a dispatch, prevents me from drawing your Lordship's notice to the conduct of a larger number of individuals ; but I can assure your Lordship, that there was no Officers of Corps engaged in this action, who did not perform his duty by his Sovereign and his Country.

The royal and German artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, distinguished themselves by the accuracy of their fire, wherever it was possible to use them ; and they advanced to the attack of the enemy's position with the same gallantry as the other troops.

I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel De Lancy, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, the head of the department present in the absence of the Quarter-Master-General, and to the officers of that department, and of the staff corps, for the assistance I received from them, particularly the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sturgeon of the latter, and Major Scovell of the former ; and to Lieut.-Col. Waters, at present at the head of the Adjutant General's department at head-quarters, and to the officers of that department, as well at head-quarters, as with the several divisions of the army ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff. Among the latter I particularly request your Lordship to draw the attention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, whose conduct in the field, as well as upon every other occasion, entitles him to my highest commendation, and has acquired for him the respect and regard of the whole army.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Mariscal del Campo Don Carlos d'Espagna, and of Brigadier Don Julian Sanchez, 1812.

A a

and

and with that of the troops under their command respectively ; and with that of the Mariscal del Campo Don Miguel Alava, and of Brigadier Don Joseph O'Lawlor, employed with this army by the Spanish government, from whom, and from the Spanish authorities, and people in general, I received every assistance I could expect.

It is but justice likewise to draw your Lordship's attention, upon this occasion, to the merits of the officers of the civil departments of the army. Notwithstanding the increased distance of our operations from our magazines, and that the country is completely exhausted, we have hitherto wanted nothing, owing to the diligence and attention of Commissary General, Mr. Bisset, and the officers of the department under his direction.

I have likewise to mention that by the attention and ability of Doctor Mac Gregor, and of the Officers of the department under his charge, our wounded as well as those of the enemy left in our hands have been well taken care of ; and I hope that many of these valuable men will be saved to the service.

Captain Lord Clinton will have the honour of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Eagles and colours taken from the enemy in this action.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

Olmedo, July 28, 1812.

THE army have continued their march in pursuit of the enemy since I addressed you on the 24th inst. and we have continued to take many prisoners. A part of the enemy's army crossed the Douro yesterday near Puente de Douro, and the remainder, their left wing, were in march towards

wards the bridge of Tudela this morning at nine o'clock, when I last heard from our advanced posts.

The main body of the allied army is this day on the Adaja and Zapardiel rivers in this neighbourhood; the light cavalry being in front, in pursuit of the enemy.

It appears that Joseph Buonaparte left Madrid on the 21st, with the army of the centre, supposed to consist of from ten to twelve thousand infantry and from two to three thousand cavalry, and he directed his march by the Escorial, upon Alba de Tormes. He arrived at Blasco Sancho, between Avila and Arevalo on the 25th, where he heard of the defeat of Marshal Marmont, and he retired in the evening, and between that time and the evening of the 26th, he marched through Villa Castin to Espinar. A non-commissioned Officer's patrol of the 14th Light Dragoons and the 1st Hussars, from Arevalo, took in Blasco Sancho on the evening of the 25th; shortly after Joseph Buonaparte had left the place, two Officers and twenty-seven men of his own cavalry, who had been left there to follow his rear-guard.

I have reason to believe that Joseph Buonaparte had no regular account of the action of the 22d, till he passed the Puerte de Guadarrama yesterday, but he then returned, and was directing his march upon Segovia. I have not yet heard how far he had advanced. All accounts concur with regard to the great loss sustained by the army of Portugal.

By accounts from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to the 24th instant, it appears, that the enemy had in some degree reinforced the troops in Estramadura. The Lieutenant-General had removed to Zafra.

It is reported, that General Ballasteros had marched on another expedition towards Malaga,

and that he was opposed by a division of the Army of the South, under General Labal.

I have not received detailed accounts of Commodore Sir Home Popham's operations on the coast since the capture of Sequeitio, but I understand that he has taken Castro Urdiales.

Names of Officers killed and wounded, July 18, 1812.

Killed.

27th Foot—Lieutenant Radcliffe, Adjutant Davidson.

Wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Belson, severely.

3d Dragoons—Lieutenant Bramfield, slightly.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Bontein, slightly; Cornet Williams, severely.

12th Light Dragoons—Adjutant Gettrick, severely.

14th Foot—Major Brotherton, Lieutenants Gwynne, Fowke, slightly.

16th Foot—Lieutenant Baker, slightly.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Barrack-Master Kraukenberg, Captain Muller, slightly; Captain Aly, severely; Lieutenant Wisch, slightly.

7th Royal Fusiliers—Lieutenant Nantes, slightly.

27th Foot—Captain Mair, slightly.

40th Foot—Lieutenant Kelly, slightly.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Allied Army, under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, in the Battle near Salamanca, on the 22d July 1812.

*Head-Quarters, Flores de Avilas,
July 25, 1812.*

Killed.

Major-General Le Marchant.
5th Dragoon Guards—Captain Osborn.
3d Dragoons—Lieutenant Selby.
12th Light Dragoons—Captain Dickens.
2d or Queen's—Ensign Denwoody.
7th Fusileers—Captain Prescott.
11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Scott.
23d Welch Fusileers—Major Offley.
32d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Seymour, Ensign Newton.
36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Tullok and Middleton, Lieutenants Parker and Barton.
38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Taylor, Lieutenant Broomfield.
44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Berwick, Ensign Standley.
61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow, Captains Horton and Stubbs, Lieutenants Chauner and Parker.
68th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Finucane.
88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brevet Major Murphy, Captain Hogan.
94th Foot—Lieutenant Innes.
2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Fincke.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, severely.
Lieutenant-General Leith, severely, not dangerously.

- Lieutenant-General Honourable G. L. Colc, severely, not dangerously.
Major-General Victor Alten, severely, not dangerously.
Royal Horse Guards Blue—Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, A. A. G. slightly.
88th Foot—Captain Tryon, D. A. A. G. severely.
13th Light Dragoons—Captain White, D. A. Q. M. G. severely, since dead.
29th Foot—Lieutenant Hay, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Leith, slightly.
6th Dragoons—Captain Dawson, extra A. D. C. to Lieutenant-General Leith, severely.
5th Dragoons—Captain Aiken, severely; Lieutenant Christie, severely.
4th Dragoons—Lieutenant Nordcliffe, severely.
1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Captains Muller and Decken, slightly; Lieutenant Fueto, severely; Lieutenant Cordemann, slightly; Cornet Behrends, slightly.
Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Hotham, slightly.
3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain White, severely.
1st Foot, or Royal Scots—Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, severely; Captain Logan, slightly; Lieutenants Kellert, O'Neil, and Falk, severely; Lieutenant M'Killigan, slightly; Lieutenant Clarke, severely; Ensign Stoyte, severely.
2d Foot, or Queen's—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsbury, severely; Major Graham, severely; Captain Scott, severely; Lieutenant Gordon, severely; Lieutenant Williams, slightly; Lieutenant Hulton, severely.
4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major O'Halloran, slightly.
5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, slightly; Captain Simcocks, severely; Lieutenants Macpherson and Gunn, severely; Ensign Hamilton, slightly; Ensign Pratt, severely.

5th Foot,

- 5th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant O'Dell, severely ; Lieutenant Hilliard, slightly.
- 7th Royal Fusileers—Captain Hammerton, slightly ; Lieutenants Hutchinson and Hartley, severely ; Lieutenants Wallace, Nantes, Johnson, Knowles, Henry, and Hannam, slightly ; Adjutant Hay, severely.
- 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Ackland, slightly.
- 11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, Major M'Gregor, Captains Porter, Hamilton, and Gualy, severely ; Lieutenant Donovan, slightly ; Lieutenants Rynd, Williams, and Stephens, severely ; Lieutenant Daniel, slightly ; Lieutenants Walker and Smith, severely ; Lieutenant Stewart, slightly ; Lieutenants Gethen and Read, severely.
- 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers — Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, Major Dalmer, Lieutenants Enoch, Fryer, Cloyde, severely ; Lieut. Macdonald, slightly.
- 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Philip Gordon, slightly.
- 39th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Garvey, slightly.
- 32d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Roslewen, Toole, slightly ; Lieutenants Greaves, Eason, severely ; Lieutenant R. Robinson, slightly ; Lieutenants Bowes, Butterworth, Ensign Newton (2d) severely ; Ensign Blood, slightly.
- 36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Fox, slightly ; Lieutenants Price, Hewart, Ensign Bouchier, severely.
- 38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, severely ; Captains Wilshire, Gallie, slightly ; Captain Fullarton, severely ; Lieutenant Ince, slightly ; Lieutenant Peddie, right arm amputated ; Lieutenant Laws, Ensign Wheatley, severely ; Ensigns Magie, Wilcocks, slightly ; Ensign Byam, severely ; Ensign Freer, slightly.

- 38th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant M'Pherson, Ensign Anderson, severely.
- 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Gray, Hudson, severely; Lieutenants Brown, Turton, slightly; Adjutant Bethel, severely.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Ridout, slightly.
- 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Greenwell, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, Captain Lightfoot, Lieutenant Coghlan, slightly; Ensign Rey, severely.
- 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Thwaites, Lieutenant Stroud, slightly; Lieutenants Leroux, Vincent, Marshall, severely; Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant Johnson, severely; Ensigns Thatcher, Warton, slightly; Ensign Le Mesurier, right arm amputated.
- 53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, Brigadier Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Robinson, Captain Fehrsen, severely; Captain Poppleton, slightly; Captains Fernandez, Blackall, M'Dougal, Lieutenants Hunter, Nicholson, severely; Ensign Bunworth, Adjutant Carss, slightly.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, slightly; Major Galiffe, Ensign Lucke, severely.
- 61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Downing, Captains Oke, M'Leod, Green, severely; Captain Faville, severely (since dead); Lieut. Falkener, severely, Lieut. Daniel, slightly; Lieutenant Chapman, severely; Lieutenant Chipchase, slightly; Lieutenant Furnace, severely; Lieutenant Gloster, slightly; Lieutenant Collis, severely; Lieutenant Wolfe, slightly; Lieutenants Brackenburgh, Royal, Toole, Ensigns Whyte, Beere, Singleton, severely.
- 68th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major Millar, severely; Captain North, slightly.
- 74th Foot,

74th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major Thompson,
Lieutenant Ewing, severely.
83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Gascoigne, severely ; Lieutenant Evans, slightly.
88th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Adair, Lieutenants Nichols, Mcade, severely ; Lieutenant Kingsmill, slightly.
94th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Captain Cooke, Lieutenant Griffiths, severely.
1st Light Batt. King's German Legion.—Captain Hulseman, Lieutenant Hartwig, severely.
2d Light Batt. Ditto.—Captain Haassman, slightly.
2d Line Batt. Ditto.—Captain Scharnhorst Lieutenant Repke, severely.
5th Ditto, Ditto.—Captain Langresher, severely.
Brunswick Oels.—Captain Lueder, severely ; Lieutenant Griesham, slightly.
1st Royal Scots.—Volunteer McAlpin, severely.
9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Perry, severely.
53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Volunteer Morishell, severely.
(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

*Names of the Officers killed and wounded on the
23d of July 1812.*

Killed.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieutenants Voss and Heugell.
2d ditto, ditto—Captain Usslar.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel May, A.A.G. severely.
1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Captain Decken, Cornet Tappe, severely.
2d ditto, ditto—Lieutenant Fumette, slightly.

Abstract

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of the Earl of Wellington, near Castrajon, on the 18th July 1812.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
British -	61	297	27
Portuguese	34	96	27
Total -	95	393	54

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, under the command of General the Earl of Wellington, in the Battle fought near Salamanca, on the 22d day of July 1812.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
British	388	2714	74
Portuguese	304	1552	182
Spanish	2	4	—
Total -	694	4270	256

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Army, under the Command of Lord Wellington, in an Affair with the Enemy's Rear-Guard near La Serna, on the 23d July 1812.

Killed 51 — Wounded 60 — Missing 6

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken at the Castle of Salamanca, July 22, 1812.

6 French eight-pounders, 1 French four-pounder, 3 Spanish four-pounders, 1 French six-inch howitzer.—Total 11.

5 tumbrils

5 tumbrils with ammunition.

The exact quantity of ammunition carried on each
tumbril not yet ascertained.

(Signed) HOYLET FRAMINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
AUGUST 16th, 1812.

No. XLII.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the
Army under the Command of His Excellency
General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in an
Affair with the Enemy near Castrajon on the 18th
July 1812.*

*Head-Quarters, Flores de Avila,
25th July 1812.*

Royal Horse Artillery—2 rank and file, 3 horses,
killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 1 horse,
wounded.

Royal German Horse Artillery—1 horse killed;
2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

3d Dragoons—2 horses killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ser-
jeant, 8 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

11th Light Dragoons—3 rank and file, 8 horses,
killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 10
rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

12th Light Dragoons—5 rank and file, 8 horses,
killed;

- killed ; 1 staff, 12 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded ; 1 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.
- 14th Light Dragoons—2 sergeants, 12 rank and file, 12 horses, killed ; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 46 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded ; 9 rank and file, 14 horses, missing.
- 16th Light Dragoons—3 rank and file, 5 horses, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded ; 3 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.
- 1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—2 horses killed ; 1 rank and file wounded.
- 2d Ditto, Ditto—5 rank and file, 6 horses, killed ; 1 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded ; 1 rank and file missing.
- 1st Hussars, King's German Legion—7 rank and file, 12 horses, killed ; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 45 rank and file, 32 horses, wounded ; 4 rank and file, missing.
- 1st Foot, or Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.
- 7th Royal Fusileers, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file, wounded ; 3 rank and file missing.
- 23d Royal Welch Fusileers, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.
- 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 11 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 57 rank and file, wounded.
- 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 57 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file missing.
- 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file wounded ; 1 rank and file, missing.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file, missing.

Total British loss—1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 3 sergeants, 56 rank and file, 59 horses, killed ;
1 major,

1 major, 4 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 273 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded ; 27 rank and file, 21 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed ; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 staff, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 86 rank and file, wounded ; 27 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS, Lieut. Col.
and A. A. G.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army, under the command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K.B. in the Battle near Salamanca, on the 22d day of July, 1812.

*Head-quarters, Flores de Arila,
July 25, 1812.*

General Staff—1 general staff, 1 captain, killed ; 4 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

5th Dragoon Guards—2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, 19 horses, killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 39 rank and file, 31 horses, wounded ; 3 rank and file, 24 horses, missing.

3d Dragoons—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, 15 horses, killed ; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, 17 horses, wounded ; 2 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

4th Dragoons—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 24 horses, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file, 34 horses, wounded ; 3 horses, missing.

12th Light Dragoons—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded ; 1 horse missing.

14th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file, 7 horses, killed ;

- killed ; 7 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded ;
1 horse missing.
- 16th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed.
- 1st Hussars, King's German Legion—2 rank and
file, 11 horses, killed ; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants,
1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, 18 horses,
wounded.
- Royal Horse Artillery—1 rank and file, 1 horse,
killed ; 2 rank and file wounded.
- Royal British Foot Artillery—1 rank and file, 12
horses, killed ; 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, 4
horses, wounded ; 2 horses missing.
- Royal German Artillery—2 rank and file, 5 horses,
killed ; 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.
- Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank
and file, killed ; 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drum-
mer, 18 rank and file, wounded ; 8 rank and file
missing.
- 3d Guards, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file, killed ; 1
captain, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded ;
2 rank and file missing.
- 1st Foot, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 22 rank and file,
killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 5 lieu-
tenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 120
rank and file, wounded.
- 2d Foot—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file
killed ; 2 majors, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 5
serjeants, 72 rank and file wounded ; 12 rank
and file missing.
- 4th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 1 serjeant, 16 rank
and file wounded.
- 4th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed ; 2 ser-
jeants, 21 rank and file wounded ; 6 rank and
file missing.
- 5th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file
killed ; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns,
9 serjeants, 101 rank and file wounded.
- 5th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 2 lieu-
tenants,

- tenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded.
- 7th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 159 rank and file, wounded.
- 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 49 rank and file, wounded.
- 11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 14 serjeants, 267 rank and file, wounded.
- 23d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 9 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 84 rank and file, wounded.
- 24th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded.
- 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.
- 30th Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.
- 32d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 103 rank and file, wounded.
- 36th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 70 rank and file, wounded.
- 38th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 114 rank and file, wounded.
- 38th Foot, 2d Batt.—9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, wounded.
- 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed;

- killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 6 serjeants, 109 rank and file, wounded.
- 42d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.
- 44th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, wounded.
- 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 44 rank and file, wounded.
- 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded.
- 51st Foot—2 rank and file wounded.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.
- 53d Foot, 2d Batt.—26 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 104 rank and file, wounded.
- 58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.
- 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—6 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.
- 61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 22 serjeants, 1 drummer, 280 rank and file, wounded.
- 68th Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 14 rank and file, wounded.
- 74th Foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.
- 79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.
1812. B b 83d Foot,

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file, killed ; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded.

86th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 captains, 11 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 109 rank and file, wounded ; 8 rank and file, missing.

94th Foot—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 21 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file, missing.

95th Foot. 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Chasseurs Brittan.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded ; 14 rank and file, missing.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

2d Light Batt. do—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 9 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

2d Light Batt. do—1 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 36 rank and file, wounded ; 4 rank and file missing.

5th Light Batt. do—1 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Brunswick Ocls—4 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, missing.

Total British—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 11 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 24 serjeants, 1 drummer, 335 rank and file, 96 horses, killed ; 4 general staff, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 43 captains, 88 lieutenants, 23 ensigns, 3 staff, 136 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2387 rank and file,

file, 120 horses, wounded ; 74 rank and file,
37 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese—7 captains, 4 lieutenants,
2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 287 rank and file, 18
horses, killed ; 1 general staff, 2 colonels,
4 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 19 captains,
13 lieutenants, 27 ensigns, 3 staff, 42 ser-
jeants, 4 drummers, 1432 rank and file, 13
horses, wounded ; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant,
1 drummer, 179 rank and file, 7 horses,
missing.

Total Spanish—2 rank and file killed ; 4 rank
and file wounded.

JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. Gen.

*Names of Portuguese Officers killed and wounded,
on the 22d July 1812.*

Killed.

1st Dragoons—Lieutenant Ato. diaz Ferreira.
8th Regiment of the Line—Captain A. R. de Silva,
Ensign M. de Lemos.
11th Ditto—Ensign A. P. de Cazal.
12th Ditto—Captains J. L. de Fonseca and A. B.
Cabral.
15th Ditto—Lieutenant J. M. Lesta, Ensign M. de
C. Alferada.
16th Ditto—Captain A. P. N. Pinto.
23d Ditto—Captains L. O. de Beltrao and F. A.
de Sa.
4th Caçadores—Captain John Wardlow.
12th Ditto—Lieutenant J. de Oliviera.

B b 2

Wounded.

Wounded.

Field Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B., severely,
but not dangerously.

Colonel Collins, slightly.

Captain Synge, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General
Pack, severely.

1st Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Cap-
tain A. M. de Menezes.

1st Regiment of the Line—Lieutenant J. A. Belles,
Ensigns J. Christosmo and J. Hoban.

3d Ditto—J. de S. P. Cardoza, severely.

5th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Conde de Figalha,
Major F. Eucibio, severely; Major Wylde,
slightly; Captain Marley, severely; Lieutenants
J. de Sa and F. X. Abellio, both slightly; Ensign
J. A. de Franco, severely; Ensigns J. F. de Silva
and J. A. de Cerino, both slightly; Adjutant L.
J. de Gouvea, slightly.

9th Ditto—Major Ross, Lieutenant A. G. Vieira,
Adjutant J. Gonsalves, all slightly.

11th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Anderson,
slightly; Major J. C. de Mello, severely; Cap-
tain J. de Govea Ozorio, severely; Captain J. de
Pinto, slightly; Captain J. Fordao, slightly;
Ensigns F. de Luiz and A. J. de Govea, both
slightly.

12th Ditto—Colonel A. de L. de Silveira, severely;
Captain J. J. de S. Machado, severely; En-
signs A. de Lacenda, A. B. de Oliveira, A. D.
M. Tudella, and P. Mauriti, all severely; Adjutant
J. M. Ridoto, severely.

15th Ditto—Lieutenant Rento Gliz, severely; En-
sign J. M. Maio, slightly.

16th Ditto—Captain F. D. S. de Costa; Captain
J. P. Quintella, severely; Captains F. de Alpoim
and Webb, both severely; Lieut. G. A. Pereira;
Lieutenant J. P. M. de Abroim, severely; Lieu-
tenant

- tenant F. B. Martino ; Lieutenant A. P. Rangell ;
Ensign J. R. Rangell ; Ensign J. M. de Sande.
23d Ditto—Captain G. Crawford, slightly ; Captain
J. Barrellier and Lieut. J. Freiro, both severely ;
Lieutenant T. A. Robucho and Ensign J. A.
Almaida, both slightly ; Ensigns J. M. de Alber-
querque and F. Marelllo, both severely ; Ensign C.
Cardoza, slightly.
2d Caçadores—Ensign J. A. Ferreira, severely.
4th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Williams ; Captain
McGregor, severely ; Lieutenant F. de Paulo,
Ensigns S. de Alvas Montais, severely ; and D.
D' A. de Costa, severely.
7th Ditto—Captain F. de P. Rozada, and Ensign
J. C. V. Horto, both slightly.
8th Ditto—Major Saint Leger and Captain
Daubrawa, both severely, Ensign Perreira,
slightly.
12th Dragoons—Lieutenant M. G. de Miranda, Bri-
gade Major, missing.
(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the
Army under the Command of His Excellency Ge-
neral the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in an Affair
with the Enemy's Rear-Guard near La Serna, on
the 23d July 1812.*

- General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel wounded.
1st Dragoons King's German Legion—2 lieute-
nants 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, 40 horses,
killed ; 1 captain, 1 cornet, 3 serjeants, 24 rank
and file, 23 horses, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 4
rank and file, 1 horse, missing.
2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—1 captain, 1
serjeant, 19 rank and file, 27 horses, killed ;
lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, 23
B b 3 horses,

horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

Total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 46 rank and file, 67 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 4 serjeants, 52 rank and file, 46 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 18th,
1812.

No. XLIII.

Admiralty-Office, August 18, 1812.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith,
K. B. Admiral of the Red, &c. to John Wilson
Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship
San Josef, off Ushant, the 15th instant.*

SIR,

THE Goldfinch has this moment joined me from Basque Roads with a dispatch which Sir Home Popham delivered to Captain Waller at St. Andero, on the 9th instant.

I lose no time in transmitting a copy thereof, and congratulate their Lordships upon the highly satisfactory intelligence that it contains.

It is gratifying to observe that the operations of the squadron upon the north coast of Spain have been serviceable to the army; and that the arrangements made by Sir Home for seconding his Lordship's further intentions appear to be judicious.

I have, &c.

KEITH, Admiral.

*Venerable, Harbour of Santander,
August 2d, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter which I have just received from Sir Howard Douglas.

I feel a great degree of satisfaction that the Earl of Wellington should have so handsomely marked his approbation of the services of the squadron which your Lordship has placed under my orders, and I am not a little happy at having anticipated the wishes of his Lordship. HOME POPIHAM.

Admiral Lord Keith, K.B. &c. &c. &c.

Medina del Campo, Sunday, Aug. 2d, 1812.

THE army is advancing; head-quarters at Cuellar. The enemy still retiring, having abandoned Valladolid with 4000 sick and wounded, and stores, ammunition, &c. We are now a part of the allied army.

I had an opportunity, in a long conference with Lord Wellington, of giving a detailed account of your operations; and am happy to inform you, that his Lordship is fully satisfied of the use they have been of to his movements. An intercepted letter from Caffarelli proves this, by stating, in answer to an order he had received to join Marmont, that a British armament being on the coast, he could not detach a single man; indeed some troops which he had already sent, were recalled on the appearance of our squadron.

HOWARD DOUGLAS.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 22d,
1812.

No. XLIV.

Admiralty-Office, August 22, 1812.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James
Saumarez, Bart. and K.B. to John Wilson Croker,
Esq. dated on board the Victory, in Hawke Road,
12th August 1812.*

SIR,

YOU will please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed letters, which I have received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 4th and 5th instant, stating the arrival of the Russian flotilla of gun-boats at Riga, also detailing his proceedings, and stating intelligence of the operations of the armies, and an account of a severe action between Count Witgenstein's corps and Marshal Oudinot, in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of three thousand prisoners and some cannon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ.

Riga,

Riga, 4th August 1812.

THE Russian gun-boats, so long expected, and at one time so anxiously desired, arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and now form a most important acquisition to the defence of the place.

The way Captain Stewart has conducted himself in the command of the Russian and English gun-boats, is highly praiseworthy, and his unremitting activity, so creditable to the country, has been willingly imitated by the officers and men of the *Aboukir* and *Ranger*, who are placed under his orders; they have unquestionably kept the enemy from crossing the river, at the falls above the town, where a body of infantry and horse still remain intrenched; the only time they ever advanced towards the boats they were dispersed in a very few minutes, after losing five men and two horses killed.

General Cravart, who commands the troops of the enemy in this neighbourhood, during the absence of Marshal Macdonald, sent, on the 27th ultimo, to summons General Essen to surrender, assigning as a reason for doing so, that his battering train would arrive in the course of a fortnight.

There has been a sharp affair in the neighbourhood of Witepsk, where it seems a strong division of the enemy crossed the Duna, and attacked part of the corps of Prince Bagration; but they were repulsed, and pursued across the river to the distance of several miles. The enemy sustained a considerable loss in killed and prisoners, most of them Wirtemberg troops; the Russian loss is not mentioned, except that a General Okulof was killed.

T. B. MARTIN.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Riga,

SIR,

Riga, 5th August 1812.

I HAVE infinite satisfaction in acquainting you, that a messenger is arrived from General Count Witgenstein, stating, that a severe action was fought between his corps and that under Marshal Oudinot, on the 30th and 31st ult. in the neighbourhood of Polosgh, or Polochi.

It appears that Oudinot had crossed the Duna, and was marching with a view, it is supposed, of coming round upon Riga, and cutting off the communication with Saint Petersburg, when Count Witgenstein commenced a most spirited attack, and obliged him to re-cross the river, with the loss of three thousand prisoners and some cannon.

The fighting had been very sharp, and the Count was pursuing the enemy when the courier came away.

The loss of the killed and wounded is not mentioned on either side, except that General Kulnieu of the Russian hussars is killed, and Count Witgenstein slightly wounded.

An official report of this action will probably be published in the course of this evening, and I shall forward it to you to-morrow by a vessel going to Hano.

We have no accounts from the main army since that of the 29th ultimo, which mentioned Prince Bagration having driven the enemy across the river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN, Rear-Admiral.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I have this instant received the enclosed from General Essen, confirming what I have stated respecting this affair.

T. B. M.

(Trans-

(Translation.)

SIR, *Riga, 24th July (5 Aug.) 1812.*

I HASTEN to communicate to your Excellency the intelligence I have just received from General Count Witgenstein. He informs me, that on the 18th and 19th instant, (30th and 31st July), he gained a complete victory over Marshal Oudinot. The battle took place between Schebesch and Polotzk. Three thousand prisoners, two cannons, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition, are unequivocal proofs of his victory. The Count writes, that he is in pursuit of the enemy, and that his advanced-posts are hourly sending in fresh prisoners.

Being desirous of transmitting as soon as possible this agreeable intelligence to General Suchtelen, I venture to request your Excellency will forward the inclosed to him by the earliest conveyance. In case you should not at this moment have any vessel disposeable, Colonel Ballabin will move Admiral Schesihenkauff to supply one.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble servant,

ESSEN, Governor of Riga.

To Rear-Admiral Martin.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 25th,
1812.

No. XLV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, August 23, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the Earl Bathurst's Office from General the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. dated Cuellar, 4th August 1812.

THE French army of the centre, after having passed through the Guadarrama pass, and after its head had arrived at the Venta de San Raphael, returned to Segovia, where Joseph Buonaparte arrived on the 27th July, at night. The object of this movement was apparently to divert the allied troops from the pursuit of the army of Portugal, and to enable the latter to maintain themselves upon the Douro; in which, however, the enemy did not succeed. Their rear-guard remained in some strength on the left of the Douro, during the 28th and 29th; but the light and 1st divisions, and the cavalry, having crossed the Eresma and Cega rivers on the latter day, the enemy's rear-guard retired during the night across the Douro,
and

and thence followed the movements of the main body towards Villa Vanez, abandoning Valladolid, and leaving there seventeen pieces of cannon, a large quantity of shot and shells and other stores, and their hospital, with about eight hundred sick and wounded.

The General in Chief Macquinez took three hundred prisoners in the neighbourhood of Valladolid, on the 30th; our advanced-guard crossed the Douro, and our parties entered Valladolid on the same day; and I had the satisfaction of being received by the people in that city with the same enthusiastic joy, as I had been in all other parts of the country.

The army of Portugal having thus crossed and quitted the Douro, it was necessary to attend to the movements of the army of the centre, and to prevent a junction between the two on the Upper Douro, which, it was reported, was intended.

While, therefore, the advanced-guard and left continued the pursuit of the army of Portugal, I moved the right along the Cega to Cuellar, where I arrived on the 1st instant.

Joseph Buonaparte retired from Segovia on the morning of the 1st, and marched through the Guadarrama; and he left at Segovia an advanced-guard, principally of cavalry, under General Espert; having destroyed the cannon and ammunition which were in the castle, having carried off the church plate and other valuable property, and having levied a considerable contribution on the inhabitants of the town.

I have not yet heard whether a detachment, which I sent to Segovia yesterday under Brigadier General D'Urban, had entered the town.

The army of Portugal have continued their retreat towards Burges.

The enemy have continued to increase their force in Estremadura.

I enclose

I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's report of a very handsome affair with the enemy's cavalry, on the 24th July, by the division under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine.

I have received no further accounts of the operations under Sir Home Popham.

P. S. I have just heard that the French troops under General Espert, have withdrawn from Segovia by San Ildefonso.

MY LORD,

Zafra, July 27, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, and one from Major-General Long, reporting an affair between some of our cavalry and three regiments of the enemy's cavalry, in the neighbourhood of Ribera, on the 24th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. HILL.

To General the Earl of Wellington,

K. B. &c. &c. &c.

By order,

W. D. L.

SIR,

Los Santos, July 25, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that a body of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of two regiments of dragoons and one of chasseurs, under the command of General of Brigade Almand, attacked yesterday morning the Portuguese piquet at Hinojosa, which they drove in as far as Ribera, where four squadrons of Portuguese cavalry were stationed, under the command of Colonel Campbell.

The force under Colonel Campbell being greatly inferior to that of the enemy, he was under the necessity of retiring upon Villa Franca, which he did

did in the best order. Major-General Long advancing at the same time from Villa Franca with the brigade of British cavalry under his command, and Captain Lefebue's troop of horse artillery to support him.

The enemy, on perceiving the advance of General Long's brigade, halted on the high ground betwixt Ribera and Villa Franca. General Long also halting until joined by a part of his brigade that had been detached in the morning to observe the enemy on the side of Usagre. During this interval, I directed Major-General Slade, with two regiments of his brigade, to move from Los Santos, and direct his march on the left flank and rear of the enemy.

As soon as General Long had collected the whole of his brigade, he moved forward against the enemy, who immediately withdrew beyond the defile at Ribera. General Long passed through the defile to the right and left of the town, and attacked the enemy with much spirit, whilst the artillery fired with great effect from the high ground on the Villa Franca side of the defile. The enemy retired rapidly upon Hinojosa, closely followed; from Hinojosa the enemy retired to Leira, and from thence to Valencia de Torres. They were followed as far as Leira. At Hinojosa the two regiments under Major-General Slade joined Major-General Long's brigade, having made a very rapid march at a trot from Los Santos, but from the great distance could not arrive in sufficient time to cut off the enemy's retreat upon Leira.

Major-General Long speaks in the highest terms of all the troops under his command, particularly the horse artillery, who displayed great activity in their movements and precision in their fire, by which the enemy suffered very considerably.

The loss of the enemy on this occasion has been about thirty men and a great many horses killed,
 eleven

eleven men and about thirty horses taken. The loss upon our side has been only one man killed and seven wounded.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ERSKINE,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill,

K. B. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Villa Franca, July 25, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to enclose Colonel Campbell's report upon the proceedings of yesterday*, at the point where he was more immediately engaged; and his report is sufficiently circumstantial, and, as far as I can judge, correct, to render it unnecessary for me to expatiate on the subject.

I received the report of the enemy's advance upon Ribera too late to admit of my preventing his occupying that town, and the commanding heights on this side. The accounts of his force were so differently represented, that, having three troops of the brigade absent, I thought it not advisable to act against him until they could be recalled; and as the attempt to dislodge him might bring on a serious affair, on ground of which all the advantages were on the enemy's side, I was anxious to secure the support of the 3d dragoon guards stationed at Fuente del Maestre, and to wait for the report of what might be passing on the side of Usagre, before I commenced any offensive movement.

Finding, upon the arrival of the patrolle from Usagre, that no enemy was in that neighbourhood, I directed the troops under my command (without waiting longer for the 3d dragoon guards) to pro-

* Not sent.

ceed against the enemy. They retired across the river, which enabled me to bring up the artillery upon the heights they had relinquished, and to employ it with evident and very great effect; and I continued my advance upon and pursuit of the enemy, as rapidly as I thought consistent with the preservation of order and regularity, beyond the defile of Hinojosa; where, from the lateness of the hour, the fatigue sustained by the Portuguese troops, the artillery, and one squadron of hussars, I judged it proper to halt.

Nothing could exceed the steadiness of the 9th and 13th dragoons, the activity of the artillery, and the precision of their fire, or the good countenance and gallantry displayed by those portions of the Portuguese troops, and of my own brigade, that had the opportunity of closing with and engaging the enemy. And I consider myself justified in estimating the loss of the latter, at the very lowest, at forty-five men killed and prisoners. With respect to the horses, so many were left mutilated and killed on the field, and others caught and carried away by the peasants, that I have no criterion by which to judge of the enemy's loss in this respect, but we have only brought away twenty.

I feel myself particularly indebted to Colonel Campbell for his assistance and co-operation; and I should be wanting in justice, if I omitted to express my admiration of the conduct of the artillery under the immediate orders of Captains Lefebure and Whingates, and my approbation of the spirit displayed by a squadron of the 2d hussars, under Major Wissel, supported by two divisions of the 9th and 13th dragoons, under Lieutenant Handley of the former, and Lieutenant Edwards of the latter regiment.

It is equally my duty to acknowledge the services I received from Captain Wemyss and Lieutenant
Strenowitz,

Strenowitz, two of your personal staff, where zeal, spirit, and exertions were as usual conspicuous; nor are the officers of my own staff (Brigade-Major Dunbar and Captain Dean) less deserving my notice.

Enclosed is a return of casualties sustained upon this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT LONG,
Major-General.

*To Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Erskine,
Bart. &c. &c. &c.*

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of Major-General Long's Brigade, in an Affair with the Enemy near Ribera, on the 24th July 1812.

9th Light Dragoons—2 rank and file wounded.

13th Ditto—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded;
1 troop horse missing.

2d Hussars—3 rank and file, 5 troop horses, wounded.

Portuguese Cavalry—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 troop horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 3 troop horses, missing.

Total British and Portuguese loss—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 49 horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.

Admiralty-Office, August 25, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship the Impregnable, off West Capel, the 20th instant.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for their Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from Lord George Stuart, Captain of His Majesty's ship *Horatio*, giving an account of the capture, by the boats of that ship, of two Danish armed vessels, and an American ship, their prize, on the coast of Norway, in which their Lordships will perceive a degree of persevering bravery, in the highest degree honourable to all who were engaged; but the more their gallant spirit excites admiration, the more it is to be lamented that so many of such brave officers and seamen should be lost to their country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. YOUNG.

His Majesty's Ship Horatio, Trompsten Sound,
SIR, *Coast of Norway, 3d August 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to make known to you, when in execution of your orders, running down the coast of Norway on the 1st instant, in latitude 70 degrees 40 minutes N., a small sail was seen from the mast-head, close in with the land, which we discovered to be an armed cutter before she disappeared among the rocks. Being anxious to destroy the enemy's cruisers, who have so considerably intercepted our trade in this quarter, I dispatched the barge and three cutters, under the command of my First Lieutenant A. M. Hawkins, who gained information on shore that the cutter
had

had gone to a village on an arm of the sea, thirty-five miles in land, where he immediately proceeded, and, at 8 A. M. on the 2d, she was discovered at anchor, together with a schooner and a large ship, which, on the appearance of the boats, presented their broadsides with springs on their cables. As a strong tide set the boats towards them, Lieutenant Hawkins determined to attack, notwithstanding their advantageous position; at nine the fire commenced on the boats (one of which was dispatched under the directions of Mr. James Crisp, Master's Mate, to disperse some small-armed men collected on shore—this he effected, and returned to the attack before the enemy struck), and after a most sanguinary combat, they were carried in that true and gallant style which far surpasses any comment of mine on its merits, or of the characters of the brave fellows employed. They proved to be His Danish Majesty's schooner No. 114, of six six-pounders and thirty men, and cutter No. 97, of four six-pounders and twenty-two men, commanded by Lieutenant Buderhof, a First Lieutenant in the Danish navy and Commodore of a division of small vessels employed on this coast, in person on board the schooner; and an American ship of about four hundred tons, their prize.

I lament to say that the loss on both sides is severe, and nearly similar. Though I had before had occasion to represent the meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Hawkins, I cannot in this instance sufficiently express my sentiments of his gallantry, as well as that of Lieutenant Masters, Second of the *Horatio*. Lieutenant Hawkins, who received a severe wound in the right hand when the boats were advancing, and another in the left arm in the act of boarding, represents the spirited and able support he received from Lieutenant Masters, who was also severely wounded in the right arm, and I must also bear testimony to the merits of this officer.

The service has lost a valuable officer in First Lieutenant Syder (royal marines), killed in the act of boarding; and that of a most amiable young man, Mr. James Larans, assistant-surgeon, who soon after died of his wounds. I must also represent the high terms Lieutenant Hawkins speaks of Mr. James Crisp, master's-mate, Mr. William Hughes, boatswain, and Mr. Thomas Fowler, midshipman; the two latter are also severely wounded.

The services of Lieutenants Hawkins and Masters, with the petty officers, and the several instances of spirited behaviour of the seamen and marines, well deserve the encomiums already passed. The unwearied, skilful, and humane attention of Mr. Thomas Bishop, Surgeon, to the wounded, demand my warmest acknowledgments. Our loss is to be attributed to the desperate resistance made by the Danish Commodore, (who is severely wounded, as well as the Commander of the cutter) and the excellent position his vessels were placed in.

The prizes I have directed to North Yarmouth. Herewith I beg to enclose the list of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. STUART.

To Wm. Young, Esq. Admiral of
the White, Commander in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

A List of Killed and Wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Horatio, employed on the 2d of August 1812.

Killed.

Oliver Shimmings, quarter-master.

George Markham, ditto.

Thomas Arthur, quarter-master's-mate.

Thomas M'Munn, captain of after guard.

Jeremiab

Jeremiah Patience, captain of mast.
James Morris, able seaman.
John Hall, ditto.
First Lieutenant George Syder, royal marines.
Richard Carrick, corporal of ditto.

Wounded.

Abraham Mills Hawkins, first lieutenant, severely.
Thomas P. Masters, second lieutenant, ditto.
Mr. Hughes, boatswain, ditto.
Mr. Fowler, midshipman, ditto.
Mr. Larans, assistant-surgeon (since dead).
James Nightingale, quarter-master, dangerously
(since dead).
William Hopkins, captain of fore-castle, severely.
Joseph Day, quarter-gunner, ditto.
Thomas Pearson, able seaman, ditto.
John Liade, ditto, ditto.
John Dennis, ditto, ditto.
James Cummins, ditto, ditto.
James Earsley, quarter-gunner, slightly.
James Bridle, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Serjeant Harvey, royal marines, ditto.
James Stokes, private marine, severely.

Total number of the enemy killed—10.

Total wounded, including officers—13.

(Signed) G. STUART, Captain

BULLETIN,

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 29th,
1812.

No. XLVI.

Admiralty-Office, August 29, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Broke, of His Majesty's Ship Shannon, addressed to Vice-Admiral Saenger, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Shannon, off New York, July 16, 1812.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the Shannon has this day captured, after a smart chase, the United States' brig Nautilus, of sixteen guns and one hundred and six men, commanded by Captain Crane, twenty-four hours out from New York on a cruise, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. B. V. BROKE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 1st,
1812.

No. XLVII.

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ Bart.
K. B. hath transmitted to John Wilson
Croker, Esq. a Letter from Rear-Admiral Martin,
of which the following is an extract.

Riga, August 10, 1812.

IN my letter to you of the 5th instant, I mentioned, that the division of gun-boats under Captain Stuart, associated with another division under a Russian captain, had proceeded up the Boldero river, to co-operate with a body of troops from this place and the garrison of Dunamunde; the object of the expedition being, in the first place, to take the enemy by surprise, and, failing in that, to force them back from Schlock, and, if possible, to penetrate to Mittau.

The service chiefly assigned to the British was, to keep in advance, and, if practicable, to destroy the bridges which were convenient for the retreat of the enemy; and the only bridge (that of Kalnezeeu)

zeen) was speedily and effectually rendered unserviceable.

General Louis, who commanded the troops, gives the highest praise to Captain Stuart, and the British boats employed upon that service.

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Victory, in Hawke Road, August 20, 1812.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter I have this morning received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 11th instant, enclosing one (a copy of which is also transmitted herewith) from General Essen, Governor of Riga, communicating intelligence of the continued success of the Russian arms, and the junction of Prince Bagration with the main army at Smolensko, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ.

SIR,

Riga, July 30, 1812.

I LOSE not a moment in communicating to your Excellency a most agreeable piece of intelligence, which I have just received.

The Commander in Chief of the third army (General Tormasson), has obtained a victory over the enemy near Cobrin. Four stand of colours, eight pieces of artillery, with one General, in the service
of

of Saxony, seventy officers, and three thousand troops, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ESSEN, Governor of Riga.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart.

and K. B. &c. &c. &c.

P. S. In addition to the foregoing intelligence, I have to acquaint your Excellency, that the united forces of General Barclay and Prince Bagration are in the neighbourhood of Smolensko. General Platoff commands the combined advanced guard.

Riga, August 11, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a letter which I have this instant received from General Essen, communicating the agreeable intelligence of the continued success of the Russian arms, and the junction of Prince Bagration's corps with the main army at Smolensko.

This information is from the Commander in Chief, General Barclay de Tolli, who dates his letter the 4th instant, at Smolensko.

In addition to what is mentioned in the General's letter, I learn that General Tomassoff suddenly left the position which he had occupied for some time at Gitomirz or Zitomirz, in order to attack a corps of Saxons, stationed near Kubryn, twenty-four miles from Bryex Litowski, and about one hundred and thirty miles east of Warsaw, where he defeated the enemy, who retired towards Minsk.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez,

Bart. K. B.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 1, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUNAREZ, Bart.
K. B. has transmitted to John Wilson Croker,
Esq. a Letter from Lieutenant J. C. Crawford, com-
manding His Majesty's gun-brig *Wrangler*, of which
the inclosed is a copy.

His Majesty's Gun-Brig Wrangler, off
SIR, *Seyer Island, August 1812.*

IN pursuance of your orders of the 14th instant,
I proceeded off Randers with your boats, and the
cutter of the *Locust*, but not finding the French
lugger there, I proceeded further to the westward
off Mariager Fiord, to reconnoitre that port; a
small Danish cruizer was perceived coming out,
gave chase to her, when she bore up, and ran into
Alborg: at night Lieutenant Petley, myself, and
Mr. Curtis (Second Master of the *Locust*), thought
that she might be carried by the boats, which was
agreed upon. Lieutenant Petley then proceeded in
shore, with the barge and cutter, in company with
the *Locust's* boats, under charge of Mr. Curtis,
her Second Master.

About two o'clock in the morning they got
alongside of her, and carried her from under a very
heavy fire from the battery and musketry from
Halle's Fort, in the entrance of that river, without
the loss of a single man. She is one of those
cruisers that have been of great annoyance to our
convoys off the Scaw; she mounts two brass six-
pounders, one long two-pounder, and small arms,
and commanded by Lieutenant Tetens, of the Da-
nish navy, and Commodore of a division of gun-
boats off Flanstrand, with a complement of twenty-
two men, who made their escape into the battery of
Halle. They found her moored close under the
muzzle of the guns of the battery, and could not
prevent

prevent the Lieutenant and men from making their escape, except one man, whom we have a prisoner. I stood in shore, as far as I could with safety, to cover the boats.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. C. CRAWFORD, Lieut. Com.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
SEPTEMBER 4th, 1812.

No. XLVIII.

Downing-Street, September 4, 1812.

MAJOR BURGII, Aid-de-Camp to the Marquess of Wellington, has this day arrived at Lord Bathurst's office with dispatches, addressed to his Lordship by Lord Wellington, dated Madrid the 13th and 15th ultimo, of which the following are extracts.

Madrid, August 13.

HAVING found that the army under Marshal Marmont continued their retreat upon Burgos, in a state not likely to take the field again for some time, I determined to bring Joseph Buonaparte to a general action, or force him to quit Madrid.

Accordingly I moved from Cuellar on the 6th instant. We arrived at Segovia on the 7th, and at St. Ildefonso on the 8th, where I halted one day, to allow the right of the army more time to come up.

No opposition was made to the passage of the troops through the mountains; and Brigadier-General D'Urban, with the Portuguese cavalry, and 1st light battalion of the King's German Legion,

gion, and Captain M'Donald's troop of horse artillery, had been through the Guadarama pass since the 9th. He moved forward on the morning of the 11th from the neighbourhood of Galapagas, and supported by the heavy cavalry of the King's German Legion from Torreldones, he drove in the French cavalry, about two thousand in number, and placed himself at Majalahonda, with the Portuguese cavalry and Captain M'Donald's troop, and the cavalry and light infantry of the King's German Legion at Las Royas, about three quarters of a mile distant.

The enemy's cavalry which had been driven off in the morning, and had moved towards Naval Carnero, returned about five in the afternoon, and Brigadier-General D'Urban having formed the Portuguese cavalry in front of Majalahonda, supported by the horse artillery, ordered the cavalry to charge the enemy's leading squadrons, which appeared too far advanced to be supported by their main body. The Portuguese cavalry advanced to the attack, but unfortunately turned about before they reached the enemy; and they fled through the village of Majalahonda, and back upon the German dragoons; leaving behind them, unprotected and unsupported, those guns of Captain Macdonald's troop which had been moved forward to co-operate with the cavalry. By the activity of the officers and soldiers of Captain Macdonald's troop, the guns were however moved off; but owing to the unfavourable nature of the ground over which they were moved, the carriage of one was broken, and two others were overturned; and these three guns fell into the enemy's hands.

The Portuguese dragoons having fled through Majalahonda, were rallied and reformed upon the heavy dragoons of the King's German Legion, which were formed between that village and Las Royas. The German cavalry charged the enemy, although

although under many disadvantages, and stopped their further progress ; but I am sorry to say, that they suffered considerable loss, and that Colonel Jonqueires, who commanded the brigade, was taken prisoner. The left of the army was about two miles and a half distant, at the Puente de Rattamar, on the Guadarama River, and Colonel Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry and a brigade of infantry of the 7th division having moved forward to the support of the troops in advance, the enemy retired upon Majalahonda as soon as they observed these troops, and night having come on, they retired upon Alcorcon, leaving our guns at Majalahonda.

I am happy to report that the officers of the Portuguese cavalry behaved remarkably well, and shewed a good example to their men, particularly the Visconde de Barbacena, who was taken prisoner. The conduct of the brave German cavalry, was, I understand, excellent, as was that of Captain M'Donald's troop of horse artillery. The light infantry battalion was not engaged.

The army moved forward yesterday morning, and its left took possession of the city of Madrid, Joseph Buonaparte having retired with the army of the centre by the roads of Toledo and Aranjuez, leaving a garrison in the Retiro.

It is impossible to describe the joy manifested by the inhabitants of Madrid upon our arrival ; and I hope that the prevalence of the same sentiments of detestation of the French yoke, and of a strong desire to secure the independence of their country, which first induced them to set the example of resistance to the Usurper, will induce them to make exertions in the cause of their country, which will be more efficacious than those formerly made.

I have not yet heard that Astorga has fallen ; but the garrison which the enemy left in Tordesillas,

sillas, about two hundred and sixty in number, surrendered to General Santocildes on the 5th instant.

I have received no further reports of the situation of General Ballasteros since the 21st of July. I have letters from General Joseph O'Donnell and General Roche of the 26th July; and the army of Murcia, under the command of the former, was defeated by General D'Harispe on the 21st of July. It appears that the Spanish troops moved forward to attack General D'Harispe's posts at Castalla and at Ybi; those which attacked the former were repulsed with the loss of two thousand men and two pieces of cannon; those which attacked the latter, under the command of General Roche, conducted themselves remarkably well, and covered the retreat of the troops under General O'Donnell, and afterwards effected their own retreat, in good order, to Alicante.

Madrid, August 15, 1812.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the garrison of the Retiro surrendered by capitulation yesterday; and I have now the honour to inclose a translation of the capitulation.

We invested the place completely on the evening of the 13th; and in the night detachments of the 7th division of infantry, under the command of Major-General Hope, and of the 3d division of infantry, under the command of Major-General the Honourable E. Pakenham, drove in the enemy's posts from the Prado and the Botanical Garden, and the works which they had constructed outside of the park-wall; and having broken through the wall in different places, they were established in the palace of the Retiro, and close to the exterior

1812.

D d

of

of the enemy's works, inclosing the building called La China.

The troops were preparing in the morning to attack those works, preparatory to the arrangements to be adopted for the attack of the interior line and building, when the Governor sent out an officer to desire to capitulate, and I granted him the honours of war, the baggage of the officers and soldiers of the garrison, &c. as specified in the enclosed agreement.

I enclose a return of the strength of the garrison, which marched out yesterday at four o'clock, on their road to Ciudad Rodrigo. We have found in the place one hundred and eighty-nine pieces of brass ordnance, in excellent condition; nine hundred barrels of powder; twenty thousand stand of arms; and considerable magazines of clothing, provisions, and ammunition.

We have likewise found the eagles of the 13th and 51st regiments, which I forward to England, to be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by my Aide-de-Camp Major Burgh.

I see, by a letter from General Ballasteros to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 29th July, that he had been in Malaga on the 14th of that month, after an engagement with General Latal, near Coin. General Ballasteros was at Grazena on the 29th. I have a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 8th instant; and although General Drouet had been in movement for three days, it does not appear that his movements are of any importance.

I enclose returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair at Majalahonda, on the 11th instant, and of the loss in the attack of the works of the Retiro.

This dispatch will be delivered by my Aid-de-Camp Major Burgh, who will be able to explain my further circumstances relating to our situation; and

and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

P. S. Since writing this dispatch, I have received a letter of the 10th instant, from General Maitland, from Alicante, in which that officer informs me that he had on that day landed at that place.

(Translation.)

CAPITULATION *proposed by General the Earl of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the Allied Army, and accepted by Colonel La Froid, Commandant of the Fort of La Chana, 14th August 1812.*

Article I.—The garrison shall march out of the fort with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis.

Art. II.—The garrison, and persons of every description in the fort, shall be prisoners of war.

Art. III.—The officers shall be allowed to retain their swords, their baggage, and their horses, according to the number allowed them by the regulations of the French army; and the soldiers shall keep their knapsacks.

Art. IV.—The magazines of the fort of every description, shall be delivered to the officers of the respective departments, and the French commandants of artillery and of engineers, shall furnish lists of the contents of each dépôt.—The plans of the fort shall also be delivered to the commanding officer of the British engineers.

Art. V.—This capitulation shall take place at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the gates of the fort

fort shall be occupied by the troops of the allied army as soon as this capitulation is ratified.

Signed on the part of General the Earl of Wellington,
FITZ ROY SOMERSET,

Lieut. Col. and Military Sec.

Ratified, WELLINGTON.

Signed on the part of Colonel La Fond,
R. DE LA BRUNE.

This capitulation is ratified by the Colonel Commanding the Fort of La China,
(Signed) LA FOND.

Return of Prisoners of War, taken at the Fort de la China, in the Retiro, and in the General Hospital la Atocha, on the 14th August 1812.

Staff—1 colonel, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 7 staff, 3 civil officers, 16 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Artillery—1 lieutenant-colonel, 8 captains, 10 subalterns, 355 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file, 46 horses and mules.

Engineers—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 70 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Detachments of several regiments of infantry, forming the garrison—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 captains, 19 subalterns, 1450 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Independent garrison company—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 91 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Total taken at the fort—2 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 22 captains, 35 subalterns, 7 staff, 3 civil officers, 1982 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file, 46 horses and mules.
Staff

Staff—12 civil officers, 1 rank and file.

Sick and convalescents—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 4 civil officers, 428 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Total taken at the general hospital—1 captain, 5 subalterns, 16 civil officers, 429 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

General total taken—2506.

N.B. Besides the above number, 6 rank and file British, and 6 officers and 144 rank and file, Spaniards, were retaken in the fort of La China.

JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in an Affair with the Enemy's Cavalry, in front of the Village of Majalahonda, the 11th August 1812.

Royal Horse Artillery—6 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 12 rank file, 33 horses, missing.

Royal Foot Artillery—1 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—5 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 15 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 3 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

2d Ditto, Ditto—1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.

Total British loss—1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, 12 horses, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 36 rank and file,

D d 3

12 horses,

12 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 20 rank and file, 44 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 30 rank and file, 11 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 49 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 21 rank and file, 37 horses, missing.

General total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 48 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 85 rank and file, 17 horses, wounded; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 quarter-master of cavalry, 41 rank and file, 81 horses, missing.

(Signed)

JOHN WATERS,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing in an Affair with the Enemy's Cavalry, in Front of the Village of Majalahonda, 11th August 1812.

British killed.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—Cornet Kohlstedt.

Portuguese killed.

12th Dragoons—Captain Antonio de Souza; Lieutenants Joaquim Perreira, Alvara de Moraes.

British wounded.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Captain Uslar, slightly; Captain Hattorf, Lieutenant Witzendorf, severely.

2d Ditto—Lieutenant Poten, slightly; Lieutenant Kuhls, severely.

Portuguese

Portuguese wounded.

11th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Domingo Bernardins, Captain Ignatio Xavier.

12th Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Barbacena, severely wounded, and taken prisoner, but has since joined the regiment.

British missing.

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain Dynely.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Colonel de Jonquier.

Portuguese.

12th Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Teixeira Lobo, wounded severely, and taken prisoner.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. in the Attack on the Retiro, on the Evening of the 13th August 1812.

51st Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

Chasseurs Britanniques—3 rank and file wounded.

Brunswick Corps—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—7 rank and file wounded.

Grand total—1 rank and file killed; 16 rank and file wounded.

(Signed)

JOHN WATERS,
Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

Madrid, 14th August, 1812.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, found
in the Redoubt of La China, on the Capitulation
on the 14th inst.*

Army of the Centre.

Brass guns, battering—8 twenty-four-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 3 eight-pounders, 5 six-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 26 twelve-pounders.

Brass guns, field—29 eight-pounders, 3 six-pounders, 35 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 4 two-pounders.

Brass guns, field mountain—5 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder.

Brass guns, marine—7 two-pounders.

Iron guns, battering—1 long eight-pounder, 2 four-pounders.

Iron guns, marine—1 four-pounder, 2 one-pounders, 1 and three-eighth inch diameter.

Brass howitzers, battering—2 eight-inch, 1 seven-inch.

Brass howitzers, field—20 six-inch, 10 five and half-inch.

Brass mortars, ordinary—3 twelve-inch, 2 eight-inch, 1 six-inch.

Brass mortar—1 chambered conical.

Total pieces of ordnance—181.

21,832 round shot of sorts.

1148 shells, empty, of sorts.

4703 case shot of sorts.

1804 shells for howitzers, of sorts.

165 empty grenades, 26,438 balls, cast-iron sorts, 149 gun and howitzer carriages, ditto, 6 beds for mortars, ditto, 22,677 muskets of several kinds, serviceable and repairable, 1 carbine, 123 musketoons, 453 pistols.

Total small arms—23,254.

6736 bayonets of sorts, 1430 swords of ditto, 29 pontoons, 270 powder barrels, 5191 cartridges of sorts filled for guns.

2,653,299 ball cartridges, 6,000 blank ditto for exercise, 294,974 flints, 209,160 lbs lead of sorts, 6 pontoons of wood, with carriages and apparatus, 76 cascons of different descriptions, 83 waggons, carts, forges, and other carriages.

Army of Portugal.

Brass guns, battering—2 twelve-pounders, 3 eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder.

Brass howitzers, field—2 six-inch.

Total pieces of ordnance—8.

1089 round shot of sorts.

254 case shot of sorts.

233 grape shot of sorts.

14 gun and howitzer carriages, cast-iron sorts.

240 powder barrels, 2614 cartridges of sorts, filled for guns.

Total average of powder—near 700 barrels.

761,520 ball cartridges, 40,060 flints, 336 lbs. lead of sorts.

(Signed) WM. ROBE, Lt. Col.
Commanding Royal Artillery.

(Signed) E. WEAVER,
Commiss. and Paymaster Ord. Dep.

*To His Excellency the Earl of Wellington,
K. B. Commander of the Forces.*

*Return of French Engineer Stores, taken in the
Works of the Retiro, Madrid, 14th August, 1812.*

1922 spades and shovels, 170 pick-axes, 998 bill
hooks, 400 hoes, 313 felling axes, 189 hand
hatchets,

hatchets, 80 saws, 40 planes, 30 augers, 50 chisels, 70 baskets, 30 wheel-barrows, 1 fire engine, 30 hand barrows, 12 tackles, 5 forges complete, 8000 sand bags.

A quantity of iron, steel, lead, timber, coal, and all smaller articles necessary for the construction of works.

J. F. BURGOYNE,
Capt. Roy. Engin. and Lieut. Col.

A true Copy.

(Signed) JOHN WATERS,
Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 5th
1812.

No. XLIX.

Admiralty-Office, September 5, 1812.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Sa-
marez, Bart. and K. B. to John Wilson Croker
Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Victor
in Hawke Road, the 27th August 1812.*

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose a letter I have received from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 17th instant, on board the *Aboukir*, off Riga, conveying information of the movements of the Russian force to that period; by which their Lordships will observe, that no event of importance had taken place since the letter I transmitted from the Rear-Admiral

Barclay de Tolli, by whom we learn that no important affair has yet occurred.

Count Wittgenstein's letter is dated the 13th instant, at a small village called Doschoch, about forty miles this side of Polotzk, to which last place he had pursued Oudinot, and leaving a strong advanced post in front of it, in order to deceive him, the Count immediately took a direction with his army towards Druya to meet Macdonald, of whose departure from this neighbourhood he had received early intelligence.

Hearing however that Marshal Oudinot had obtained a reinforcement of eleven thousand men, he halted, and presently moved forward again in the direction of Polotzk, and falling in with a small French division, he attacked them, and took six hundred prisoners, besides baggage. It was conjectured that Oudinot had recrossed the river, and it was ascertained that his loss in the late action had been much more severe than was at first reported.

General Barclay de Tolli's letter is dated the 10th of August, at Smolensko; it speaks only of an attack made by Count Pahlen's cavalry on the enemy's rear guard, which he drove before him, taking two or three hundred prisoners, and General Sebastiani's carriage with all his papers.

Frequent skirmishes take place, and they are represented as invariably favourable to the Russians, and every thing in the army is going on in a satisfactory way. Several small detachments from this garrison have been scouring the country, and have destroyed a magazine and taken some prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. M. MARTIN, Rear-Admiral.

*Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez,
Bart. and K. B. &c. &c. &c.*

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 5, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Sir Home Popham to Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Venerable, Bilbao Inlet, 19th August 1812, and transmitted by the last-mentioned Officer to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

YESTERDAY morning, at day-dawn, General Renovales attacked the enemy, and his dispositions were so judicious that he drove him out of the town, from whence he retreated on the high road to Zornosa, and his whole force fell back towards Darango. The Spaniards lost ten men killed, and twenty-three wounded; the enemy certainly lost more, and had six prisoners taken.

Major Williams marched with a strong picquet to examine the country; but as the enemy continued to retreat, he returned to the town of Bilbao in the course of the night.

I directed Captain Malcolm to take a proportion of gunpowder, with a party of men, to blow up the Moro, as we had completely destroyed every work at Portugalete and its neighbourhood; but as General Renovales preferred doing it himself, I supplied him with powder for that purpose.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 8th,
1812.

No. L.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 7, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Major-General Cooke, dated Cadiz, August 16, 1812.

“ I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have just received accounts from Colonel Skerrett, dated at Huelva on the 14th; the allied troops landed there on the 12th. The enemy blew up the castle of Niebla, and spiked the guns on that night, and retired; the place is now occupied by Spanish troops.”

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
SEPTEMBER 10th, 1812.

No. LI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 10, 1812.

MAJOR D'OYLY, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cooke, has this morning arrived with dispatches, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by Major-General Cooke, dated Cadiz, 26th August, of which the following are a copy and an extract:

MY LORD, *Cadiz, August 26, 1812.*

IBEG leave to refer your Lordship to the enclosed copy of a letter to General the Earl of Wellington, reporting that the enemy abandoned his position opposite to this place and the Isla de Leon, on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th.

My Aide-de-Camp Major D'Oyly will have the honour to deliver this satisfactory intelligence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. COOKE, Major-Gen.

Cadiz,

MY LORD,

Cadiz, August 26, 1812.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the enemy abandoned his positions and works opposite to Cadiz and the Island on the night of the 24th and morning of the 25th, except the town of Port Santa Maria, where a body of troops remained till the middle of the day, and then withdrew to the Cartuga. He has left a very numerous artillery in the several works, and a large quantity of stores and powder; and although most of the ordnance has been rendered useless, he appears to have retired from his position with more precipitation than I should have expected.

A considerable body of cavalry was brought down previous to the retreat commencing.

The towns of Puerto Real and Chiclana are now occupied by detachments of Spanish troops, and a party from the 2d Hanoverian hussars is at the first mentioned place, to which Colonel Lambert had moved from the Portazzo with them, and some light troops from this division.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. COOKE.

The Earl of Wellington, &c. &c.

(Extract.)

I TAKE this opportunity of informing your Lordship, that Colonel Skerrett and the Spanish troops under General Cruz were at Manzanilla on the 22d, where they remained to draw the attention of Marshal Soult.

I beg to state to your Lordship, that the Regency has given orders to commence a cut across the Trocadero immediately, by a considerable number of workmen, so as to insulate it.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 12th,
1812.

No. LII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 12, 1812.

LETTERS, of which the following are extracts, have been received by Earl Bathurst from Colonel Sir Howard Douglas, dated Castromorongo, 22d, and Astorga, 29th August.

Castrocontrigo, August 22, 1812.

WHEN the Earl of Wellington transferred his head-quarters from Mojados to Cuellar the Gallician divisions, then occupying La Nava and Pollos, crossed the Douro again, and General Santocildes established his head-quarters in Valladolid. On the 7th instant Tordesillas capitulated, and the siege of Toro was undertaken, but with means very insufficient.

On the 12th the enemy advanced, with about seven thousand infantry and one thousand five hundred cavalry, from Palencia towards Valladolid, which was only occupied by one battalion. General Santocildes retired, taking the road by Torrelabaton towards Valladolid. The enemy now

advanced towards Toro; and it was ascertained that their objects were to relieve Toro and Zamora, and then to march to Astorga, to raise the siege, and, having withdrawn the garrison, to destroy the works.

The Spanish troops were withdrawn from before Toro, which the enemy immediately abandoned; and General Santocildes, having collected all his force at Bolver, on the Rio Seco, commenced his retreat on Benevente, near which place the enemy's cavalry came up with that of the 6th army (about four hundred), and in the affair which followed we sustained some loss.

On the 19th instant Astorga surrendered, when the enemy had already reached La Baneza, from which place they have since retired, on hearing of the loss of that garrison, which was of such importance as to lead them into these operations. I have no doubt, from the direction they have taken, that they will now withdraw the garrison of Zamora, and entirely abandon the line of the Douro.

Astorga was commanded by a General of Brigade, was defended by a Lieutenant-Colonel of engineers, and the garrison was composed of two battalions of the 23d and one of the 1st infantry of the line—in all one thousand two hundred effectives at the time of the surrender.

Astorga, August 29, 1812.

THE enemy retired from La Baneza on hearing of the fall of Astorga, and took the direction of Zamora; they evacuated the latter place on the morning of the 27th, retiring by Toro towards Valladolid.

The Gallician army has again moved forward, and now occupies cantonments on the Esla, in the towns and villages near Villamanan.

Downing-

Downing-Street, September 12, 1812.

LETTERS, of which the following are extracts, have been received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-Colonel William Parker Carrol, dated Zornoza, 24th August, and off Portugalette, 26th August.

Zornoza, August 24, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, on the 13th instant, General Rouget, with a force of nearly three thousand men, advanced from Durango to attack Bilbao. General Renovales took up a position on the left bank of the river, having his right on the heights of Bolueta and Ollargan, defending the new bridge of Bolueta; his reserve at Castrejuna. As soon as the enemy's force was ascertained, General Renovales formed his plan of attack: part of the vanguard and Campillo's regiment were to pass the river at Portugalette, and proceed to the heights of Santo Domingo, to attack the enemy's right at daybreak on the 14th, whilst General Porlier, with the vanguard, attacked the enemy who were in possession of the two bridges in the town, and the troops at the bridge of Bolueta and the heights of Ollargan were to attack the enemy's left, which was strongly posted on the heights of Begona and el Morro.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the attack commenced with great vigour, and, after a heavy fire of four hours, the enemy was driven from the bridges of the town, and from the heights of Begona and Morro; and at nine o'clock, they commenced a precipitate retreat towards Zornoza, pursued by General Renovales's division, and the vanguard, headed by Porlier: had the troops which were to have attacked the enemy's right, arrived at the appointed time, the victory would have been most complete, and probably General Rouget, with

E e 2

the

the greater part of his troops, would have been cut off from Durango. Their loss on this occasion far exceeded ours, which was twenty killed and fifty wounded. It was highly gratifying to see the steadiness of the newly raised troops of General Renovales's division. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on their Chief, in whom they place the greatest confidence, and who is indefatigable in his exertions to complete and organise his division.

Since the 15th we occupied Galdacano and Zornoza, our advance close to Durango, which point the enemy have strengthened, having two guns on the bridge of Yurreta, and occupying several houses in the town; they have also an encampment on their left of the town, on the heights of Santa Lucia and Betuno.

On the night of the 20th, we received intelligence that the enemy were moving to attack us, and that a column had marched to Orduna, the high road from which to Bilbao joins the road from Zornoza to Bilbao, about a mile from the latter town. General Mendizabal determined to fall back and wait the enemy on the left bank of the river, in nearly the same position as that occupied by General Renovales on the 14th instant.

On the night of the 21st the enemy advanced from Durango in three columns, two by Zornoza, the other by Villaro, with a view of possessing themselves of the heights that led from Arrigorriaga, and flanked those of Bolueta, which was the right and the key of our position. Renovales's division occupied from the heights of Bolueta to those of Olaviaga, which supported our left, covering the bridges of St. Anton, the wooden bridge, and the bridge of boats.

At daybreak on the morning of the 22d, General Mendizabal with part of the vanguard, proceeded to attack this column, directing that the division of Iberia should meet us at Arrigorriaga. Dispositions

sitions were made, which seemed to ensure the destruction of this column. The enemy on finding that we were in possession of the bridge of Arrigorriaga and roads leading to Bilbao, changed their direction, and by a most rapid march, favoured by the thickness of the woods, effected their junction with the second column, which was destined to make a simultaneous attack upon the bridge of Bolueta. General Mendizabal, with the vanguard, and Longa's division, arrived in time to resist the enemy's attack; their principal efforts were to force the bridge of Bolueta, which was defended in the most gallant manner; the enemy suffering considerable loss without being able to gain a foot of ground; their efforts on the left of our line proved equally unsuccessful.

General Renovales at the head of his brave peasant soldiers met their attack at every point: the enemy attempted in vain to force the two bridges of the town, and that of boats; night coming on the enemy retired to his position on the heights of St. Domingo el Morro and Begona. Arrangements were made for a combined attack upon the enemy's position, but finding that he had, upon being attacked by Renovales, who crossed the river in front of the heights of Banderas, early in the night, commenced his retreat, no time was lost in pursuing him, and notwithstanding the great advantage he had in point of time, from the rapidity with which the division of Iberia marched, we came up with him near the town of Zornoza, and attacked his rear with such vigour, that his retreat became a confused and disorderly flight; insomuch that they did not avail themselves, as they might have done, of several strong positions which the road from Zornoza to Durango presents. At one of the strongest of these positions they made an effort to stand, but the gallantry of the Commandant-General Longa, who at the head of his troops

led the attack, animating them by his example, who charged the enemy with a few cavalry and a small body of infantry, obliged him to abandon this position, and fly for safety to the town of Durango.

The enemy's loss has been very considerable ; we have taken some horses and prisoners. As yet I am unable to give you a detail of this victory, as my attention was occupied on our right, and in the pursuit of the enemy with the division of Iberia.

The General in Chief has not as yet received the details from the commanders of divisions.

This victory has been highly creditable to the Spanish army. The advantages which will result, and the confidence it inspires in this newly raised army will, I have no doubt, produce the very best effects. The enemy's force appears to have been from five to six thousand. We understand, from prisoners and deserters, that Rouget, Duvernette, and another General, lately from France, commanded in this action.

*On board His Majesty's Ship Venerable,
off Portugalette, August 26, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that we have just received information that Caffarelli, who is much exasperated at the failure and defeat of Rouget, has marched a force of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand men to Durango, to reinforce Rouget, and that they purpose making another attack upon Bilboa.

I am returning to join General Mendizabal.

The troops are in the highest spirits.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 12, 1812.

Extracts of Letters from the Captains of His Majesty's Ships named in the Margin, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Halifax, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Acasta, at Sea,
July 24, 1812.*

I BEG to acquaint you, that His Majesty's ship Acasta, under my command, fell in with, and captured this day, in latitude 44, 15 N. and longitude 62, 30 W. after a short chase, the American privateer brig Curlew, pierced for twenty guns, but having only sixteen on board, with a complement of one hundred and seventy-two men.

*His Majesty's Sloop Colibri, Cape Sable,
bearing West 12 Leagues, July 26, 1812.*

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on Sunday at eight A. M. we descried two ships to the northward, and a schooner to the S. E., the former apparently steering a course for Halifax; hauled up in chase of the schooner: at noon exchanged numbers with His Majesty's schooner Bream; wore in chase of the ships to the northward, which we found had hauled up for us, the headmost evidently a man of war with an American ensign, and pendant flying; she soon tacked and made sail from us, with a bark, her prize; we continued closing with her, and at a quarter before three o'clock we came alongside, and the action became general, and at three they called out for quarter; brought too, and took possession of the American ship pri-

* Acasta, Colibri, Emulous.

vateer Catherine, from Boston, out eight days, and had taken nothing but the said bark : she is a beautiful and well equipped ship, pierced for sixteen guns, mounting fourteen long six-pounders, and a complement of eighty-eight men, commanded by Francis A. Burnham ; she had one man killed, and one wounded ; her men ran below, which accounts for their suffering so small a loss.

*His Majesty's Sloop Emulous, at Sea,
July 31, 1812.*

THIS Majesty's sloop under my command, fell in with, yesterday evening, the American privateer brig Gossamer, of fourteen carriage guns, with one hundred men, and after a short chase came up with and captured her : she left Boston on the 24th instant, had made one capture, the ship Mary Anne, of Greenock, from Jamaica bound to Quebec.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 15th,
1812.

No. LIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 14, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Madrid, August 18, 1812.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE retired from Ocana on the 16th instant, and his army are in march towards Valencia. The enemy have abandoned Toledo, which has been taken possession of by a party of the Guerillas of El Medico.

Since the capture of the Retiro, the garrison of Guadalaxara, consisting of seven hundred men, has surrendered to the Empecinado by capitulation, on nearly the same terms as those which I granted to the garrison of the Retiro.

By reports from Major-General Clinton, I learn that a part of the remains of the army of Portugal had moved forward from the neighbourhood of Burgos, and some of their detachments were understood

stood to be in Valladolid on the 14th instant, General Santocildes having withdrawn the troops of the army of Galicia which occupied that town. Some of their detachments were likewise on the right of the Pisuerga.

I had expected they would make this movement as soon as I should get the troops together, when I undertook the march upon Madrid.

By accounts from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 12th, it appears that General Drouet had drawn in his right from La Guarena, but he still held Hornachos.

By accounts from Cadiz to the 6th instant, it appears that General Villatte had returned to the blockade. General Ballasteros had taken three hundred prisoners at Ossuna; and by the reports of the position of the troops, it appears that the road to Gibraltar is again open to him.

Admiralty-Office, September 15, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Captain J. G. Bremer, of His Majesty's Sloop Bermuda, dated off Boulogne the 11th instant, to Vice-Admiral Foley, and transmitted by the last mentioned Officer to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that this morning at daylight, I saw a lugger in the north west, having French colours flying, chased by the Dwarf cutter and Pioneer schooner, the latter vessel far astern.

At ten o'clock the lugger made an ineffectual attempt to cross the Bermuda's bow, and did not surrender till he had received several broadsides of grape, from this vessel.

The utmost gallantry was displayed by every officer and man employed in the boats of the Dwarf
and

and Pioneer, and the animated zeal and laborious exertions of Lieutenant Gordon and those who remained on board the cutter, exceed all praise.

The prize is the privateer *Le Bon Genie* of Boulogne, having on board sixteen guns (four only mounted) and sixty men ; she sailed from Boulogne last night, and had not made any captures.

The enemy made a desperate resistance, and his loss has been severe, there being three killed and sixteen wounded, most of them severely.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 22d,
1812.

No. LIV.

Admiralty-Office, September 22, 1812.

List of American Privateers taken and destroyed by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Halifax Station, between 1st July and 25th August 1812, transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sawyer to J. W. Croker, Esq. in a Letter dated 25th August 1812.

Active schooner, of 2 guns and 20 men, captured by the Spartan, Captain Brenton, 16th July 1812, off Cape Sable.

Fair Trader schooner, of 1 gun and 20 men, captured by the Indian, Captain Jane, and Plumper, Lieutenant Bray, 16th July 1812, Bay of Fundy.

Argus schooner, of 1 gun and 23 men, captured by the Plumper, Lieutenant Bray, 17th July 1812, Bay of Fundy.

Friendship schooner, of 1 gun and 8 men, captured by the Plumper, Lieutenant Bray, 18th July 1812, Bay of Fundy.

Actress sloop, of 4 guns and 53 men, captured by the Spartan, Captain Brenton, 18th July 1812, off Cape St. Mary.

Intention schooner, of 1 gun, 3 swivels, 29 men, captured

- captured by the *Spartan*, Captain Brenton, 19th July 1812, off Annapolis.
- Gleaner sloop, of 6 guns and 40 men, captured by the *Colibri*, Captain Thomson, 23d July 1812, off Cape Sable.
- Curlew brig, of 16 guns, 172 men, and 270 tons, captured by the *Acasta*, Captain Kerr, 24th July 1812, lat. 44. 15 N. long. 62. 30 W., pierced for 20 guns, off Cape Sable.
- Catherine ship, of 14 guns and 88 men, captured by the *Colibri*, Captain Thomson, 26th July 1812, off Cape Sable.
- Gossamer brig, of 14 guns and 100 men, captured by the *Emulous*, Captain Mulcaster, 30th July 1812, off Cape Sable.
- Morning Star schooner, of 1 gun, 4 swivels, 50 men, and 70 tons, captured by the *Maidstone*, Captain Burdet, and *Spartan*, Captain Brenton, 1st August 1812, Bay of Fundy; burnt by the boats in a creek called Baily's Mistake.
- Polly schooner, of 1 gun, 4 swivels, 40 men, and 60 tons, captured by the *Maidstone*, Captain Burdet, and *Spartan*, Captain Brenton, 1st August 1812, Bay of Fundy; burnt by the boats in a creek called Baily's Mistake.
- Commodore Barry, a revenue cutter, of 6 guns, pierced for 10 guns, captured by the *Maidstone*, Captain Burdet, and *Spartan*, Captain Brenton, 3d August 1812, Bay of Fundy; attacked in Little River and brought out by the boats; the chief part of the crew escaped.
- Madison schooner, of 2 guns, captured by the *Maidstone*, Captain Burdet, and *Spartan*, Captain Brenton, 3d August 1812, Bay of Fundy; attacked in Little River and brought out by the boats; the chief part of the crew escaped.
- Olive schooner, of 2 guns, captured by the *Maidstone*, Captain Burdet, and *Spartan*, Captain Brenton, 3d August 1812, Bay of Fundy; attacked

tacked in Little River and brought out by the boats ; the chief part of the crew escaped.

Spence schooner, of 2 guns, captured by the Maidstone, Captain Burdet, and Spartan, Captain Brenton, 3d August 1812, Bay of Fundy ; attacked in Little River and brought out by the boats ; the chief part of the crew escaped.

Polly schooner, of 4 guns and 35 men, captured by the Colibri and Statura, 11th August 1812, entrance of Bay of Fundy.

Buckskin schooner, of 1 gun, 3 swivels, and 32 men, captured by the Colibri and Statura, 11th August 1812, off Cape Sable.

Dolphin schooner, of 1 gun, 1 swivel, and 28 men, captured by the Earl Moira, tender to Guerrier, 12th August 1812, off Shelburne.

Regulator schooner, of 1 gun and 40 men, captured by the Colibri, Captain Thomson, 12th August 1812, off Cape Sable.

Dolphin schooner, of 2 guns and 48 men, captured by the Colibri and Maidstone, 13th August 1812, off Cape Sable.

Lewis schooner, of 6 guns and 30 men, captured by the Hope, tender to the Africa, 14th August 1812, off Halifax.

Pythagoras schooner, of 3 guns and 35 men, captured by the Bream, Lieutenant Timpson, 9th August 1812, off Shelburne, after an action of 20 minutes ; enemy had 2 men wounded.

Bunker's Hill schooner, of 7 guns and 72 men, captured by the Belvidera, 21st August 1812, Sambro Light House, N. W. 242 miles.

H. SAWYER, Vice-Admiral.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 22d,
1812.

No. LV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 23, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Major-General Cooke, dated Cadiz, August 30, 1812.

MY LORD, *Cadiz, August 30, 1812.*

SINCE my letter of yesterday's date, reporting the entry into Seville of the allied corps under General La Cruz and Colonel Skerrett; I have received a dispatch from the latter, of which I transmit a copy herewith, and a return of the killed and wounded of the British detachment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. COOKE, Major-General.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Seville,

SIR,

Seville, August 28, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to report the movements of the detachment under my orders since the date of my last. The result of which, the capture of the city of Seville by assault, defended by eight French battalions and two regiments of dragoons entrenched, will I trust be considered as honourable to the allied arms and serviceable to the cause of Spain.

On the 24th instant General Cruz Mourgeon commanding the Spanish troops, and myself, judged it advisable to make a forward movement on Seville, for this purpose it was advisable to force the enemy's corps of observation of three hundred and fifty cavalry and two hundred infantry, at St. Lucar la Mayor. I marched from Manzanilla with eight hundred troops, composed of the 1st regiment of guards, the 87th, and the Portuguese regiment, Brigadier-Gen. Downie, accompanied with six hundred Spanish troops. The Spanish column attacked on the right, and the British and Portuguese on the left. The French were driven through the streets with precipitation, leaving some killed, wounded, and prisoners. We took post at San Lucar without the loss of a man.

On the 26th instant, General Cruz and myself having judged that it would be attended with the most beneficial effects, both on the public opinion and in saving the city from being plundered, if the French could be precipitated in their retreat from Seville; the allied troops, in consequence, marched for this purpose, and arrived at the heights of Castillejos de la Cuesta, immediately above Seville, on the morning of the 27th, at six o'clock.

The Spanish troops formed our advance. The French advance was driven in; the cavalry retired, leaving the infantry in the plain, which last were charged

charged by the Spanish cavalry, who made many prisoners.

The Spanish troops attacked a redoubt on our left, and lost a good many men. The columns advanced into the plain, by which movement this redoubt was turned, and its communication cut off; the Spanish troops under General Cruz took the right, and made a detour to arrive and attack on that flank of Triana (the suburbs of Seville). I ordered the redoubt to be masked by a detachment of the 20th Portuguese regiment, and advanced a field piece with some troops, to keep in check the enemy's fire at one of the gates of the city opposite to us, and after giving sufficient time for the Spanish column to arrive, the British and Portuguese troops advanced to the attack in front; the cavalry and artillery advanced at a gallop, supported by the grenadiers of the guards, and the infantry following.

The enemy abandoned the gate: we entered the suburbs, and advanced near to the bridge of Seville with as much rapidity as possible, in hopes of preventing its destruction, which would have rendered it extremely difficult for us to succeed. We were checked by the fire of grape-shot and musketry at the turning of the street. The grenadiers of the guards advanced to our support, and drove every thing before them. At this moment part of the Spanish column arrived; we advanced to the bridge under a heavy fire; Captain Cadoux, of the 95th, with great judgment made a flank movement on our left; Captain Roberts, of the artillery, brought up with rapidity two guns; a heavy fire of cannon and musketry was soon brought to bear on the enemy, who were driven from their position on the other side of the river, and from the bridge, which they had only in part destroyed. The grenadiers of the guards, and some Spanish troops, led the columns that crossed the bridge. A general rout ensued, and the enemy were driven

1812.

F f

through

through the streets, which were strewed with their dead, and pursued at all points, leaving behind them valuable captures of horses, baggage, and money.

It is difficult for me to express the joy of the people of Seville. The inhabitants, under the fire of the French, brought planks to lay across the bridge; and their acclamations and vociferous marks of joy, added to the immense crowd, rendered it extremely difficult for the officers to advance through the streets with their columns.

The vast extent of this city, the exhausted state of the troops who had advanced in double quick time for three miles, and the want of cavalry, rendered it impossible to continue the pursuit beyond the town.—Such was the rapidity of our attack, that this victory over a French division, and the passage of a bridge which the enemy had materially destroyed, with his infantry and artillery, formed on the banks of the river, was achieved with a loss that appears almost incredible.

I have only to regret the loss of one officer, Lieutenant Brett, royal artillery, who was killed, gallantly fighting his gun, at the bridge. The intrepidity of this valuable officer was observed by the whole detachment.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great. We have taken several officers, and, I believe, near two hundred prisoners.

The conduct of every officer and soldier has been above praise; where all have behaved well, it is difficult to distinguish; I must, however, mention the detachment of the King's German legion, commanded by Cornet Wieboldt; the artillery, by Captain Roberts; detachment of 95th, by Captain Cadoux; and the grenadiers of the 1st regiment of guards, by Captain Thomas. To Colonel Maitland, 1st regiment of guards, (second in command,) I am much indebted from the commencement of this service;

vice ; and in the attack of Seville his military talents, intrepidity, and zeal, were particularly conspicuous. I am also much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Colquitt, commanding a detachment of the 1st regiment of guards ; to Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, commanding a detachment 20th Portuguese regiment ; and to Major Maclain, commanding a detachment 87th regiment.

The exertions of Captain Wynyard (Coldstream Guards) Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Lieut. Reid, Royal Staff Corps, Staff Officers attached to the detachment, have been indefatigable. Captain Bunbury, 20th Portuguese regiment, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Smith, Royal Engineers, were at this time detached on other service.

During the whole of this attack, our Allies, the Spaniards, have rivalled the conduct of the British and Portuguese troops ; and General Cruz Murgueon, by his military talents and bravery, has principally contributed to the successful result of the day.

Inclosed is a return of the killed and wounded.

During last night a division of 7 or 8000 French troops passed by. Our attack has saved the city from the devastations and contributions with which it was threatened.

Captain Wynyard is the bearer of this dispatch, who will inform you of any further particulars you may require.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT.

To Major-General Cooke, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. A return of the guns and military stores taken, will be sent as soon as the quantity can be ascertained. Two of the field-pieces which the enemy advanced against us, fell into our hands.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops
under the Command of Colonel Skerrett, at the
Capture of the City of Seville by Assault, on the
Morning of the 27th August 1812.*

Royal Artillery—1 subaltern, 1 horse, killed;
1 rank and file wounded.

2d Hussars, King's German Legion—1 serjeant,
1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 rank and file
wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt.—4 rank and file
wounded.

95th Rifle Corps, 2d Batt.—1 subaltern, 6 rank
and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Total—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and
file, 2 horses, killed; 1 subaltern, 12 rank
and file, 1 horse, wounded.

(Signed) W. CLINTON WYNYARD,
A. A. General,

Name of Officer killed.

Royal Artillery—First Lieutenant Brett.

Name of Officer wounded.

95th Rifle Corps—First Lieutenant Llewelyn,
slightly.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 26th,
1812.

No. LVI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 24, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts and copies, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Madrid, 25th and 30th August, and Valladolid, 7th and 8th September.

Madrid, 25th August 1812.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE has continued his march towards Valencia, and according to the last accounts which I have received, his rear guard was on the 19th at La Roda.

I have received a letter of the 17th from Lieutenant-General Maitland, who had marched from Alicante, and was at Montforte. General Roche was at Alcoy, from whence Suchet had retired to St. Felipe; and it was supposed he was about to cross the Xucar. General O'Donnell was on the same day at Yecla, in Murcia.

F f 3

The

The enemy's troops from Valladolid drove in Major-General Anson's picquets at Tudela, on the 18th. The Major-General however still maintains them on the left of the Douro.

The enemy have moved a body of troops from the neighbourhood of Valladolid, consisting of about six thousand infantry and twelve hundred cavalry, under General Foy, which, on the 17th, carried off the garrison of Toro.

They then were joined by a body of infantry of the same strength, which had likewise marched from the Pisnerga on the Rio Seco, and the whole were, on the 20th, about two leagues distant from Benevente, the Gallician troops, with the exception of the cavalry, which still remained at Benevente, having marched towards Astorga. The enemy had left the garrison of Zamora still blockaded by the Conde d'Amarante; but I have reason to believe that they will relieve that garrison on their return from their expedition towards Astorga.

By accounts from Cadiz of the 9th, I learn that General Cruz had returned to that port with the detachment which had been sent to the eastward for the relief of General Ballasteros. Another expedition had immediately been fitted out. These troops had been landed at Huelva on the 14th and 15th instant, but the enemy evacuated and destroyed the castle of Niebla on the 12th.

Madrid, August 30, 1812.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordship on the 25th instant, I have received reports that the garrison of Astorga had surrendered by capitulation on the 19th to the number of one thousand two hundred men. General Foy arrived at La Bañeza for their relief on the 21st, with the detachment which I informed you was in march for that purpose; and his parties found

found the place abandoned by the Spanish troops, the French garrison having been carried away as prisoners.

MY LORD, *Valladolid, Sept. 7, 1812.*

UPON referring to my dispatch to your Lordship of the 24th of July, as printed in the London Gazette of the 16th August, I observe that, although I reported my sense of the conduct of the German brigade of heavy cavalry under Major-General Baron Bock, on the 23d July, I omitted to include the name of the Major-General in the enumeration which the dispatch contains of officers who had opportunities of distinguishing themselves.

I beg to take this opportunity of rectifying this omission, and of assuring your Lordship that the Major-General distinguished himself in the operations which led to the charge, and in the charge made by the gallant troops under his command, as he has upon every occasion which has offered since he has been under my command.

From my personal observation and the reports which I have received since the action of the 22d of July, I am afraid that I have omitted the names of many other officers who had opportunities of distinguishing themselves; and in a case in which all did their duty in a manner so honourable to themselves and their country, the limits of a dispatch do not permit the mention of the names of all who have drawn the notice of their superiors by their conduct: I must, however, correct the omission of which I have been guilty in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt, and the 1st hussars of the King's German legion, who were distinguished by their conduct throughout the whole of the day of the 22d July; and likewise in that of Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, the Assistant Adjutant-General, who attended Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton

F f 4

Cotton

Cotton throughout the action, was wounded by a bayonet in the charge made by Major-General Le Marchant's brigade, and had two horses killed under him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Valladolid, September 7, 1812.

I QUITTED Madrid on the 1st instant, in order to direct the movements of the troops ordered to be collected at Arevalo, as reported in my dispatch of the 30th August.

We moved from Arevalo on the 4th, and passed the Douro on the 6th, at the fords of Herrera and El Abrojo.

After General Foy had found that the garrison of Astorga had surrendered, by capitulation, he returned to the Escla, and marched upon Carvajales, with a view to surprise and cut off the Portuguese militia which had been employed under Lieutenant-General the Conde D'Amarante, in the blockade of Zamora. The Lieutenant-General, however, made good his retreat, without loss, to the frontiers of Portugal; and General Foy carried off the garrison of Zamora on the 29th of August, and marched for Tordesillas.

I cannot avoid to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the Conde D'Amarante, and of the militia under his command, in these operations. The zeal of the militia of the province of Tras-los-Montes in voluntarily serving beyond the frontiers of the kingdom, deserves the highest commendation.

The whole remains of the army of Portugal having been thus collected between this place and Tordesillas, we found their advanced guard yesterday strongly posted on the heights of La Cister-niga;

niga; and I know that there was a considerable body of troops in and about this town.

As it was late in the day before our troops had crossed the Douro, we did not move forward till this morning. The enemy retired from La Cisterniga during the night; and they abandoned the town on our approach to it in the morning, and crossed the Pisuerga, and blew up the bridge. They were closely followed by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ponsonby with a detachment of the 12th light dragoons through the town; but some time having elapsed before the infantry could come up, the enemy could not be prevented from destroying the bridge.

They then retired along the right of the Pisuerga to Dueñas, where their rear will probably halt this night.

When General Foy moved towards Astorga, the army of Galicia retired; and since his march to the Douro, they have again advanced to the Esla.

The Empecinado has informed me that General Villa Campa had taken prisoners the troops which had been the garrison, and had evacuated Cuença after the surrender of the Retiro. These troops amounted to one thousand men, with two guns, and belonged to Suchet's army. My last accounts from Lieutenant-General Maitland are of the 24th.

MY LORD,

Valladolid, Sept. 8, 1812.

SINCE I wrote my dispatch of the 7th, I have received a dispatch of the 29th from Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, from Llerena, to which place the General had moved in pursuit of the troops under General Drouet.

He sends me the enclosed letter from Colonel Skerrett*, who commands the British and Portuguese

* Already published.

troops,

troops, which compose part of the detachment under General Cruz, from which I learn that the allies had entered Seville on the 27th. I conclude that the blockade of Cadiz is raised, as I have received several accounts of the destruction of military stores at Seville by the enemy, before they withdrew their force from thence, but I have received no authentic account of the raising of the blockade.

I beg to congratulate your Lordship upon these events.

I have halted here this day to give rest to the troops, which have marched for several days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 29th,
1812.

No. LVII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 28, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are a copy and extract, were this day received by the Earl of Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Provinces in North America.

MY LORD, *Montreal, August 14, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a report which has been forwarded to me by Major-General Brock, of the surrender, by capitulation, of the American post of Michilimackinac to a detachment of His Majesty's troops from St. Joseph's, under the command of Captain Roberts, of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion. This report is accompanied by a return of prisoners taken, and of the stores which were found in the fort.

In addition to these I have a further report of
the

the crews of two vessels, to the number of forty-three, who were in the fort, having fallen into our hands, together with seven hundred packs of furs.

My dispatch, No. 59, will have acquainted your Lordship of a large detachment from the American army having taken possession of Sandwich on the 12th ultimo.

Brigadier-General Hull, I find, commenced his operations against Amherstburg a few days after ; and the detachment of the 41st regiment have behaved with great gallantry in repelling three attempts made by the Americans to approach the fort, by the river Canard.

These successes, with the diversion on the flank of the enemy by the possession of Michilimackinac on the 17th ultimo, may be attended with consequences favourable to the security of Upper Canada. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

SIR, *Fort Michilimackinac, July 17, 1812.*

ON the 15th instant I received letters by express from Major-General Brock, with orders to adopt the most prudent measures either for offence or defence, which circumstances might point out ; and having received intelligence from the best information, that large reinforcements were daily expected to be thrown into this garrison, with the thorough conviction that my situation at Saint Joseph's was totally indefensible, I determined to lose no time in making the meditated attack on this fort.

On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, I embarked my few men, with about one hundred and eighty Canadians, and two iron six-pounders. The boats arrived without the smallest accident at the place of rendezvous, at three o'clock the following morning ; by the exertions of the Canadians, one
of

of the guns was brought up a height commanding the garrison, and ready to act about ten o'clock. A summons was then sent in ; a copy of the capitulation which followed, I have the honour to enclose. At twelve o'clock the American colours were hauled down, and those of His Majesty were hoisted. A committee has been appointed to examine into the state of the public stores.

Enclosed also are the returns of the ordnance and military stores found in the fort, and the strength of the garrison. The greatest praise is due to every individual employed in this expedition ; to my own officers I am indebted, in particular, for their active assistance in carrying all my orders into effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. ROBERTS, Capt. Com.
The Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

*Heights above Fort Michilimackinac,
 July 17, 1812.*

CAPITULATION *agreed upon between Captain Charles Roberts, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one part, and Lieutenant Hanks, commanding the Forces of the United States of America, on the other.*

Article I. The fort of Michilimackinac shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by His Britannic Majesty, not to serve this war until regularly exchanged ; and for the due performance of this article the officers pledge their word and honour.

Art. III. All the merchant vessels in the harbour,
 with

with their cargoes, shall be in possession of their respective owners.

Art. IV. Private property shall be held sacred as far as in my power.

Art. V. All citizens of the United States, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, shall depart with their property from the island, in one month from the date hereof.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS, Captain,
commanding His Britannic Majesty's troops.

(Signed) Lieutenant HANKS, commanding
the forces of the United States
at Fort Michilimackinac.

Return of the Garrison of Fort Michilimackinac.

2 first lieutenants, 1 surgeon's-mate, 3 serjeants,
4 corporals, 5 musicians, 6 artificers, 39 privates,
1 private sick.
Total—61.

*Return of Ordnance taken in Fort Michilimackinac,
18th July 1812.*

2 brass five and half inch howitzers, 2 brass six-pounders on garrison carriages, 1 brass three-pounder on a garrison carriage, 2 iron nine-pounders on garrison carriages.

With a considerable proportion of ammunition and ordnance stores.

(Signed) ALEX. PILMOUR,
Military Conductor of Stores.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, to Earl Bathurst, dated Montreal, 17th August 1812.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that an invasion of Upper Canada took place on the 12th July last, the enemy having on that day crossed the River Detroit with a force, composed of regular troops and militia, together with forty or fifty cavalry, amounting in the whole to about two thousand three hundred men, under the command of Brigadier-General Hull, and took post at Sandwich.

The militia in the neighbourhood not being able to oppose any effectual resistance, retreated upon their approach towards Fort Amherstburg, about twelve miles distant. Part of the enemy's force having since advanced to within six miles of that fort, several skirmishes have taken place between them and the troops of the garrison, which have constantly terminated in favour of the latter, with the loss of several men on the part of the enemy, and of only one soldier of the 41st killed, and another wounded, and a similar loss on the part of the Indians; and, I am happy to say, that on these occasions, His Majesty's 41st regiment in a particular manner distinguished themselves.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 3d,
1812.

No. LVIII.

Whitehall, September 29, 1812.

THE following extracts and letter have been received at the East India House from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Governor-General in Council, dated 6th March 1812.

WE deem it proper to transmit a circumstantial detail of the assault upon the celebrated fortress of Callinger, and the insuperable obstacles which occasioned its failure. This detail is contained in a dispatch from Colonel Martindell, commanding the troops, dated the 4th ultimo. We have the honour to transmit a copy of that dispatch, together with the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, in which the former has been communicated to Government.

We participate most cordially in the applause bestowed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief and by Colonel Martindell, on the exemplary gallantry

lantry and persevering intrepidity manifested by the officers and men engaged in the assault ; an assault which, although it failed in the immediate attainment of its object, can scarcely be deemed unsuccessful ; since to the terror inspired by it must be ascribed the subsequent surrender of this almost impregnable fortress, on terms and in a manner which have maintained the credit of our arms, without any sacrifice of dignity, or any concessions of material importance to our interests. We concur also entirely in the praise bestowed by the Commander in Chief on the distinguished zeal, judgment, and exertions of Colonel Martindell, in conducting the arrangements and operations of the late service in Bundlecund.

We deeply lament the loss, in killed and wounded, which, by the return accompanying Colonel Martindell's dispatch, your Honourable Court will find has attended this enterprise, but we have the satisfaction to learn, that, with very few exceptions, the wounded are in a state of recovery, and that the total number of those who have been killed, or who have died of their wounds, including officers, does not exceed nineteen or twenty.

*To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Chief Secretary to
Government, Secret Department.*

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to request you will lay before the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the enclosed copy of a dispatch dated the 4th ultimo, but only received this morning, from Colonel Martindell, commanding in Bundlecund, detailing the particulars of the assault on Callinger, on the morning of the 2d of 1812, G g February,

February, and transmitting a return of the killed and wounded in that most gallant enterprise.

Although the Commander in Chief deeply laments the loss sustained by the British troops in the attempt to carry Callinger by storm, his Excellency considers the early surrender of that celebrated fortress to the British power, as the immediate consequence of the impression made on the mind of the enemy, by the determined spirit shewn in the assault of the breach, and by the severity of the loss he experienced on that occasion.

The Commander in Chief trusts that, although the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey, of His Majesty's 53d foot, and of the brave officers and men who acted under him on this arduous service, were not crowned by the immediate success which they deserved, owing to the formidable natural obstacles which opposed them, their zeal and gallantry will not be viewed the less entitled to the distinguished approbation of his Lordship in Council.

Reverting to the arrangements made for assembling the force before Callinger, and for investing the place, as well as to the progress of the siege, the Commander in Chief finds just occasion for bringing to the favourable notice of Government, the conduct of Colonel Martindell in the general direction of the important service confided to his experience and ability; and the persevering zeal and exertions manifested by all descriptions of the troops, the detachments of the European cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the native infantry and pioneers in the laborious operations of the siege prior to the assault on the 2d February. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council will have noticed with peculiar satisfaction, in Colonel Martindell's former dispatches, the testimony borne to the services rendered by the artillery and engineer departments throughout the siege; and to the

the exemplary valour displayed by Captain Smyth, the directing engineer, on the morning of the 2d February.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. W. FAGAN, Adjutant-General.

*Adjutant-General's Office, Fort William,
March 5, 1812.*

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter to your address of the 2d instant, reporting the failure on the morning of that day, I have now the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded, and to state for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the storming party consisted of five companies of His Majesty's 53d regiment, twelve companies of grenadiers, and nine companies of light infantry of the line, divided into three columns of eight companies each, exclusive of the grenadiers and light infantry of His Majesty's 53d, under Captain Fraser of that corps; and the following is the disposition that was made on the day previous to the attack.

The forlorn hope, consisting of a serjeant and twelve privates of His Majesty's 53d regiment, were to lead, followed by the grenadiers and light infantry of that corps. The 1st, or leading column, consisting of the remaining three companies of His Majesty's 53d, and five companies of grenadiers; the 2d column, composed of eight companies of grenadiers and light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, of the 1st battalion of the 11th regiment, and the 3d column of eight companies of grenadiers and light infantry, under

G g 2 the

the command of Major Cumberledge, of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment.

The grenadiers and light infantry of His Majesty's 53d, after gaining the summit of the breach, were ordered to file to the right and left along the rampart. The 1st column was instructed after entering the breach, to push along the north front ; the 2d through the grove, nearly in the centre, and the 3d column along the south side of the fort : the several columns were to co-operate and support each other as circumstances may have required.

The top of the breach was crowded by the enemy during the whole of the storm, exposed to a most severe fire of cannon and musketry, which destroyed them in great numbers.

The foot of the breach being high, it was impossible to get to it without the assistance of ladders, and all those that got up them to the top of the rock, which is the foot of the breach, were as instantly knocked down by the constant shower of heavy stones. To these insurmountable obstacles is to be ascribed the failure on the 2d instant, and I beg you will be pleased to assure his Excellency that the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey, and that of every officer and man employed on the storming party, was such as to meet my entire approbation ; and at the same time that I regret the loss of some brave officers and men, with our want of complete success, I am satisfied that the whole did every thing in the power of men. I have further the satisfaction to assure his Excellency, that the lustre of our arms has not been tarnished on this occasion, but on the contrary the persevering bravery and great exertions of the troops has struck terror into the enemy and the surrounding country.

I directed Major Kelly with the troops under his command in the town, consisting of ten companies of native infantry, to divert the attention of
the

the enemy while the principal attack was going forward, by making a false attack on the gateway, and if opportunity offered to enter the fort by the causeway leading up to it; but the natural strength of the passage is such, added to the state of preparation of the enemy, that it was not practicable to do any thing effectual in this quarter, and I beg you will be pleased to assure his Excellency that the Major and his party did all that it was possible for them to do, under existing circumstances, and that his conduct and that of his officers and men merit every praise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GAB. MARTINDELL, Colonel, commanding in Bundelcund.

(True copy.)

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Camp before Callinger, 4th February 1812.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Storm of Callinger, 2d February 1812.

53d Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 8 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 114 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 2d Regiment of Native Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 2 jemadars, 9 rank and file, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Ditto—2 subedars, 6 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 7th Ditto—3 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 11th Ditto—3 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 11th Ditto—5 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 16th Ditto—1 havildar, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

1st Batt. 22d Ditto—1 rank and file wounded.

G g 3

Corps

Corps of Pioneers—1 lieutenant, 4 havildars, 37 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 6 serjeants, 2 subedars, 2 jemadars, 5 havildars, 2 drummers, 180 rank and file, wounded.

Grand total—223.

Namcs of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

53d Foot—Captain Fraser, Lieutenant and Adjutant Nicc.

Wounded.

53d Foot—Captain Cuppaidge, severely; Lieutenants Stuart, Stone, Daly, Davies, Horsley, Young, Cruice, and Booth, severely; Assistant-Surgeon Millar.

Corps of Pioneers—Lieutenant Faithful, severely.
(Signed) T. GOUGH, Major of Brigade.

(True copy.)

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

(True copies.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Government.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 3d,
1812.

No. LIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 5, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this morning received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquess of Wellington, K.B.

*Villa de Toro, near Burgos,
21st September 1812.*

I Continued to follow the enemy with the troops under my command till the 16th, when I was joined at Pampiega by three divisions of infantry; and a small body of cavalry, of the army of Galicia; his Excellency the Captain-General Castaños having arrived at head-quarters on the 14th. The enemy had on the 16th taken a strong position on the heights behind Celada del Camino, and arrangements were made to attack them on the morning

ing of the 17th, but the enemy retired in the night, and they were driven on the 17th to the heights close to Burgos. They retired through the town in the night, leaving behind them some cloathing and other stores, and a large quantity of wheat and barley ; and they have since continued their retreat to Briviesca, where, it is reported, they have been joined by seven thousand conscripts. It is likewise reported, that the Prince of Eling has been ordered by the local government of France to come and take the command of the army.

The castle of Burgos commands the passages of the river Arlanzon in the neighbourhood, and the roads communicating with them, so completely, that we could not pass the river till the 19th, when we effected that operation in two columns, the 5th division and Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade above, and the 1st division and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, and Major-General Anson's cavalry, below the town.

Burgos is situated in that division of Spain allotted to the army of the north, and General Caffarelli, who had been here on the 17th, had placed in the castle a garrison of the troops of that army, consisting, as is reported, of two thousand five hundred men. The enemy had taken considerable pains to fortify the castle of Burgos, and had occupied with a hornwork the hill of St. Michael's, which has a considerable command over some of the works of the castle, at the distance of three hundred yards.

They had likewise occupied other parts of that hill with *flèches* and other works for the protection of their picquets and outposts.

As soon as the 1st division crossed the Arlanzon on the 19th, the enemy's outposts were driven in by the light infantry battalion of Colonel Sterling's brigade, under the command of the Honourable
Major

Major Cocks, supported by Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, and the enemy's outworks on the hill of St. Michael's, with the exception of the hornwork, were occupied by our troops, which were posted close to the hornwork.

As soon as it was dark, the same troops, with the addition of the 42d regiment, attacked and carried by assault the hornwork which the enemy had occupied in strength. In this operation Brigadier-General Pack, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill of the 1st Portuguese regiment, Colonel Campbell of the 16th, Major Williams of the 4th Caçadores, Major Dick of the 42d regiment, and the Honourable Major Cocks of the 79th regiment, commanding the light infantry battalion, distinguished themselves; the latter, in particular, led the attack of the enemy's posts in the morning, and entered the hornwork by its gorge at night. We took three pieces of cannon and one captain, and sixty-two prisoners; but I am sorry to add that our own loss was severe, as appears by the enclosed return.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact state of the works of the castle of Burgos, till we had obtained possession of the hill of Saint Michael's.

Since the 19th, we have been employed in establishing ourselves on the hill of Saint Michael's, and in constructing those works which are best calculated to forward our future operations.

The whole of the army have crossed the Arlanzon, with the exception of the 6th division, and one division of Spanish infantry.

I have accounts from Sir Rowland Hill of the 14th; he was then at Truxillo, and had received my orders, and was to be at Oropesa on the 18th.

I have not heard that Marshal Soult has yet left
Granada;

Granada ; he was still there on the 8th. General Ballasteros had followed the enemy's movements from the Guadalete, and had been very successful ; he was at Loxa on the 6th. The enemy had abandoned Andujar and Jaen.

The last accounts I have from Alicant are of the 10th instant. Joseph Buonaparte's army, and that of Suchet, were still in Valencia.

I have no late accounts from Cadíz.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the Assault and Capture of Fort St. Michael, on the 19th September 1812.

Killed—British.

General Staff—1 major.

2d Batt. 24th Foot.—1 rank and file.

1st Batt. 42d Foot—2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file.

2d Batt. 58th Foot—1 rank and file.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file.

1st Batt. 79th Foot—5 rank and file.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—1 serjeant.

Killed—Portuguese.

1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file.

Wounded—British.

Coldstream Guards—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file.

3d Foot Guards—2 rank and file.

2d Batt. 24th Foot—1 serjeant, 10 rank and file.

1st Batt. 42d Foot—3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 volunteer, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 153 rank and file.

2d Batt.

2d Batt. 58th Foot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file.

1st Batt. 79th Foot—2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file.

Wounded—Portuguese.

1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 83 rank and file.

Missing—British.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 rank and file.

Missing—Portuguese.

15 rank and file.

Total Loss.

Killed—1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 60 rank and file.

Wounded—5 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 21 serjeants, 297 rank and file.

Missing—16 rank and file.

Names of the British Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Permanent Staff—Major Pierrepont, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

1st Batt. 42d Foot—Lieutenants Gregorson and Milne.

Wounded.

1st Batt. 42d Foot—Captain Williamson, slightly ; Captain M'Kenzie, severely ; Captain Davidson, slightly ; Lieutenant Fraser, severely ; Lieutenant James Stewart, slightly ; Volunteer John Lane, severely.

2d Batt.

- 2d Batt. 58th Foot—Captain Dudgeon, slightly;
Lieutenant Carter, severely.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant O'Heher, severely.
- 1st Batt. 79th Foot—Lieutenant Grant, severely;
Lieutenant M'Donald, severely (since dead).

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
OCTOBER 6th, 1812.

No. LX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 6, 1812.

CAPTAIN COORE, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Provinces in North America, arrived this morning with dispatches from the Lieutenant-General, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is an extract and a copy.

MY LORD, *Montreal, August 26, 1812.*

I FEEL the greatest satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship a letter which I have this day received by express from Major-General Brock, announcing to me the surrender of Fort Detroit, on the 16th instant, by Brigadier-General Hull, with the army under his command, exceeding two thousand five hundred men, together with twenty-five pieces of ordnance.

In my dispatches of the 17th and 24th instant, I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship
the

The operations which had taken place in Upper Canada, in consequence of the invasion of that Province by the army of the United States, Brigadier-General Hull having crossed the Detroit River on the 12th of last month, with two thousand three hundred men, consisting of regular cavalry and infantry, and militia, bringing with him several field-pieces; and having driven in the militia towards Amherstburg, first advanced to Sandwich, and afterwards approached Amherstburg with a part of his army to the River Canard, about five miles from the fort, where he was foiled in three attempts to cross that river, and suffered a considerable loss. The garrison of Amherstburg consisted at that time of a subaltern's detachment of the royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Troughton; of a detachment of three hundred men of the 41st regiment, under the command of Captain Muir, and of about as many of the militia; the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Saint George, inspecting field officer of militia in the district.

General Brock, relying upon the strong assurances I had given him of a reinforcement as prompt and as effectual as the circumstances under which I was placed by this new war would permit me to send, adopted the most vigorous measures for the safety of that part of the frontier which had been attacked. In these measures he was most opportunely aided by the fortunate surrender of Fort Michilimachinac, which giving spirit and confidence to the Indian tribes in its neighbourhood, part of whom had assisted in its captures, determined them to advance upon the rear and flanks of the American army, as soon as they heard that it had entered the Province.

The certainty of the expected reinforcements, and the weakness of the enemy on the Niagara Frontier, had in the meantime induced Gen. Brock

to

to detach from the garrison of Fort George fifty men of the forty-first regiment, under Captain Chambers into the interior of the country, for the purpose of collecting such of the Indians and Militia as might be ready to join him, and of afterwards advancing upon the left flank of the enemy. Sixty men of the same regiment were also detached from that garrison to Amherstburg, and forty to Long Point to collect the militia in that quarter. Having made these dispositions, and having previously sent forward Colonel Proctor of the forty-first regiment to Amherstburg, where he arrived and assumed the command on the twenty-sixth of last month, General Brock proceeded himself from York on the 5th instant, for Fort St. George and Long Point on Lake Erie, which last place he left on the 8th following for Amherstburg with forty rank and file of the forty-first regiment, and two hundred and sixty of the militia forces.

Whilst General Brock was thus hastening his preparations for the relief of Amherstburg, the prospects of the American army under General Hull, were becoming every day more unfavourable, and their situation more critical. The intelligence of the fall of Michilimachinac had reached them, which they knew must expose them to an attack of the Indians on one quarter, at the same time that they were threatened on another by the force approaching under Captain Chambers, an Indian tribe of the Wyandots, whom they had in vain attempted to bribe, aided by a detachment of the 41st regiment from Amherstburg, had succeeded in cutting off their supplies on the opposite side of the river, and in intercepting their dispatches, which described in very strong terms their apprehensions and despondency. The losses they had sustained in their different actions, upon the Canard River, as well as those for protecting their supplies, together with
the

the mode of warfare pursued by the Indians, had greatly discouraged and dispirited them, and had convinced General Hull how hopeless any attempt would be to storm Fort Amherstburg, without great reinforcements and a battering train.

It was under these circumstances at this critical period, and when the enemy were beginning to consult their security by entrenching themselves, that General Brock entered Amherstburg with a reinforcement, which he was fortunately enabled to do on the 12th instant, without the smallest molestation, in consequence of our decided naval superiority on the lakes. To his active and intelligent mind the advantages which the enemy's situation afforded him over them, even with his very inferior force, became immediately apparent; and that he has not failed most effectually to avail himself of those favourable circumstances, your Lordship will, I trust, be satisfied from the letter which I have the honour of transmitting.

Having thus brought to your Lordship's view the different circumstances which have led to the successful termination of the campaign on the western frontier of Upper Canada, I cannot withhold from Major-General Brock the tribute of applause so justly due to him for his distinguished conduct on this occasion, or omit to recommend him, through your Lordship, to the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the great ability and judgment with which he has planned, and the promptitude, energy, and fortitude with which he has effected the preservation of Upper Canada, with the sacrifice of so little British blood, in accomplishing so important a service.

My aid-de-camp Captain Coore will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch; and as he is well qualified to give your Lordship information respecting the military resources of this command,

command, I shall beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for further particulars.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*Head-Quarters, Detroit,
August 16, 1812.*

SIR,

I HASTEN to apprise your Excellency of the capture of this very important post. Two thousand five hundred troops have this day surrendered prisoners of war, and about twenty-five pieces of ordnance have been taken without the sacrifice of a drop of British blood. I had not more than seven hundred troops, including militia, and about six hundred Indians, to accomplish this service. When I detail my good fortune your Excellency will be astonished. I have been admirably supported by Colonel Proctor, the whole of my staff, and I may justly say every individual under my command. Believe me, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

*To His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Sir George Prevost, Bart.*

*Head-Quarters, Montreal, Sep-
tember 1, 1812.*

MY LORD,

SINCE I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship my letter of the 26th ult. in charge of my Aid-de-Camp Captain Coore, I have received from Major-General Brock, a dispatch, of which the inclosed is a copy, containing the particulars of Brigadier-General Hull's invasion of Upper Canada, which has terminated most gloriously to His Majesty's arms, in that officer's defeat and surrender, as a prisoner of war, with the whole

1812. II h

whole of the north-western army, together with the fort Detroit, and three and thirty pieces of ordnance.

I forward this dispatch express, in the expectation of its reaching Captain Coore previously to his leaving Canada, which, with the colours of the 4th United States' regiment accompanying it, I trust that officer will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

The Right Honourable Earl Bathurst.

Head-Quarters, Detroit, August 17, 1812.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour of informing your Excellency, that the enemy effected his passage across the Detroit River on the 12th ultimo, without opposition, and that after establishing himself at Sandwich, he had ravaged the country as far as the Moravia town. Some skirmishes occurred between the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. I judged it proper to detach a force down the River Thames, capable of acting in conjunction with the garrison of Amherstburg offensively, but Captain Chambers, whom I had appointed to direct this detachment, experienced difficulties that frustrated my intentions. The intelligence received from that quarter admitting of no delay, Colonel Proctor was directed to assume the command, and his force was soon after increased with sixty rank and file of the 41st regiment.

In the mean time, the most strenuous measures were adopted to counteract the machinations of the evil-disposed, and I soon experienced the gratification

tion of receiving voluntary offers of service from that portion of the embodied militia the most easily collected. In the attainment of this important point, gentlemen of the first character and influence shewed an example highly creditable to them; and I cannot on this occasion avoid mentioning the essential assistance I derived from John M'Donell, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney-General, who, from the beginning of the war, has honoured me with his services as my Provincial Aide-de-Camp. A sufficiency of boats being collected at Long Point for the conveyance of three hundred men, the embarkation took place on the 8th instant, and in five days arrived in safety at Amherstburg. I found that the judicious arrangement which had been adopted immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Proctor, had compelled the enemy to retreat, and take shelter under the guns of his fort:—that officer commenced operations by sending strong detachments across the river, with a view of cutting off the enemy's communication with his reserve.—This produced two smart skirmishes on the 5th and 9th instant, in both of which the enemy's loss was very considerable, whilst ours amounted to three killed, and thirteen wounded; amongst the latter I have particularly to regret Capt. Muir and Lieut. Sutherland, of the 41st regiment, the former an officer of great experience, and both ardent in His Majesty's service. Batteries had likewise been commenced opposite Port Detroit, for one eighteen-pounder, two twelve, and two five and a half inch mortars; all of which opened on the evening of the 15th (having previously summoned Brigadier General Hull to surrender), and although opposed by a well directed fire from seven twenty-four-pounders, such was their construction, under the able directions of Captain Dixon of the royal engineers, that no injury was sustained from its effect.

The force at my disposal being collected in the course of the 15th, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, the embarkation took place a little after daylight on the following morning, and by the able arrangements of Lieutenant Dewar of the Quarter-Master-General's department, the whole was, in a short time, landed without the smallest confusion at Spring Well, a good position, three miles west of Detroit. The Indians, who had in the mean time effected their landing two miles below, moved forwards and occupied the woods, about a mile and a half on our left.

The force, which I instantly directed to march against the enemy, consisted of thirty royal artillery, two hundred and fifty 41st regiment, fifty royal Newfoundland regiment, four hundred militia, and about six hundred Indians, to which were attached three six-pounders and two three-pounders. The services of Lieutenant Troughton, commanding the royal artillery, an active and intelligent officer, being required in the field, the direction of the batteries was intrusted to Captain Hall, and the marine department, and I cannot withhold my entire approbation of their conduct on this occasion.

I crossed the river, with an intention of waiting in a strong position the effect of our force upon the enemy's camp, and in the hope of compelling him to meet us in the field; but receiving information upon landing, that Colonel M'Arthur, an officer of high reputation, had left the garrison three days before with a detachment of five hundred men, and hearing soon afterwards that his cavalry had been seen that morning three miles in our rear, I decided on an immediate attack. Accordingly the troops advanced to within one mile of the fort, and having ascertained that the enemy had taken little or no precaution towards the land side, I resolved on an assault, whilst the Indians penetrated his camp. Brigadier-General Hull,

however,

however, prevented this movement, by proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of preparing terms of capitulation. Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donnell and Captain Glegg were accordingly deputed by me on this mission, and returned within an hour with the conditions which I have the honour herewith to transmit. Certain considerations afterwards induced me to agree to the two supplementary articles.

The force thus surrendered to His Majesty's arms cannot be estimated at less than two thousand five hundred men. In this estimate, Colonel M'Arthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered, agreeably to the terms of capitulation, in the course of the evening, with the exception of two hundred men, whom he left escorting a valuable convoy at some little distance in his rear; but there can be no doubt the officer commanding will consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's aggregate force was divided into two troops of cavalry; one company of artillery regulars; the 4th United States regiment; detachments of the 1st and 3d United States regiment, volunteers; three regiments of the Ohio militia; one regiment of the Michigan territory.

Thirty-three pieces of brass and iron ordnance have already been secured.

When this contest commenced, many of the Indian nations were engaged in active warfare with the United States, notwithstanding the constant endeavours of this Government to dissuade them from it. Some of the principal chiefs happened to be at Amherstburg, trying to procure a supply of arms and ammunition, which for years had been withheld, agreeably to the instructions received from Sir James Craig, and since repeated by your Excellency.

H h 3

From

From that moment they took a most active part, and appeared foremost on every occasion ; they were led yesterday by Colonel Elliott and Captain McKee, and nothing could exceed their order and steadiness. A few prisoners were taken by them during the advance, whom they treated with every humanity ; and it affords me much pleasure in assuring your Excellency, that such was their forbearance and attention to what was required of them, that the enemy sustained no other loss in men than what was occasioned by the fire of our batteries.

The high sense I entertain of the abilities and judgment of Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, induced me to appoint him to the important command at Niagara ; it was with reluctance I deprived myself of his assistance, but had no other expedient ; his duties as head of the Quarter-Master-General's department were performed to my satisfaction by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, Quarter-Master-General of the militia

Captain Glegg, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Excellency ; he is charged with the colours taken at the capture of Fort Detroit, and those of the 4th United States regiment.

Captain Glegg is capable of giving your Excellency every information respecting the state of this province, and I shall esteem myself highly indebted to your Excellency to afford him that protection, to which his merit and length of service give him a powerful claim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Major. Gen.

P. S. I have the honour to enclose a copy of a proclamation which I issued immediately on taking possession of this country.

I should

I should have mentioned in the body of my dispatch the capture of the Adams ; she is a fine vessel, and recently repaired, but without arms.

Camp at Detroit, August 16, 1812.

CAPITULATION for the Surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major-General Brock, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one Part, and Brigadier-General Hull, Commanding the North Western Army of the United States, on the other Part.

Art. I. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of Major-General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war, with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory, who have not joined the army.

II. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

IV. His Excellency Brigadier-General Hull having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Colonel M'Arthur, should be included in the capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood, that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war ; their arms will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

V. The garrison will march out at the hour of
H h 4 twelve

twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

(Signed) J. MACDONELL, Lieut. Col.

Militia, P. A. D. C.

J. B. GLEGG, Major, A. D. C.

JAS. MILLER, Lieut. Col. 5th

U. S. Infantry.

E. BRUSH, Colonel commanding
1st Regiment of Michigan
Militia.

Approved,

W. HULL, Brig. Gen. commanding
the N. W. army.

Approved,

ISAAC BROCK, Major-Gen.

An Article supplementary to the Articles of Capitulation, concluded at Detroit the 16th of August 1812.

It is agreed, that the officers and soldiers of the Ohio militia and volunteers shall be permitted to proceed to their respective homes on this condition, that they do not serve during the present war, unless they are exchanged.

(Signed) W. HULL, Brig. Gen. commanding U. S. N. W. Army.
ISAAC BROCK, Major-General.

An Article in addition to the Supplementary Article of Capitulation concluded at Detroit, the 16th August 1812.

It is further agreed, that the officers and soldiers of the Michigan militia and volunteers, under the command of Major Wetherall, shall be placed on the same principles as the Ohio militia and volunteers

teers are placed by the supplementary article of the 16th instant.

(Signed) W. HULL, Brig. Gen.
Commanding N. W. Army U. S.
ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

True copies.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

*Return of Ordnance taken in the Fort and Batteries
at Detroit, August 16th, 1812.*

Iron Ordnance—9 twenty-four pounders, 8 twelve-pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 3 six-pounders.

Brass Ordnance—3 six-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 1 eight-inch howitzer, 1 five and half inch ditto.

Total of ordnance taken—33.

FELIX TROUGHTON,
Lt. Com. Royal Artillery.

N.B. No time to take an inventory of ordnance stores, &c. and no return could be procured from the American officer.

*PROCLAMATION by Isaac Brock, Esq. Major
General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the
Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

Whereas the territory of Michigan was this day by capitulation ceded to the arms of His Britannic Majesty without any other condition than the protection of private property, and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of His Majesty's government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until His Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof; and I do hereby also declare and make known

known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons both civil and military will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver in the same, or give notice thereof to the officer commanding, or Lieut Col. Nicholl, who are duly authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of militia will be held responsible, that all arms in possession of militia men be immediately delivered up, and all individuals whatever who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay.

Given under my hand at Detroit, this 16th day of August 1812, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 6th,
1812.

No. LXI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 6, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck.

MY LORD, *Palermo, August 31, 1812.*

I DO myself the honour to enclose copy of a letter addressed to me by Captain and Brigadier Hall, the officer in charge of the army flotilla, giving an account of a descent which he conducted on the enemy's coast, for the purpose of destroying various articles, the contribution of Lower Calabria, which were collected at Pietra Nero, in order to be forwarded to Naples. The affair was well conducted, and has been attended with complete success.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Messina,

MY LORD,

Messina, July 22, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that several large armed vessels having assembled at Pietra Nero, for the purpose of carrying to Naples the contributions of Lower Calabria, in oil, silks, &c &c. I conceived it an object to attempt their destruction. For this purpose I selected three hundred seamen, and trained them to the management of small arms; and having received information of the enemy's being ready to depart, I left Messina with a light division of the flotilla and landed near Pietra Nero; but the enemy having heard of our intention were so completely prepared, that I found it necessary, after some skirmishing, to re-embark. The division of gun-boats of Captain Natoli appearing at this moment, I called them to our assistance, and again attacked the enemy, who had now assembled a very considerable force, consisting of the 3d Neapolitan regiment of the line, commanded by Colonel Patris, a troop of cavalry and Polish lancers, the legionaries of Palmi, and all the armed peasantry of the vicinity; independent of the crews of the armed vessels, each of which had two heavy guns in her bow, which they fired, hoisting French colours on our approach. Two batteries of three thirty-six pounders commanded the beach within a few yards. The quick and well directed fire of the gun-boats soon silenced the fire of the batteries, and under the cover of grape and musketry, I put on shore the small-arm men, and about thirty of the foreign corps of marine artillery, who advanced in an admirable style against the enemy's line, and beat them up the hill, destroying a number, and making others prisoners; at this time another division of seamen disembarked, and in a few minutes eleven large vessels laden with silk,

silk, &c. &c. were in flames, or blown up; and the guns in both batteries spiked and disabled.

From the different reports of the prisoners, there could not be less than twelve hundred men assembled at Pietra Nero to protect their vessels, and the French General, Maubé, having had intimation of our intention, had himself, on the day previous to the attack, visited the defences of Pietro Nero, made the officer commanding there acquainted with our object, and was himself on the spot during the attack. Your Lordship will therefore be able to form a judgment of the ardour and gallantry of our men, so very inferior in numbers, and having to act against a regularly organized body; no men could behave better than the seamen of the flotilla and the marine artillery on this occasion. Of the former I regret to say that three have been killed and seven wounded; of the latter, two killed and seven wounded. Four officers and thirty-six privates have been made prisoners belonging to the enemy's artillery and 3d regiment; three others deserted to us from the enemy's ranks, and joined our men in the pursuit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lucchesi and Captain Natoli were very active, and Colonel Robinson played off Congreve's rockets to good effect among the cavalry. No damage has been received by the boats of the flotilla.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. HALL,
Captain and Brigadier.

To the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Bentinck,
Capt. Gen. Com. in Chief.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Chamberlayne, of His Majesty's ship *Unité*, giving an account of the capture of three vessels of from eighty to one hundred tons, on the 16th of June, in the small port of Badisea, near Otranto, by the boats of the *Unité*, *Orlando*, and *Cerberus*, under the directions of Lieutenant M'Dougall:

A letter from Captain Hollis, of the *Achille*, stating, that on the 17th of July, the boats of that ship and the *Cerberus* captured or destroyed, off Venice, twelve sail of the enemy's trabaccoloes:

And also a letter from Captain Rowley, of the *Eagle*, reporting the capture by storm, on the 20th July, and subsequent destruction of the battery of Cape Ceste, in the Adriatic, by a detachment from the 35th regiment and a party of marines, under Captain Rutherford, of the 35th, embarked in the boats of the *Eagle*, under Lieutenant Cannon; and the capture by the latter of an enemy's gun-boat on the 22d.

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812:

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from Captain Sir Peter Parker, of His Majesty's ship *Menelaus*, one giving an account of the boats of that ship having on the 2d of September, under the direction of Lieutenant Mainwaring, brought out from the river Mignore, near Civita Vecchia, the *St. Esprit*, French letter of marque, pierced for twelve guns, but only two mounted:

The other stating that on the 4th two of the
boats

boats under Mr. James Saunderson, master's mate, brought out from the entrance of the Orbitello Lake, La Fidelle, a government transport, loading with ship timber :

And also a letter from Captain Shaw, of His Majesty's sloop Philomel, giving an account of his having, on the 24th of August, run on shore a French polacre privateer, near Valencia, where she was burnt by the crew on abandoning her.

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. returns received from Captain Bathurst, of the Fame, and Captain Hamilton, of the Termagant, of seven towers or batteries destroyed on the coast of Valencia, between the 14th and 29th of August, mounting together twenty-one pieces of ordnance :

And a report from Captain Hamilton, of his having, on the 16th, captured two French privateers, one of four and the other of three guns.

Admiralty-Office, October 6, 1812.

REAR-ADMIRAL LAUGHARNE has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Peter Parker, of His Majesty's ship the Menelaus, addressed to Captain Sir Robert Laurie of the Ajax, giving an account of an attack made by him on a small convoy of the enemy, in the port of St. Stefano, in the bay of Orbitello, on the 10th of August last. A four gun battery which commanded the right of the harbour was gallantly stormed and taken possession of by the marines, and two vessels in the port were carried by the boats, one of them, a brig of two hundred tons, laden with timbers and beams for a line of battle ship,

ship, was brought out; the other, a bombard, laden with naval stores, got aground and was scuttled.— Captain Sir Peter Parker highly commends the conduct of all the officers and men employed upon this occasion. The loss sustained by them was one midshipman (Mr. George Thomas Munro), and one seaman killed, and five men wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
OCTOBER 7th, 1812.

No. LXII.

Foreign-Office, October 7, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from His Excellency Viscount Cathcart, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Emperor of All the Russias.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1812.*

I AM most happy in having to begin my correspondence from St. Petersburg, by announcing that the arms of His Imperial Majesty have been victorious in a most obstinate and general action, fought on the 7th September, at the village of Brodino, between Mojaiske and Tjate, on the great road from Smolensk to Moscow.

It appears that Buonaparte had concentrated his forces after the affair of Smolensk.

Prince Koutousoff, on his part, had selected a position, and had established his forces in its vicinity.

1812.

I i

On

On the 4th September the enemy made a reconnaissance in force, and was driven back with loss.

On the 5th September, the French attacked the left, and were repulsed with considerable slaughter, both in the action and in the retreat, and with the loss of seven or eight pieces of ordnance.

On the 6th September, nothing of consequence took place; but Prince Koutousoff brought up his reserves, completed his dispositions, and added several entrenchments, and batteries on his left.

On the 7th September, under cover of a thick mist, the French again attacked the left with great impetuosity, and with all the means and successions of fresh troops that they have hitherto employed in their most desperate exertions.

They were received by the divisions of grenadiers belonging to the left wing, commanded by Prince Bagration; and the centre of the Russian line having in its turn attacked the mass directed against the left, the affair became general.

Prince Koutousoff dates his dispatch from the field of battle.

The enemy are stated to have covered their retreat by the Wirtemberg infantry, and by large corps of cavalry.

General Platow, however, with the Cossacs followed them, and killed or took great numbers.

The enemy retreated upwards of thirteen versts. I have detained this dispatch two days, in expectation of further events, and of a more detailed report, but as letters have been received as late as the 9th September, I have thought it expedient to transmit in its present form, the account of an affair which must for ever add lustre to the military achievements of this empire, and which, though it may not be decisive, must at least prove a most important feature in the history of this war.

I have seen letters from distinguished officers of great

great experience ; they consider this as by far the most dreadful and destructive engagement they ever witnessed, infinitely beyond that of Prussian Eylau.

Several general officers have been wounded, besides those named ; and the loss of officers of other ranks is stated to have been in proportion to that of the men. I have not heard the Russian loss estimated at less than twenty-five thousand men.

The loss of the French should be infinitely greater, because of the pursuit, and because the fire of their artillery ceased at an early hour, while that of the Russians continued as long as the guns could be brought to bear.

The new raised troops from Moscow were brought up, and appear to be perfectly efficient. Those who were engaged behaved well. The right wing was not much called upon ; and of the guards one battalion only is stated to have sustained any loss.

Reports have been received of the junction of the head of the army from Moldavia with General Tormazoff's corps, which, with another corps, consisting of several divisions, which has joined that officer, will amount to an army of eighty thousand men of the best description.

The corps of eighteen thousand men which embarked at Helsingfors, has landed at Revel, and is by this time near Riga, which will lead to an immediate reinforcement of General Wittgenstein's corps.

Too much praise cannot be given to the national spirit which animates all ranks of the Russians, especially those properly so called, and the most sanguine expectations which were formed of their conduct have been exceeded.

It appears that much reliance was placed by Buonaparte on the effects of his attempts to introduce French principles, and a popular cry of eman-

cipation and liberty; but that they have been received as an artifice to destroy their liberty and their religion; and it is very confidently asserted that he has given very strong marks of indignation, against those upon whose reports of the disposition of the people he relied.

I have enclosed herewith, translations of the bulletins of the affairs of the 5th and 7th September, new style.

The accounts of the battle of the 7th reached the Emperor early on the morning of his name-day, which is always celebrated with religious and other ceremonies, and illuminations. His Imperial Majesty immediately sent an Aide-de-Camp to notify it to me; and after divine worship in the Cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court, an officer was ordered to read the bulletin aloud, which gave the populace an opportunity of expressing their exultation.

A corps of militia, of ten thousand men, received their colours this morning, and are to march in two days from hence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

{Translation.}—Bulletin, No. 1.

Prince Koutousoff, General of Infantry, Commander in Chief of all the armies, reports to His Imperial Majesty as follows, from the village of Brodino, under date of the 6th September:

After my last most humble report to your Imperial Majesty, in which I announced that I was waiting the attack of the enemy in the position of Brodino, the 5th September, the enemy directed a very strong force against our left flank, which was commanded by Prince Bagration. Observing the impetuosity with which the main force of the enemy

enemy threw themselves upon this point, I judged it necessary, in order to fix his attack, to direct it against the heights, which had been previously fortified. The engagement lasted with great obstinacy, from two o'clock until very late at night: and your Majesty's troops displayed on that day, the bravery which I had observed from my first joining the army. The second division of cuirassiers being obliged to make its second attack in the dusk, particularly distinguished itself, and in general all the troops, so far from losing an inch of ground, defeated the enemy on every side, with much greater loss than they sustained themselves: eight guns were taken, of which three, being rendered totally useless, were left on the field.

Many officers deserve to be individually named to your Majesty, a list of whom I shall forthwith have the happiness of transmitting; for the present I confine myself to giving your Majesty a short precis.

(Translation.)—Bulletin, No. 17.

General Prince Koutousoff, Commander in Chief of the armies, makes most respectfully to His Imperial Majesty the following report from the field of battle at the village of Brodino, the 8th of September:

Since my report of the attack which the enemy had made on the 5th instant, with a considerable force upon the left flank of our army, nothing of importance was undertaken against us during the whole of the 6th. But yesterday, at day-break, that is to say, about four o'clock in the morning, the enemy availing himself of the foggy weather, again directed the whole of his forces against our left flank.

The battle became general, and lasted until
 I i 3 night:

best situation to fire upon the wall failed, in consequence of the great superiority of the enemy's fire. In the mean time another mine had been placed under the wall, which was ready yesterday, and a fire was opened yesterday morning from a battery constructed under cover of the hornwork.

The fire from this battery improved the breach first made; and the explosion of the mine, at five o'clock yesterday evening, effected a second breach. Both were immediately stormed by the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment, under the command of Captain Hedderwick, which I had ordered into the trenches for that purpose; and our troops were established within the exterior line of the works of the castle of Burgos. The conduct of the 24th regiment was highly praiseworthy; and Captain Hedderwick and Lieutenants Holmes and Fraser, who led the two storming parties, particularly distinguished themselves. I am happy to add, the operation was effected without suffering a very severe loss.

The enemy are still upon the Ebro, and have not made any attempt to interrupt our operations. It is reported they have extended to their left as far as Logrono.

My last reports from the frontiers of Valencia are of the 25th. It is stated that Joseph was at Almanza, with fifteen thousand men, to join Marshal Soult, who was on his march through Murcia from Grenada. My last letter from Lieutenant-General Maitland is of the 21st ultimo. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill is on the Tagus, between Aranjuez and Toledo.

By the last accounts I have of General Ballasteros he was at Grenada, but he has been ordered to Alcaraz.

I inclose a return of killed and wounded since the 27th ultimo.

Return

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 27th September to the 3d October 1812.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.

2d Foot (Queen's)—3 rank and file wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 serjeant killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto, Ditto—4 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—2 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 52 rank and file, wounded.

K k 4

Total

Total British and Portuguese loss—3 serjeants,
36 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 en-
sign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 121 rank and
file, wounded.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Names of Officers wounded.

12th Portuguese Regiment—Lieutenant A. Alves
de Silva.

24th Ditto—Easign Antonio de Pedua.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the
Army under the Command of His Excellency Ge-
nèral the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the
Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 4th to the
5th October 1812, inclusive.*

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 8 rank and
file wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 lieutenant-colonel wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file
killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 7
rank and file wounded.

2d Foot (Queen's)—1 rank and file killed; 1 ser-
jeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file,
killed; 1 ensign, 11 rank and file, wounded.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 10 rank and file,
killed; 1 captain, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 46
rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant wounded.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 14 rank
and file wounded.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 ensign, 3 rank and file,
wounded.

58th Foot,

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 5. rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file wounded.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

2d Ditto, Ditto—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

5th Ditto, Ditto—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total British loss—2 serjeants, 31 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 148 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total British and Portuguese loss—2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 178 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Names of Officers wounded.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, severely.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign M'Dowell, right arm amputated.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Coote, severely.

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Neville, Acting Engineer, severely.

53d Foot,

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Nagle, slightly.
58th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Dudgeon, severely.
79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Leslie, severely.
1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant
Meyer, severely.
5th Ditto, Ditto—Lieutenant Schauroth, slightly.

N. B. The loss returned on the 5th was in the assault and capture of the exterior line of the castle of Burgos on the evening of the 4th October 1812.

BULLETIN.

No. LXVII.

Foreign-Office, October 22, 1812.

DISPATCHES were this morning received from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated Saint Petersburg, October 3, containing the following particulars :

REPORTS have been received from the army to the north of Moscow, up to the 28th ultimo inclusive, by which it appears that the advanced posts of that army patrol daily to within a few versts of Moscow, on all the roads leading to the northern, eastern, or western direction, and that French parties have not ventured far on any of them—when-ever such parties have been met, they have been driven in, or cut to pieces.

The main army, under Prince Kutusoff, occupies a strong position to the South of Moscow, at the distance of little more than twenty versts. It commands all the roads leading in a southern direction, and communicates with the patrols of the northern corps, in the eastern and western roads. Several French detachments and convoys of ordnance and ordnance stores have been taken on the Smolensko road, and detachments from the main army have been successful on other quarters, particulars of which are not yet received.

A powerful Russian force is assembling to the westward, of which the Moldavian army forms a part. Count Witgenstein has had several brilliant
affairs

affairs with the enemy on the Dwina, and a corps from Riga took possession of Mittau on the 30th of September—the enemy every where retiring before it.

Several supplies, intended for the French army, have been taken in that quarter. The French have burnt the greater part of Moscow, which they found stripped, and evacuated by most of its inhabitants—the Steward of the Foundling-Hospital being the most eminent public functionary they found in the city.

The army is reinforced, and the zeal of all ranks of the people continues to be manifested by contributions and personal voluntary service.

The Chief of the Staff, Baron de Wintzingerode, reports, under date of the 25th of September, as follows :

Upon the roads of Saint Petersburg, of Dmetrieffsk, of Jaroslaff, and of Wolodimir, all is well ; and the enemy has made no movement in advance. My vanguard towards Moscow remains as in my last report ; and Colonel Jelowaïsky, who commands it, has reported to me, that the Solnik Pschenitschnikoff who had advanced from Tchenoy-Jam towards Moscow, met with the enemy near the village of Nikols, and having charged his advanced guard made thirty prisoners. At Nikols there are only some cavalry of the enemy, the patrol of his infantry having retired to Moscow.

Having learnt that the enemy had occupied the towns of Wolokolamsk, threatening by this movement my right flank, I immediately detached Colonel Benkendorff with the Cossacks of the guard and the regiment of Tchernosonhoff. I ordered him to reconnoitre the enemy, and to drive him away, if it be possible, from Wolokolamsk. I ordered Colonel Jelowaiskoy not to retire one step, that the enemy might not perceive my movement.

In the mean while, I have advanced with the whole

whole of my detachment towards the town of Klin, and posted myself seven versts off in the village of Davidofka, in order the better to support Colonel Benkendorff, and anticipate the enemy in his movements from Wolokolamsk towards Twer. Yesterday I received accounts from M. Benkendorff, that Wolokolamsk was only occupied by a party of the enemy, who have retired towards Roussa. I have ordered M. Benkendorff to post himself near Roussa, and to occupy the environs of Mojaisk; and then, after having joined the detachment of Major Prendell, to act upon all the roads which lead from Mojaisk towards the north.

This very moment, I have received from M. Prendell the intelligence of his having already had some affairs with the enemy. I am convinced, that the movements of Major Prendell were the cause of the abandonment of Wolokolamsk by the enemy, who, according to Major Prendell's report, suffered great loss. He has sent me thirty-six prisoners.

To-morrow I shall myself advance towards the town of Woskresensk, whence it will be easy for me to reinforce my advanced guard, which is at Tschernoy Grjas, as well as Benkendorff's detachment; at the same time I shall attain by this means my principal object, which is to cover Klein and Twer, as well as the road from Petersburg.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 24th,
1812.

No. LXVIII.

Admiralty-Office, October 24, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR SAMUEL HOOD, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from Captain Crawford, of His Majesty's ship the Hussar, dated in Macassar Road, the 10th of March, and off Sidayo, the 20th of April last; the former stating the occupation of Macassar by the detachment sent for that purpose, under Captain Phillips of the Madras army, the French Commandant having surrendered without opposition; and the latter giving an account of the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace and Alliance with the Rajah of Boni, the most powerful Prince in that country, and of a perfect good understanding subsisting between the English and all the other powers; as also of the quiet possession of the small forts and places formerly occupied by the Dutch.

Sir Samuel Hood has also transmitted a letter from Captain Thurston, of His Majesty's sloop Hesper, stating, that the British flag had been established at Coepang, in the island of Timor.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 27th,
1812.

No. LXIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 25, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Villa Toro, 11th October 1812.

THE enemy have made two sorties on the head of the sap, between the exterior and interior lines of the castle of Burgos, in both of which they materially injured our works, and we suffered some loss. In the last, at three in the morning of the 8th, we had the misfortune to lose the Honourable Major Cocks, of the 79th, who was field officer of the trenches, and was killed in the act of rallying the troops who had been driven in. I have frequently had occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major Cocks, and in one instance very recently, in the attack of the sornwork of the castle of Burgos; and I consider
his

his loss as one of the greatest importance to this army and to His Majesty's service.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy, our troops are established within about one hundred yards of the enemy's interior line, which we have it in our power to assault; and we have effected a good breach in another part of the same line, and our troops are established close to the breach.

We are carrying on our works under ground, and I hope that I shall have another mine in readiness in a day or two.

The enemy have not made any movement to interrupt our operations; they are still upon the Ebro.

By the accounts which I have from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 7th instant, it appears that Marshal Soult joined Joseph Buonaparte on the frontier of Valencia and Murcia on the 29th September. A detachment of Marshal Soult's army occupied Albacete on the 3d instant, and a small detachment of cavalry was as far forward as Minaya on the 6th instant.

I have not yet heard of General Ballasteros having passed the Sierra Morena, or at all of his movements since the 17th of September, when he entered Grenada; nor have I heard from Major-General Cooke, since he received my directions for the movement of the troops under his command.

I have reports, however, that the troops marched from Seville on the 28th September.

P. S. I have the honour to inclose the return of our loss since the 5th instant.

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 6th to the 10th October 1812, inclusive.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 11 rank and file, killed; 27 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Foot, or Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—1 captain wounded.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed.

38th Foot—1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 20 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 staff, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—2 rank and file killed.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 captain, 19 rank and file, killed; 23 rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto, Ditto—1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 45 rank and file, wounded.

1812.

L 1

5th Ditto,

5th Ditto, Ditto—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Total British loss—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 82 rank and file, killed; 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 3 drummers, 200 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 34 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 serjeant, 65 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

Total British and Portuguese loss—1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 116 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 8 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 265 rank and file, wounded; 18 rank and file missing.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN,
D. A. A. Gen.

Names of British Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Buckeridge.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—Adjutant Hobson.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major the Honourable E. Cocks.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Saffe.

5th Ditto, Ditto—Lieutenant Winckler.

Wounded.

Wounded.

- 1st Royal Scots—*Captain Stewart, Acting Engineer, slightly.
38th Foot—*Captain M'Pherson, severely (since dead); *Ensigns Lawrence and *Twigg, slightly.
Royal Artillery—Captain Power and Lieutenant Elgie, slightly.
3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain Clitherow, severely.
9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Dumareusq, Assistant Engineer, severely.
2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Langrehr and Lieutenant Wynecke, severely.
5th Ditto, Ditto—Captain Ladders and Lieutenant Goeben, severely.

Names of Portuguese Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

- 5th Caçadores—Captain Henry Perry.
Artillery—Lieutenant F. N. Parreira.

Wounded.

- 12th Regiment of the Line—Major Arnott, and Captains A. de Madeira and L. de Madeira.
15th Ditto—Captain Gama, Acting Engineer.

The officers marked thus () were wounded on the evening of the 4th and morning of the 5th, but the return was received too late for insertion.*

Admiralty-Office, October 27, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were received last night at this office, from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K.B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Victory, in Hawke, Oct. 17, 1812.*

HEREWITH I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Stewart, transmitted to me by Rear-Admiral Morris, detailing the operations of the flotilla at Riga on the expedition against Mitau.

The conduct of Captain Brenton and the lieutenants under his orders, appears to have been highly meritorious upon this occasion, and I trust will be found to merit the approbation of their Lordships.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAS. SAUMAREZ.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty.

SIR,

Riga, October 3, 1812.

IN my last I had the honour to inform you, that an attack on the Prussians in this vicinity was intended to take place about the 26th ultimo. A considerable body of troops, under Count Steinheil, left Riga on that day, and the gun-boats under the command of the English officers accompanied a strong division of forty Russian boats, besides ten launches, under the command of Admiral Muller, up the River Aa.

The enemy had withdrawn his troops from Schlock, and his other posts, on the approach of
the

the boats. We therefore did not meet with any opposition until the 29th, when about five miles below Mittau; the enemy had there placed three different booms across the river, about half a mile distant from each other. Within pistol-shot of the third boom, which was very strong, and well constructed, were placed three batteries of four guns each. The booms were soon destroyed, and as we arrived up, the enemy abandoned their positions with such precipitation, that four twenty-four-pounders were left in the works.

The English boats were always in advance, and Admiral Muller has desired me to say, how much he is pleased with the exertions of Captain Brenton and the lieutenants employed in the boats.

The flotilla took possession of Mittau about noon; the enemy had not time to remove some very considerable magazines of clothing, grain, and some arms and ammunition. He also left about four hundred sick and wounded in the town. In the evening a detachment of the army entered the town.

The Prussians retreated from Olai upon Bourski, where they had about one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, intended for the siege of this place; they there received reinforcements on the 29th, which Macdonald had sent them from Jacobstadt.

On the 30th the Russians were compelled to retire from before a force of twenty-five thousand men, who had nearly eighty pieces of cannon. As the troops had retired to the vicinity of Riga, the flotilla left Mittau in the evening of the 30th; and, after destroying a bridge, which had been erected to facilitate the crossing of the troops and artillery, arrived at Danamunde last night.

October 4.—The enemy's works, which were of a considerable strength at Olai, were destroyed.

The loss on the part of the Russians is estimated

at two thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy must also have suffered severely, and many prisoners are arrived.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HEW STEWART.

Rear-Admiral Martin, &c. &c. &c. Aboukir.

Admiralty-Office, October 27, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Ross, of His Majesty's sloop the *Brisois*, giving an account of his having, on the 9th instant, captured off Rennoe a French cutter privateer, called *Le Petit Poucet*, of four guns and four swivels, and twenty-three men; and on the 11th driven three others on shore in Hammerhus Bay; they sailed from Rostock and Stralsand some days before, and had not made any capture.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 3d,
1812.

No. LXX.

Admiralty-Office, November 3, 1812.

THE following is a copy of a Bulletin of the operations of the Russian forces under General Winzingerode and General Essen, transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

“Adjutant-General Baron Winzingerode to His Imperial Majesty, 28th September, from the village of Dawydownka, as follows :

“Without leaving the Twer road, I still occupy this village with the greatest part of my detachment, daily making reconnoissances with small parties on the roads to Woldomir, Yaroslaff, and Dimitroff, and even to Moskreensk and the neighbourhood of Moskaïsk. Every thing is well at all the advanced posts, and the enemy has shewn no disposition to advance.

“The detachment on the Wolodimir road, reported to me on the 25th September, that the enemy had appeared at Nowaja that day, twenty-four wersts from Moscow, but they had retired, and the Cossack

L 1 4

patroles

patroles had reconnoitred on the Moscow road as far as the village of Jwanoff. The French picquets were five wersts from us ; on the 27th September nothing new had occurred.

“ On the Yarosloff and Dimitroff roads, the enemy had made no movement on the 27th September, and our Cossacks maintained their posts, nor had the enemy moved on the St. Petersburg road. Colonel Howalsky (12), who commands my advanced guard, requested my permission to attack the French advanced posts, on the 26th, which he did at the village of Chimka, repulsed them and pursued them nine wersts, taking one officer, and two hundred and seventy men, prisoners ; their loss in killed was heavy, but on our side the loss is not worth naming.

“ Colonel Benkendorf, who is stationed with a detachment between Wolokalamsk and Moskalsk, pushed his patroles right and left on the road to Smolensk, and has sent in about one hundred prisoners.”

General Essen reports, on the 30th September, from Mittau, as follows :

“ The enemy had resolved to decline opposing our attack on Mittau, and withdrew, retreating twelve hours through Wurzw and Bauske, pursued by our cavalry ; fifty men were taken prisoners, and the enemy abandoned one hundred and ninety men in the hospital. Four battering cannon, a considerable quantity of provisions, and a magazine of fur coats which had been collected by requisition in Courland, fell into our hands.”

Admiralty-Office, November 3, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. two letters from Captain Chesham, of His Majesty's ship Hamadryad, dated the 1st and 14th of last month; the former giving an account of the capture, off Langeland, of a Danish row-boat, carrying two brass guns and a swivel, and about thirty men, by one of the above ship's boats, under the command of Lieutenant Pesley;

The latter stating the capture, by the boats of the Hamadryad and Clio, under Lieutenants Pesley and Cutler, off Hermeren, of a French lugger privateer, called *Le Pilotin*, carrying four twelve pounder carronades, and thirty-one men; three Danish luggers, of two guns each, came out from Rodlye to support her, but retreated on the advance of the boats.

Captain Chesham highly commends the conduct of Lieutenant Pesley, and the others engaged on these occasions, in which one man only was wounded.

Sir James Saumarez has also transmitted a letter from Captain Bowles, of His Majesty's ship Aquilon, reporting the capture, by the Sheldrake sloop, off Meen Island, of *L'Amiable D'Hervilly*, French privateer, of four swivels and between twenty and thirty men, who escaped on shore.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
NOVEMBER 11th, 1812.

LXXI.

Foreign-Office, November 11, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saint Petersburg, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1812.*

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the guns are now firing, and Te Deum is to be sung to-morrow in the Cathedral, for a most brilliant affair on the 18th, between the advanced guards of the French and Russian armies near Moscow, in which the former, under Murat, was defeated with great loss; and for the deliverance of Moscow by General Winzingerode on the 22d October.

The bulletin is not yet published, but I have the honour to enclose a copy of the note I have this morning received, by the Emperor's command.

I have

I have also enclosed a translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal St. Cyr by Count Wittgenstein, and of the storming of Polotzk on the 20th October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Macdonald's corps by General Steinheil.

Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein has been promoted to the rank of General of Cavalry, and Te Deum for his victory was sung yesterday.

It appears that Prince Schwartzenberg has retired to the westward, leaving some corps, which have been cut off; that the province of Vollynia is entirely cleared of the enemy; and that Admiral Tchichagoff may probably have reached Minsk about or soon after the 21st October.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

(Translation of First Enclosure.)

St. Petersburg, October 27, 1812.

ON the 18th October Marshal Kutusoff having learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the grand army, resolved to attack the advanced guard, under the orders of Murat, being forty-five thousand strong, in face of our troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army. The attack completely succeeded: thirty-eight pieces of cannon fell into our hands, as well as a standard of honour belonging to the first regiment of cuirassiers. We have made fifteen hundred prisoners, amongst whom is a general. Two thousand men were left on the field of battle. Our loss is inconsiderable.

On the 22d, the corps of General Winzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which
the

the enemy had left in it, to evacuate that capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in our power.

(Second Enclosure.)

Extract from the Report of General Count Wittgenstein to His Imperial Majesty, dated Polotzk, the 20th October 1812.

AFTER a hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gourion St. Cyr is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotzk, with the corps entrusted to my command.

On the 6th instant, I directed Lieutenant-General Prince Jaschevil to attack with his detachment the enemy on the side of the village Guravitchne, whilst Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil continued his march this way on the left bank of the Dwina.

The enemy's advanced guard received me at the village Guravitchne, from whence it was driven into the lines. The engagement was most bloody, it began at six in the morning and lasted till night. I kept my ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his intrenchments, whence he kept up a very heavy cannonade in all directions. The following morning, the 7th, I did not undertake any thing, because I waited for the attack of Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil on the other side of the Dwina, which took place accordingly. He drove the enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotzk. I received this intelligence a little before dark, and, in order to profit of the situation in which the enemy found himself, I attacked, on the evening of the 7th, at five o'clock, and drove him out of his strong entrench-

entrenchments, to which success Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil's movement greatly contributed.

The enemy then threw himself into the town, which is surrounded by a double pallisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musketry on all sides from behind the pallisades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape, and at last directed my advanced guard to storm the place in two divisions, the first under the command of Major-Generals Platoff and Diebitch, and the other under the command of Colonel Riediger, of the Grodno regiment of hussars. Lieutenant-General Cazanove, as soon as he perceived that his troops were close before Polotzk, threw himself also upon the enemy, and was the first who marched with them into the town. In this manner, at three in the morning of the 8th, the place was carried.

The loss of the enemy must be extraordinarily great, for all the places of action are covered with dead bodies ; and according to the report of the inhabitants, he was employed the whole of the preceding day in carrying wounded men to the other side. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr is himself wounded in the leg.

We have taken prisoners, forty-five staff and superior officers, and two thousand rank and file ; among the former there are two colonels. We have also taken one piece of cannon, and a considerable quantity of provisions in the magazine, which the enemy had not time to destroy.

The enemy's loss would have been much greater, if the Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil had been able to follow him to Polotzk, but to his great mortification,

tification, he was stopped by the intervention of superior force five wersts from the town. Our loss is not inconsiderable; of the generals, are wounded Major-General Balk in the head, Prince Libirgkoi and Harman, who have slight contusions. Colonel Rote of the 26th Jagers severely wounded in the leg, and the Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Mordvino, a commander in the first Petersburg militia, has lost his leg by a cannon-shot.

I can say nothing further of your Imperial Majesty's troops, than that they have fought with the greatest possible valour; that the 1st Petersburg militia, upon its arrival in my camp, was distributed in the different regiments, and to the delight of every body these warriors have fought with such good will and courage, that they could not be exceeded by their comrades, the old soldiers, and they have distinguished themselves in a particular manner in columns, with the bayonet, under the direction of their brave leader Senator Bibikoff. We have few killed, but many wounded, and the more from its having been almost impossible to keep the men back in column, from their eagerness to throw themselves into the enemy's batteries and lines.

There is also a report of the 21st October, by Lieutenant-General Count Steinhil, detailing the particulars of his engagement with the corps of Macdonald on the left bank of the Dwina, having fallen in with the enemy on the 7th near the river Uchatch. He drove them, in concert with Count Wittgenstein, within four wersts of Polotzk, at the same time that Count Wittgenstein stormed that place. The extreme darkness of the night prevented further proceedings. Without counting killed and wounded, General Steinhil made one colonel, one staff officer, thirty-seven other officers, and

and five hundred non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners. The Lieutenant-General speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the assistance he derived from the able exertions of Major-General Phox.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 17th,
1812.

No. LXXII.

Admiralty-Office, November 17, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, off Toulon, October 12, 1812.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Captain Codrington, detailing a service lately performed in concert with the Baron d'Eroles, highly creditable to those officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW.

SIR, *Blake, Salon Bay, Sept. 27, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that according to a plan previously arranged between the Baron d'Eroles and myself, a joint attack was made last night on the Puerto of Tarragona, and the Mole swept of all vessels and boats which had there sought

sought protection. The Blake and Franchise left this anchorage after dark, and the Baron marched from Reus at nine o'clock P. M., when the Jubilee, in consequence of publishing the New Constitution, made such a movement the less to be expected. The boats of the two ships reached the Francoli at about one o'clock, and shortly afterwards the Baron having properly posted his troops for intercepting any sortie which might be made by the garrison, and for cutting off the retreat of such people as might be in the vessels and lower town, gave the concerted signal for the boats to open their fire. The enemy were taken so completely by surprise, that some time elapsed before they returned a shot; and I understand General Barioletti, the Governor, actually mounted his horse without boots or stockings. Seeing only the fire of the boats, about two hundred grenadiers came out of the town, but being met by a volley of musketry from a small party of the Spanish troops in ambush at the Capuchin Convent, and being then charged with the bayonet, those who were able made the best of their way back again. The position of the Olive, occupied by a party of Briballa (Calagurris), was carried in the mean time in a very animated manner; and several false attacks on the walls of the fortress attracted the attention of the enemy, and occasioned a brisk fire of cannon from their whole line. The boats then pulled into the Mole; and having finished the operation allotted to them, notwithstanding an angry discharge of shot and shells from the town, the troops retired to Reus, and the ships anchored with the prizes in Tarragona Bay.

The Franchise was extremely well placed by Captain Birch, off the Mole Head, for giving such assistance as might have been wanted; and I have reason to be much pleased with the conduct of Lieutenant Hughes (senior lieutenant of this ship) who commanded, and the whole of the officers and

seamen who acted under his orders in the boats, for the exactness with which they executed the duties allotted them, without injury to the operations of the troops, and for the great activity which they shewed in bringing out the prizes.

My anxiety to afford all the aid which any unforeseen occurrence might require, and to be ready to profit by any favourable result which might lead to an attack of more importance, induced me to push the *Blake* forwards towards the *Milagro*. But notwithstanding that the light of the moon enabled the enemy to direct their shot with considerable precision, she was struck only by one, which passed through the maintop-sail.

It would be great presumption in me to offer an opinion on the military conduct of the Baron d'Eroles, who gains the respect and regard of all who act with him, as well as all who act under his orders. But I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of remarking, that such was the secrecy and silence of his march, that when the troops and boats were each contiguous to the other in their appointed stations, each doubted the other's arrival until the concerted signal was made; and such was the steadiness and good order of the troops, who killed or drove back by the bayonet all the force of the enemy which ventured to oppose them, that not a single mistake occurred. It is also highly gratifying to me to record the confident reliance which each service placed on the conduct of the other. And the Baron has done us the honour to consent to the voluntary and unanimous request of the officers and crews of the two ships, that the whole of whatever benefit may arise from the sale of the prizes shall be given to his troops, in admiration of the valour and the discipline which they shewed upon the occasion.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, although it is impossible to ascertain it, on account

account of the darkness of the night ; and the operation under the walls of their own garrison having terminated before daylight. That of the Spaniards amounted to three killed and eight wounded, mostly by the bayonet ; amongst us there was not the smallest casualty whatever.

Underneath is a list of the vessels brought out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

EDW. CODRINGTON.

No. 1, a bombard about 60 tons.

2, a lugger 50

3, a felucca 30

4, ditto 30

5, ditto 20

A launch and five small boats.

Admiralty-Office, November 17, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Usher, of His Majesty's Ship the Hyacinth, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, and transmitted by him to John Wilson Croker, Esq,

Hyacinth, Malaga Mole, 6th Sept. 1812.

I HAD the honour to inform you, by my letter of the 11th ultimo, that I sailed from Gibraltar immediately on learning that America had declared war, and I have now great pleasure in acquainting you, that the whole of the Americans that were on their way down the Mediterranean have been captured by the Mediterranean cruizers, as nothing has arrived at Gibraltar but what has been sent in by us, a list of which I have the honour to enclose.

Owing to calms, I did not get abreast of Malaga till the 1st instant, where I was joined by Captain Sibley, and we immediately pushed in to reconnoitre, and on standing in for that purpose I met

M m 2

the

the Governor and heads of the departments of Malaga coming out to me, and they informed me that the enemy had retreated, after having blown up the works of the Castle of Gibralfaro.

I have great pleasure in acquainting you that the enemy's privateers have not captured a single merchantman since the affair of the 29th of April.

Admiralty-Office, November 17, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Peyton, of His Majesty's Ship the Minstrel, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Minstrel, off Valencia,
SIR, 30th September 1812.

IN obedience to your orders to cruize between Denia and Valencia, for the purpose of intercepting supplies going to the enemy, I beg leave to inform, that on the evening of the 29th I received information of the enemy having laden six vessels with shells at Valencia for Peniscola: the weather being favourable, I conceived it practicable to bring them out, or destroy them. I dispatched the boats of this ship under the direction of Lieutenant George Thomas, assisted by Messrs. Linns, Oliver, and Smith, midshipmen, for that purpose, keeping the ship close in shore for their protection. They succeeded in bringing out four of them; a fifth was in our possession, when unfortunately the wind shifted suddenly round to the S.E. with a heavy squall, when she grounded, and am sorry to add, was retaken, with three of our men on board. The bravery evinced by the officers and men employed was very conspicuous. The vessels were moored head and stern to the shore, between two batteries of tw. twenty-four-pounders and two mortars, with

with a strong garrison in the Grao, their sails unbent and rudders unshipped. Our loss, with the exception of the prisoners, is only one man wounded, I hope not dangerously. I beg leave to return a list of the wounded and prisoners.

I am, &c.

J. S. PLYTON, Captain.

A List of the Wounded and Prisoners.

Alexander McKenzie, cooper, severely wounded.

Thos. Middleton, able, prisoner.

Thos. Butcher, marine, ditto.

Saml. Thomas, ditto, ditto.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 17th,
1812.

No. LXXIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, November 17, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Cabeçon, 26th and 28th October, Rueda, 31st October and 3^d November 1812.

Cabeçon, October 26, 1812.

I HAVE been so much occupied by the movements and operations of the army since the 18th instant, that I have not been able to write to your Lordship.

The operations of the castle of Burgos continued nearly in the state in which they were when I addressed your Lordship on the 11th instant, till the 18th. Having at that time received a supply of
musket

musket ammunition from Santander, and having, while waiting for that necessary article, completed a mine under the church of St. Roman, which stood in an outwork of the second line, I determined that the breach which we had effected in the second line should be stormed on that evening, at the moment this mine should explode; and that at the same time the line should be attacked by escalade.

The mine succeeded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Browne lodged a party of the 9th Cadizores, and a detachment of Spanish troops of the regiment of Asturias, in the outwork. A detachment of the King's German legion, under Major Wurmb, carried the breach, and a detachment of the guards succeeded in escalading the line; but the enemy brought such a fire upon these two last detachments, from the third line, and the body of the castle itself, and they were attacked by numbers so superior, before they could receive the support allotted to them, that they were obliged to retire, suffering considerable loss. Major Wurmb was unfortunately killed.

It is impossible to represent in adequate terms my sense of the conduct of the guards and German legion upon this occasion; and I am quite satisfied, that if it had been possible to maintain the posts which they had gained with so much gallantry, these troops would have maintained them. Some of the men stormed even the third line, and one was killed in one of the embrasures of that line; and I had the satisfaction of seeing, that if I could breach the wall of the castle, we should carry the place.

Another mine was commenced under the second line from the church of St. Roman, of which we remained in possession.

The enemy had on the 13th moved forward a considerable body of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry from Briviesca to reconnoitre our out-posts at Monasterio. They attacked the picquet at the bridge-

in front of that town, but were repulsed by the fire of a detachment of the infantry of the Brunswick Legion. In this affair, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Frederick Ponsonby, who commanded at Monasterio, was wounded, but not severely, and I hope I shall soon again have the benefit of his assistance.

I had long had reports of the enemy's intention to advance for the relief of the castle of Burgos with the army of Portugal, reinforced by troops recently arrived from France, and with that part of the army of the north which was disposable; and they did advance in considerable force against the post at Monasterio on the evening of the 18th. The subaltern of the Brunswick Legion, who commanded a picquet in St. Olalla, disobeyed his orders in remaining in that village upon the approach of the enemy, and he was taken with his picquet. The enemy consequently obtained possession of the heights which command the town of Monasterio, and our outpost was obliged to retire on the morning of the 19th to the Burgos side of the town.

I assembled the troops, excepting those necessary for carrying on the operations of the siege, as soon as it appeared by the enemy's movement of the 18th, that they entertained serious intentions of endeavouring to raise it, and placed the allied army on the heights, having their right at Ibeas, on the Arlanzon, the centre at Rio Vena and Magaradas, and the left at Soto Pallacio. The enemy's army likewise assembled in the neighbourhood of Monasterio. They moved forward on the evening of the 20th with about ten thousand men, to drive in our outposts at Quintana Palla and Olmos. The former withdrew by order, but the latter was maintained with great spirit by the Chasseurs Britanniques. Seeing a fair opportunity of striking a blow upon the enemy, I requested Lieutenant-General Sir Edward

ward Paget to move with the 1st and 5th divisions upon the enemy's right flank, which movement having been well executed, drove them back upon Monasterio, and our posts were replaced in Quintana Palla.

On the morning of the 21st, I received a letter from Sir Rowland Hill, of the 17th, in which he acquainted me of the enemy's intention to move towards the Tagus, which was already fordable by individuals in many places, and was likely to become so by an army.

The castle of Chinchilla had surrendered on the 9th instant.

The enemy's force in Valencia was supposed to amount to not less than seventy thousand men, a very large proportion of which, it was expected, would be disposable for service out of that kingdom.

I had desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to retire from his position on the Tagus, if he should find that he could not maintain himself in it with advantage; and it was necessary that I should be near him, in order that the corps under my command might not be insulated, in consequence of the movements which he should find himself under the necessity of making; I therefore raised the siege of Burgos on the night of the 20th, and moved the whole army back towards the Douro.

I felt severely the sacrifice I was thereby obliged to make. Your Lordship is aware that I was never very sanguine in my expectations of success in the siege of Burgos, notwithstanding that I considered success was attainable, even with the means in my power, within a reasonably limited period. If the attack made on the first line on the 22d or the 29th had succeeded, I believe we should have taken the place, notwithstanding the ability with which the governor conducted the defence, and the gallantry with which it was executed by the garrison. Our means were limited; but it appeared to me, that

that if we should succeed, the advantage to the cause would be great, and the final success of the campaign would have been certain.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops during the siege of Burgos, particularly with the brigade of guards.

During the latter part of the siege the weather was very unfavorable, and the troops suffered much from the rain. The officers at the head of the artillery and engineer departments—Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, who commands the reserve artillery, rendered me every assistance; and the failure of success is not to be attributed to them. By their activity we carried off every thing in the course of one night, excepting the three eighteen-pounders destroyed by the enemy's fire, and the eight pieces of cannon which we had taken from the enemy on the night of the 19th ultimo in the storm of the hornwork. Having sent our cattle to meet the equipment expected from Santander, we had not the means of moving the latter.

The enemy was not aware of our movement, and did not follow us till late on the 22d, when ten thousand men encamped on this side of Burgos.

The British army encamped at Celada del Camino and Heruillos, with the light cavalry at Estepa and Baniel. We continued our march on the following day, the right of the army to Torquemada, the left to Cordevilla, at which places we crossed the Pisuerga.

The enemy followed our movement with their whole army. Our rear guard consisted of two light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Colonel Halkett, and of Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry: and Major-General Bock's brigade was halted at the Venta del Pozo to give them support. The whole under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton. Don Julian Sanchez.

Sanchez marched on the left of the Arlanzon ; and the party of Guerillas, heretofore commanded by the late Martinez, on the hills on the left of our rear guard.

Major General Anson's brigade charged twice with great success, in front of Celada del Camino, and the enemy was detained above three hours by the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton in the passage of the Hormaza, in front of that village.

The rear guard continued to fall back in the best order, till the Guerillas on the left having been driven in, they rode towards the flank of the rear guard of Major-General Anson's brigade, and four or five squadrons of the enemy mixed with them. These were mistaken for Spaniards, and they fell upon the flank and rear of our troops. We sustained some loss, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly, of the 16th dragoons, having had his horse shot, was taken prisoner.

The delay occasioned by this misfortune enabled the enemy to bring up a very superior body of cavalry, which was charged by Maj. Gen. Bock's and Major-Gen. Anson's brigades, near the Venta del Pozo, but unsuccessfully, and our rear guard was hardly pressed. The enemy made their charges on the two light battalions of the King's German legion, formed in squares, but were always repulsed with considerable loss by the steadiness of these two battalions. They suffered no loss, and I cannot sufficiently applaud their conduct, and that of Colonel Halkett, who commanded them.

The exertions and conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, and of the officers and staff attached to him, throughout this day were highly meritorious ; and although the charge made by the cavalry was not successful, I had the satisfaction of observing great steadiness in their movements. Major Bull's troop of horse artillery, under Major
Downman

Downman and **Captain Ramsay**, distinguished themselves.

The army continued its march on the 24th, and took up its ground on the Carrion, with its right at **Duenas** and its left at **Villa Muriel**; and the 1st battalion 1st guards joined us from **Coruña**.

I halted here on the 25th, and the enemy attacked our left at **Villa Muriel**. They were repulsed, however, by the 5th division of infantry, under the command of **Major-General Oswald**, in the absence of **Lieutenant-General Leith** on account of indisposition.

I had directed the 3d battalion of the royals to march to **Palencia**, to protect the destruction of the bridges over the Carrion at that place, but it appears that the enemy assembled in such force at that point, that **Lieut.-Colonel Campbell** thought it necessary to retire upon **Villa Muriel**, and the enemy passed the Carrion at **Palencia**. This rendered it necessary to change our front, and I directed **Major-General Oswald** to throw back our left, and the Spanish troops upon the heights, and to maintain the Carrion with the right of the 5th division. The bridge of **Villa Muriel** was destroyed; but the enemy discovered a ford, and passed over a considerable body of infantry and cavalry. I made **Major-General Pringle** and **Major-General Barnes** attack these troops under the orders of **Major-General Oswald**; in which attack the Spanish troops co-operated, and they were driven across the river with considerable loss. The fire upon the left had been very severe throughout the day; from which we suffered a great deal; and **Major-General Don Miguel Alava** was unfortunately wounded, while urging on the Spanish infantry in the pursuit of the enemy.

I broke up this morning from the Carrion, and marched upon **Cabeçon del Campo**, where I have crossed the **Pisuerga**.

The

The enemy appear to be moving in this direction from Duernas. I propose to halt here to-morrow.

P.S.—I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and wounded.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 11th to the 17th October 1812.

Royal British Artillery—5 rank and file killed;
7 rank and file wounded.

Royal Military Artificers—1 rank and file wounded.
Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file
killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

3d Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed;
3 rank and file wounded.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—1 lieutenant wounded.

2d Foot, or Queen's—10 rank and file wounded.

32d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 en-
sign, 2 serjeants, 1 rank and file wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank
and file wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file,
wounded.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 en-
sign wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1
rank and file wounded.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank
and file, wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—2 rank and
file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto, Ditto—3 rank and file killed; 2 rank and
file wounded.

5th Line

5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 serjeant,
1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—1 serjeant, 23 rank and
file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 ser-
jeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—1 rank and file killed;
1 captain, 27 rank and file, wounded.

General Total—1 serjeant, 27 rank and file,
killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns,
3 serjeants, 66 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Names of the Officers wounded.

11th October 1812.

32d Foot—Ensign Quill, severely.

16th October 1812.

1st Foot—Lieutenant Rae, Acting Engineer,
slightly.

58th Foot—Ensign Baylie, slightly.

PORTUGUESE.

15th October 1812.

22th Regiment of the Line—Captain White, se-
verely.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the Siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 18th to the 21st October 1812, inclusive.

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

Royal British Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, wounded.

3d Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—8 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 15 rank and file, wounded.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—8 rank and file wounded.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 12 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 22 rank and file, wounded.

2d Ditto, Ditto—1 major, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 7 rank and file, wounded.

5th Ditto, Ditto—12 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Total British loss—1 major, 1 captain,
1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 81 rank
and

and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 119 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss—8 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

General Total—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 89 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 160 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

18th October 1812.

Coldstream Guards—Captain Harvey.

19th October 1812.

Coldstream Guards—Ensign Burgess.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Bothmer.

2d Ditto, Ditto—Major Wurmb.

Wounded.

18th October 1812.

3d Foot Guards—Lieutenants Holborn and Knox, severely.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain the Honourable W. G. Crofton, slightly; Captain the Honourable J. Walpole, severely.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Laroche, dangerously.

2d Ditto, Ditto—Lieutenants Hesse and Quade, severely.

5th Ditto, Ditto—Captain Backmeister, severely,

right arm amputated; Lieutenant Schlaeger,
slightly.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington, dated Cabeçon, October 28, 1812.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordship upon the 26th, I have had an opportunity of seeing the enemy's whole army, as they placed themselves opposite to us, on the Pisuerga, yesterday. They are certainly in very great strength. The army of Portugal has received a reinforcement of ten thousand men, including cavalry, from France: and I have reason to believe that there are two divisions of infantry now with this army belonging to the army of the north. The cavalry of the army of the north is certainly with the army of Portugal, and they have at least five thousand good cavalry.

No event of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 26th. The enemy formed their army in the plain in our front yesterday. They have cannonaded different parts of our line without doing us any injury, excepting that Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, of the royal artillery, was wounded severely, but not dangerously, yesterday.

Rueda, October 31, 1812.

THE enemy crossed the Carrion on the 26th and 27th, and formed their army on the heights near Cijales, on the last of those days, opposite our position on the left of the Pisuerga, and their advanced guard about two miles in front of their main body, and half that distance from Cabeçon.

On the 28th they extended their right, and endeavoured to force the bridges of Simancas and Valladolid,
1812. N n

Valladolid, the former of which was defended by Colonel Halkett, with his brigade of the 7th division, and the latter by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, with the remainder of the 7th division. At length Colonel Halkett, being hard pressed, blew up the bridge. He at the same time detached the Brunswick Oels' regiment to Tordesillas, towards which quarter the enemy detached troops on the evening of the 28th. As soon as I found that this was the case, I thought it proper to break up from the Pisuegra and to cross the Douro, which object was effected without difficulty on the 29th instant, by the bridges of Puente Douro and Tudela.

The bridge of Tordesillas was destroyed on the enemy's approach to that town, on the evening of the 28th, and I had sent orders to the regiment of Brunswick Oels to take post on its ruins, in such manner as to prevent the enemy from repairing the bridge. I had the mortification, however, of learning, on the night of the 29th, that this regiment had been obliged to abandon its post, and as I had seen the enemy's whole army in march towards Tordesillas on that evening, it was obvious that no time was to be lost. I therefore marched the army at an early hour yesterday morning to their left, and posted the troops on the heights between Rueda and Tordesillas, immediately opposite, and near the bridge of Tordesillas. We found the bridge nearly repaired on our arrival, but the enemy had made no attempt to pass it, and they have now no large assembly of troops in this neighbourhood.

I learn that some of them marched last night towards Valladolid, and others towards Toro.

I have received letters from Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of the 29th.

The Tagus was every where fordable, and the enemy had passed a small body of troops over at Fuente Duena.

Sir

Sir Rowland Hill had collected his troops on the Jacamah. He was likely to receive my orders to move upon Anvalo on the 29th.

Rueda, November 3, 1812.

I TAKE the opportunity of the return of the messenger Myers to Coruña, to inform you that the army have continued in the position in which I placed them on the 30th of October; and the enemy have made no attempt to pass the Douro. The bridge of Tordesillas is repaired, and they are employed in the repair of that of Toro. Their troops are extended along the Douro, from the latter place to Valladolid.

In the mean time, the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill will arrive this day and to-morrow on the Adaja. The General received my orders to break up from his position on the Jacama on the 29th, and he intended to carry them into execution on the morning of the 30th. He had intended to destroy the Puente Larga, but the mine failed; and the enemy having collected a large body of troops between the bridge and Aranjuez, they immediately attacked our post on the bridge, but were repulsed with considerable loss by the 2d battalion 47th regiment, and a detachment of the 95th, under the command of Colonel Skerret. I have not received the return of our loss upon this occasion, but I understand it is about forty men. No officer was touched. Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill mentions in high terms the conduct of the troops. These circumstances delayed the march from the right of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's position till the evening of the 30th, and he has since continued it without being at all molested by the enemy.

The building called La China, in the Retiro,

and all the guns, stores, &c. which that work contained, which had not been carried away, were destroyed before the troops were withdrawn from Madrid.

The Spanish divisions of Don Carlos d'España and Comte de Penne-Villemer are with Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

A small body of the enemy's troops were at Valde Moro on the 31st, and entered Madrid at ten o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant.

I have accounts from the north, stating that Longa has taken a convoy, escorted by three hundred men, near Victoria.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
NOVEMBER 27th, 1812.

LXXIV.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, November 27, 1812.

CAPTAIN FULTON, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, arrived late last night with a dispatch from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, October 21, 1812.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship, that His Majesty's forces, aided by the militia and Indians stationed on the Niagara frontier, have completely repelled a second attempt of the enemy to invade Upper Canada; and that a victory has been gained, which has left in our possession nine hundred of the American army, and their commander, Brigadier-General Wadsworth, who surrendered himself on the field of battle to Major-General Sheaffe. His Majesty and the country have to deplore the loss of an able and most gallant officer in Major-General Brock, who fell

N n 3

early

early in the battle, at the head of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, while nobly encouraging them to sustain their position, in opposition to an infinitely superior force, until the reinforcements he had ordered to advance to their support should arrive. For further particulars of this splendid affair, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to Major-General Sheaffe's report, herewith transmitted. I also transmit a general order I have just issued to the forces in the British American provinces on the occasion of this important success, as it contains a statement of the services rendered by all who had the good fortune to maintain on that day the fame of His Majesty's arms, and to convince our deluded neighbours, that their superiority in numbers cannot intimidate His Majesty's army, nor shake the fidelity of his Canadian subjects.

Not having received the return of the killed and wounded on the 13th, nor that of the ordnance and stores captured from the enemy, I am under the necessity of deferring sending them to your Lordship until the next opportunity, when I also expect to forward the colours taken from the Americans, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Captain Fulton, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship. He is very capable of affording such information as your Lordship may require respecting the state of His Majesty's Canadian provinces.

Eight companies of the Glengary levy are in motion to reinforce Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE PREVOST,
Commander of the Forces.

SIR,

Fort George, October 13, 1812.

I HAVE the honour of informing your Excellency, that the enemy made an attack with a considerable force this morning before daylight, on the position of Queenstown. On receiving intelligence of it, Major-General Brock immediately proceeded to that post, and I am excessively grieved in having to add, that he fell whilst gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it. With him, the position was lost; but the enemy was not allowed to retain it long. Reinforcements having been sent up from this post, composed of regular troops, militia, and Indians, a movement was made to turn his left, while some artillery, under the able direction of Captain Holcroft, supported by a body of infantry, engaged his attention in front. This operation was aided too by the judicious position which Norton, and the Indians with him, had taken on the woody brow of the high ground above Queenstown. A communication being thus opened with Chipawa, a junction was formed with succours that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and, after a short but spirited conflict, was completely defeated. I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of their commander, Brigadier-General Wadsworth, on the field of battle; and many officers, with upwards of nine hundred men, were made prisoners, and more may yet be expected. A stand of colours and one six-pounder were also taken. The action did not terminate till nearly three o'clock in the afternoon, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable. Ours I believe to have been comparatively small in numbers; no officer was killed besides Major-General Brock, one of the most gallant and zealous officers in His Majesty's service, whose loss cannot be too much deplored,

N D 4

and

and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, whose gallantry and merit rendered him worthy of his chief.

Captains Dennis and Williams, commanding the flank companies of the 49th regiment, which were stationed at Queenstown, were wounded, bravely contending, at the head of their men, against superior numbers; but I am glad to have it in my power to add, that Captain Dennis fortunately was able to keep the field, though with pain and difficulty; and Captain Williams's wound is not likely to deprive me long of his services.

I am particularly indebted to Captain Holcroft, of the royal artillery, for his judicious and skilful co-operation with the guns and howitzers under his immediate superintendence, the well-directed fire from which contributed materially to the fortunate result of the day.

Captain Derenzy, of the 41st regiment, brought up the reinforcement of that corps from Fort George; and Captain Bullock led that of the same regiment from Chipawa; and under their command those detachments acquitted themselves in such a manner as to sustain the reputation which the 41st regiment had already acquired in the vicinity of Detroit.

Major-General Brock, soon after his arrival at Queenstown, had sent down orders for battering the American Fort Niagara: Brigade-Major Evans, who was left in charge of Fort George, directed the operations against it with so much effect as to silence its fire, and to force the troops to abandon it, and by his prudent precautions he prevented mischief of a most serious nature, which otherwise might have been effected, the enemy having used heated shot in firing at Fort George. In these services he was most effectually aided by Colonel Claus (who remained in the fort at my desire); and by Captain Vigoreux, of the royal engineers.

Brigade

Brigade-Major Evans also mentions the conduct of Captains Powell and Cameron, of the militia artillery, in terms of commendation.

Lieutenant Crowther, of the 41st regiment, had charge of two three-pounders that had accompanied the movement of our little corps, and they were employed with very good effect.

Captain Glegg, of the 49th regiment, Aide-de-camp to our lamented friend and General, afforded me most essential assistance; and I found the services of Lieutenant Fowler, of the 41st regiment, Assistant Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, very useful. I derived much aid too from the activity and intelligence of Lieutenant Kerr, of the Glengary fencibles, whom I employed in communications with the Indians and other flanking parties.

I was unfortunately deprived of the aid of the experience and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, who had been sent up to Fort Erie a few days before, on duty which detained him there.

Lieutenant-Colonels Butler and Clark of the militia, and Captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, McEwen, and Duncan Cameron, and Lieutenants Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York militia, led their men into action with great spirit. Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons, accompanied me and gave me much assistance with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness. I beg leave to add, that Volunteers Shaw, Thomson, and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first was wounded, and the last taken prisoner: I beg leave to recommend these young men to your Excellency's
notice.

notice. Norton is wounded, but not badly; he and the Indians particularly distinguished themselves: and I have very great satisfaction in assuring your Excellency, that the spirit and good conduct of His Majesty's troops, of the militia, and of the other provincial corps, were eminently conspicuous on this occasion.

I have not been able to ascertain yet the number of our troops, or of those of the enemy engaged: ours, I believe, did not exceed the number of the prisoners we have taken; and their advance, which effected a landing, probably amounted to thirteen or fourteen hundred.

I shall do myself the honour of transmitting to your Excellency further details, when I shall have received the several reports of the occurrences which did not pass under my own observation, with the return of the casualties, and those of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. H. SHEAFFE,
Major-General.

To His Excellency Sir George Prevost,
Bart. &c. &c.

*Adjutant-General's-Office, Head-Quarters,
Montreal, 21st October 1812.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received an official report from Major-General Sheaffe, of the brilliant victory achieved on the 13th instant, by a portion of the troops under his command, over a division of the enemy's army, which effected a landing at Queenstown under cover of the night. That post was nevertheless defended with undaunted gallantry by the two flank companies of the 49th regiment, animated by the presence

sence of their gallant and ever-to-be-lamented chief, Major-General Brock, whose valuable life was on this occasion devoted to his country's service. These companies displayed exemplary discipline and spirit, although the Captains of both were wounded, and succeeded in keeping the enemy in check until the arrival of Major-General Sheaffe with reinforcements.

The disposition of the forces and plan of attack adopted by Major-General Sheaffe, cannot receive a higher or more just praise, than by stating that nine hundred prisoners of war, under the command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, surrendered their arms to a force inferior in numbers, and without sustaining any considerable loss on our part.

A six-pounder and a stand of colours have been taken from the enemy.

Major-General Sheaffe's report of the zeal and undaunted gallantry that animated every officer and soldier of his army, affords the Commander of the Forces the most heartfelt satisfaction, and will be a most gratifying duty to His Excellency to bring before the notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, was stationed in charge of Fort Erie, and succeeded in completely silencing the fire of the enemy, drove a detachment from the encampment near the Black Rock, destroyed a barrack, in which was a considerable depôt of ammunition. Its explosion must have killed many. The Caledonia, lately captured by the enemy, was destroyed at her moorings.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers speaks highly of the discipline of the detachment of the 49th regiment under Major Ormsby, and of the skill and spirit with which the guns were served under Captain Kirby and Lieutenant Bryson, of the militia.

Essential service was rendered by Brigade-Major
Evans,

Evans, left in charge of Fort George; a well directed fire from that work succeeded in silencing the enemy's batteries on the opposite side. Captain Vigoureux, royal engineers, Colonel Claus, and Captains Powell and Cameron of the militia, were zealous and indefatigable in their exertions, particularly in extinguishing fires which broke out in the Court-House and other places, from re-~~but~~ shot fired by the enemy.

Captains Dennis and Williams, of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, have particularly distinguished themselves; the former officer retained the command of his company of grenadiers to the end of the conflict, though suffering severely from his wound.

To Captain Holcroft, of the royal artillery, the highest praise is due for his successful and judicious co-operation. The well directed fire of the artillery, militia as well as regular, is the best proof of the indefatigable zeal and talents of that officer.

Major Merritt, commanding the Niagara dragoons, accompanied and rendered essential assistance with part of his corps. Captain A. Hamilton, belonging to it, was disabled from riding, and attached himself to the guns, under Captain Holcroft, who speaks highly of his activity and usefulness.

Lieutenant Crowther, 41st regiment, had charge of two field-pieces, which were employed with good effect.

557 Captains Derinzy and Bullock are represented to have maintained the high reputation of the 41st regiment, in the detachments under their respective commands.

Major-General Sheaffe reports having received essential service from Captain Glegg, the Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Brock; Lieutenant Fowler, 41st regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; and Lieutenant Ker, of the Glengary light

light infantry fencibles, employed with the flanking party of Indians.

The eminent services and talents of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonnel, Provincial Aide-de-Camp and Attorney-General of the province, are recorded by the most honourable testimony of the gallant General, whose steps he followed during his short but glorious career, nor quitted him in death.

Volunteers Shaw, Thompson, and Jarvis, attached to the flank companies of the 49th regiment, conducted themselves with great spirit; the first was wounded, and the last taken prisoner.

The Major-General particularly mentions the services of Lieutenant-Colonels Butler and Clark of the militia, and Captains Hatt, Durand, Rowe, Applegarth, James Crooks, Cooper, Robert Hamilton, M'Ewen, and Duncan Cameron, and Lieutenants Richardson and Thomas Butler, commanding flank companies of the Lincoln and York militia, who led their men into action with great spirit.

The Major-General reports the conduct of the Indians employed on this occasion, as meriting the highest praise for their good order and spirit, and particularly names the Chief, Norton, who was wounded.

Several gentlemen volunteered their services in the field, and shared in the honour of the day. Mr. Clinch and Mr. Wilcox were of the number, and the Major-General witnessed the zealous conduct of many others, not named in this report.

Major-General Sheaffe had humanely consented to a cessation of offensive hostility, on the solicitation of Major-General Van Ranseller, for the purpose of allowing the Americans to remove the bodies of the slain and wounded.

G. O.

G. O.

Major-General Roger Hale Sheaffe is appointed to the command of the troops in the Upper Province, and to administer the civil government of the same.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 28th,
1812.

No. LXXV.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, November 28, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Montreal, October 17, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the forces composing the cordon of defence against the approach of the enemy in this neighbourhood, have moved into their respective cantonments, in consequence of the inclemency of the season. The cantonments that I have selected for the troops do not remove them considerably from their original position, and they are calculated to afford equal convenience for the rapid concentration of the force under Major-General De Rottenburg.

The latest intelligence from Detroit represents every thing in its immediate neighbourhood as quiet ;
and

and reports Colonel Proctor's having detached a small force of British regulars and militia to Fort Wayne, to save the American force therein, invested by the Indians.

On the Niagara frontier both parties were acting on the defensive.

Admiralty-Office, November 28, 1812.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at Newfoundland, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a list of thirty-three American vessels detained, and two English vessels (taken by American privateers) recaptured, by the squadron under his command.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
DECEMBER 3d, 1812.

No. LXXVI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, December 3, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, were received last night by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquess of Wellington.

Pitiegua, November 7, 1812.

THE enemy repaired the bridge at Toro at a much earlier period than I expected. I therefore desired Sir Rowland Hill to continue his march by Foutiveros upon Alba de Tormes ; and as soon as I found that he was sufficiently forward, I broke up yesterday morning from the position which I had held in front of Tordesillas since the 30th of last month, and I am in march towards the heights of St. Christoval, in front of Salamanca.

The enemy has not pressed at all upon the rear of the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, nor have those on the Douro followed the march of the troops under my command : I conclude that the two corps will unite, which, in consequence
1812. O o

sequence of the situation of the Douro, I could not prevent.

Ciudad Rodrigo, November 19, 1812.

THE troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill crossed the Tormes, at Alba, on the 8th instant, and those under my command took their position on the heights of St. Christoval de la Cuesta on the same day; Brigadier-General Pack's brigade occupying Aldea Lengua, and Brigadier-General Bradford's Cabrerizos on the right; and the British cavalry covering our front. I had desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to occupy the town and castle of Alba, with Major-General Howard's brigade of the 2d division, leaving Lieutenant-General Hamilton's Portuguese division on the left of the Tormes to support those troops; while the 2d division was posted in the neighbourhood of the fords of Encinas and Huerta; and the 3d and 4th divisions remained at Calvarassa de Ariba in reserve.

On the 9th the enemy drove in the picquets of Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry, in front of Alba; and Major-General Long was obliged to withdraw his troops through Alba on the morning of the 10th. In the course of the day, the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes, and they attacked the troops in Alba with twenty pieces of cannon and a considerable body of infantry. They made no impression on them, however, and withdrew the cannon and the greater part of the troops on that night, and this attack was never renewed.

I enclose Lieutenant-General Hamilton's report to Sir Rowland Hill of the transactions at Alba, which were highly creditable to the troops employed. From the 10th till the 14th the time was passed in various reconnoissances, as well of the fords

fords of the Tormes as of the position which the troops under my command occupied on the right of that river, in front of Salamanca; and on the 14th the enemy crossed that river in force, at three fords near Lucinas, about two leagues above Alba.

I immediately broke up from Saint Christoval, and ordered the troops to move towards Arapiles; and as soon as I had ascertained the direction of the enemy's march from the fords, I moved with the 2d division of infantry, and all the cavalry I could collect, to attack them; leaving Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill with the 4th, and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's divisions, in front of Alba, to protect this movement, and the 3d division in reserve on the Arapiles, to secure the possession of that position.

The enemy, however, were already too numerous, and too strongly posted at Mozarbes to be attacked; and I confined myself to a cannonade of their cavalry, under cover of which I reconnoitred their position.

In the evening I withdrew all the troops from the neighbourhood of Alba to the Arapiles, leaving a small Spanish garrison in the castle, and having destroyed the bridge. In the course of the night and following morning I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca; and placed Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right, at Aldea Tejada, in order to secure that passage for the troops over the Zunguen, in case the movements of the enemy on our right flank should render it necessary for me to make choice either of giving up my communication with Ciudad Rodrigo or Salamanca.

On the 15th in the morning, I found the enemy fortifying their position at Mozarbes, which they had taken up the night before; at the same time that they were moving bodies of cavalry and infantry towards their own left, and to our communi-

cations with Ciudad Rodrigo. It was obvious that it was the enemy's intention to act upon our communications; and as they were too strong, and too strongly posted for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo. I therefore put the army in march in three columns, and crossed the Zunguen, and then passed the enemy's left flank, and encamped that night on the Vamusa. We continued our march successively on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agueda, and the whole will cross that river to-morrow.

The enemy followed our movement on the 16th with a large body, probably the whole of the cavalry, and a considerable body of infantry, but they did not attempt to press upon our rear. They took advantage of the ground to cannonade our rear guard, consisting of the light division, under Major-General Charles Alten, on the 17th, on its passage of the Huebra at Saa Muñoz, and occasioned some loss.

The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 15th, has been worse than I have ever known it at this season of the year.

I am sorry to add, that we have had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He commanded the centre column, and the fall of rain having greatly injured the roads and swelled the rivulets, there was an interval between the 5th and 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Edward rode to the rear alone, to discover the cause of this interval, and, as the road passed through a wood, either a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he missed the road, and fell into their hands in the wood. I understand that Sir Edward was not wounded, but I cannot sufficiently regret the loss of his assistance at this moment.

In

In my dispatch of the 7th inst. I communicated to your Lordship my opinion of the strength of the enemy, as far as I could judge of it from the reports I had received, and from what I had seen. I have since learnt that General Caffarelli, with the army of the north, certainly remained joined with the army of Portugal. Joseph Buonaparte left Madrid on the 4th instant, and arrived at Penaranda on the 8th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorities and troops evacuated Madrid on the 7th, and marched for Castile; and Colonel Don Juan Palaria the Medico took possession of that city.

Your Lordship will have seen General Ballasteros's letter of the 24th of October, to the Regency, from which you will observe, that he had disobeyed the orders of the Government, given to him at my suggestion, to march his troops into La Mancha, and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish armies.

The whole of the enemy's disposeable force in Spain was therefore upon the Tormes in the middle of this month; and they were certainly not less than eighty thousand men, but more probably ninety thousand; of these ten thousand were cavalry; and as the army of Portugal alone had one hundred pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all the armies than two hundred pieces.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

SIR, *Alba de Tormes, Nov. 11, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to report the steps I have taken to carry into effect your instructions for the defence of this place, which, I am happy to say, have obliged the enemy to withdraw the greatest

part of the force opposed to us ; and I feel almost confident we shall be able to retain our position as long as you may deem expedient.

I yesterday garrisoned and provisioned the castle, and by the exertions of Captain Goldfinch of the engineers, it is put into as good a state as circumstances will admit ; he is continuing strengthening it. Captain Goldfinch has been of great assistance to me.

I have appropriated to each regiment a district of this town, and the commanding officer has barricaded the streets and buildings in a very judicious manner. Brigadier Da Costa and Campbell's brigades are in our position on the left bank of the Tormes. Brigadier Campbell reports his having caused the enemy some loss, in their attempt to pass a ford near his position.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tulloh has made so good an arrangement of his two brigades of guns, that, united with the position of the two brigades of infantry on the left bank of the Tormes, I consider my flanks secure.

Early yesterday morning Major-General Long, commanding the cavalry in front, reported that the enemy were advancing in great force ; I was therefore induced to retire the cavalry.

About ten o'clock the enemy appeared on the heights in considerable force of cavalry, and a few infantry, covering, as I conceived, a reconnoissance of several officers of rank. About two o'clock the enemy's force was increased to fifteen squadrons, and six thousand infantry, and twenty guns, including six six-inch howitzers, which immediately commenced firing, and continued until it was dark. The enemy's light troops advanced close to the walls we had hastily thrown up ; but from the cool and steady conduct of the 51st regiment, Colonel Stewart ; 71st regiment, the Honourable Colonel Cadogan ; the 92d, Colonel Cameron ; General Howard's

ard's brigade, the enemy dared not attempt the town.

About eight o'clock in the evening I was repeatedly informed that the enemy's infantry was considerably increasing, which induced me to order three battalions of Brigadier Da Costa's brigade into town, leaving his other battalion for the protection of the fords. The enemy during the night withdrew their artillery, and I have left a small force of cavalry and infantry, who keep up a smart fire. I have to regret the loss of a considerable number of men, but which I trust you will not deem great, when you consider the heavy and incessant fire of artillery for so many hours. The loss of the Portuguese was while on duty this morning, and I have real pleasure in reporting their steady and animated conduct.

I feel much indebted to Major-General Howard, who rendered me every possible assistance, as also to every officer and soldier of his excellent brigade, for their steady, zealous, and soldier-like conduct.

To Captain Pinto Savedra, my Assistant-Adjutant-General; to Captain Watson, light dragoons, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; and to Captain Bunbury, my Aide-de-Camp, I consider myself obliged, for their prompt execution of my orders.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and trust we shall not have many more casualties.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON, Lieut. Gen.
Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K.B. in an Affair at Alba de Tormes, on the 10th and 11th November 1812.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—8 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 3 rank and file, wounded.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—7 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 31 rank and file, wounded.

Total British loss—13 rank and file killed;
1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file,
wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—8 rank and file killed;
1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 33 rank
and file, wounded.

Grand total—21 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 85 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded.

British.

92d Foot—Lieutenant Andrew Hill, severely.

Portuguese.

2d Regiment of the Line—Captain Rezinde, slightly; Lieutenant Pinto, dangerously.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the Movements of the Army from 22d to 29th October 1812, inclusive.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 8 rank and file, 7 horses, missing.

3d Dragoons—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.

4th Dragoons—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

11th Light Dragoons—15 rank and file, 19 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 6 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

12th Light Dragoons—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, 15 horses, wounded; 9 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

16th Light Dragoons—2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, 38 horses, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 35 rank and file, 24 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, 5 horses, missing.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—10 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 1 trumpeter, 22 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—2 serjeants, 6 rank and file,

- file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, missing.
- 4th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file, wounded ; 3 rank and file missing.
- 4th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, missing.
- 9th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed ; 5 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file, wounded ; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, missing.
- 30th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 serjeants, 2 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded ; 10 rank and file missing.
- 38th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed ; 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain missing.
- 38th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, missing.
- 44th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, wounded.
- 51st Foot—1 rank and file killed ; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
- Chasseurs Britanniques—1 rank and file wounded.
- 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed ; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded ; 14 rank and file missing.
- 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded ; 3 rank and file missing.
- Brunswick Oels Corps—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 7 rank

rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 26 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 32 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 125 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing.

Total British loss—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 75 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 4 captains, 20 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 26 serjeants, 2 drummers, 314 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 207 rank and file, 59 horses, missing.

General total of British and Portuguese loss—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 14 serjeants, 2 drummers, 107 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 23 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 staff, 35 serjeants, 3 drummers, 439 rank and file, 65 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 2 drummers, 221 rank and file, 59 horses, missing.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D.A.A.G.

Names of the Officers.

Killed.

October 25, 1812.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Todd.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Lennon.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain Sternfeldt;

Lieutenant Hartwig.

Wounded.

Wounded.

October 23, 1812.

- 11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenants Lye and Knipe.
12th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Taylor.
16th Light Dragoons—Captain Murray; Lieutenant Lockhart, since dead.
1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Major Meydell; Lieutenants Decken and Phibbs.
2d Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Hugo; Cornet De Massau.

October 25, 1812.

- Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Johnstone.
4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, slightly; Lieutenant Edgell, severely.
9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Ackland, Taylor, Honourable W. Curzons, and Ford, severely; Lieutenant Ross Lewin, slightly.
30th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Hitchins, Lieutenant Andrews, slightly; Lieutenant Lumley, severely; Lieutenant Brisac, Ensigns Beere and Tincombe, slightly; Ensign Madden, severely.
44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, slightly; Lieutenant Elwis, dangerously; Ensign Smith, severely.
Brunswick Oels' Corps—Captain Nassau.
3d Regiment of the Line Portuguese—Ensign Joze de Moneada.
8th Caçadores—Major Hill, slightly; Captain Western, severely; Captain Manoel Castin, slightly; Lieutenants Antonio Carlos and Joao Baptist, severely; Lieutenant Domingo Forteuha, slightly; Ensigns Joao dos Santos, Joao Sebastiano, and Rodrigo Navarre, and Adjutant Leech, severely.

October

October 27, 1812.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Robe, severely (not dangerously).

October 28, 1812.

51st Foot—Lieutenant Hickie, severely (arm amputated).

Missing.

October 23, 1812.

16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly; Lieutenant Baker.

1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—Major Fischer.

2d Dragoons, King's German Legion.—Captain Lentie; Cornets Droege and Schaeffer.

October 25, 1812.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Whitley.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brevet Major Evans.

S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
DECEMBER 8th, 1812.

LXXVII.

Foreign-Office, December 8, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Buonaparte has escaped from the government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensko by which he came.

Generals Count Platow and Count Orloff Denizoff have been incessantly in his rear, and on both flanks of his line of march; the former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, twenty-two pieces of artillery, and such prisoners as could be saved. Count Orloff Denizoff has likewise met with resistance which he has every where overpowered, and has taken many trophies and quantities of baggage,
ammunition

ammunition waggons, with prisoners, and some ordnance.

From the quantities of ammunition blown up by the enemy, and from the state of the road, described to be covered with the bodies of dead men and horses, the retreat of the rear divisions of the French is stated to have every character of continued flight.

On the 3d of November General Millaradovitch, with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasma, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Beauharnois, of Davoust, and Ney; their divisions in vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, after several brilliant charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven through the town of Viasma at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Ercinina by the light cavalry under General Platow: in this attack the infantry regiment of Pernoff, led by its Colonel, General Tchoglokooff, and by Major-General Parkivitch, formed the head of the column, and charged into the town with drums beating and colours flying.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded in this affair is stated to be at least six thousand, with two thousand five hundred prisoners, among which are General Peltier, of the artillery, and Colonel Morat, Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Davoust.

In the course of the pursuit from Viasma, great numbers of the enemy were killed, one standard and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of one thousand men made prisoners.

In the former part of the retreat, Ramusé, Secretary to the Duke of Bassano, was taken, with all the Chancery.

Referring to the relations which have been regularly transmitted for more minute details of the several actions, I will briefly recapitulate the few great

great movements which have taken place since the arrival of the French at Moscow.

Marshal Kutusoff continued in his position behind the river Pokhra till the 28th October, covering the old road to Kalouga, the Toula and Rezan roads ; but having made occasional movements on the same line, according as the enemy's operations appeared to point to either flank.

In the mean while the enemy, by his own 20th bulletin, and by his conduct, seems to have been for some time uncertain of the position of the Russian army. As soon as it was ascertained, a considerable portion of the army under Murat occupied the intermediate country between Moscow and the Pokhra.

It was presumed that the French, having it in their power to bring forward their whole force to either flank of Murat's position, would endeavour to manœuvre so as to induce Marshal Kutusoff to retire behind the Oka, in order to procure a more extensive theatre of ground, with the convenience of moving either on Kalouga or Smolensko ; to avoid which, and with a view to preserve a more certain conveyance for provisions and reinforcements from the south, and at the same time to hold the command of the Smolensko road, the Russian army began its march to occupy the position behind the river Nara, changing its front to the right, upon or parallel to the old Kalouga road.

This position, strong in itself, and strengthened by art, was not likely to be attacked in front ; but it was of course foreseen, that if it were to be attacked, a previous disposition must be made by the enemy on the new Kalouga road, to turn the left and rear of this position, and the Marshal professed his readiness to meet the enemy upon that ground. :

The movement was completed on the 3d of October ; on the 4th of October a smart affair of advanced guard took place with most decisive success on

on the side of the Russians, which was followed on the 5th of October by the flag of truce sent by Buonaparte, with an overture to obtain an armistice and to open a negotiation, which was rejected.

At this period several considerable detachments were made to harass the enemy, which appear to have been conducted with equal skill and success: the most important of these was the one against Verres, which place was taken by assault on the 14th of October.

On the 16th of October, several regiments of Cossacs having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat; the attack did not take place till the 18th of October.

The enemy after this affair, of which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report in my dispatch, retreated behind the little river Moza.

Buonaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity till after this period.

The only detachment of any importance made by the French in a northern direction, was the one stationed at Demernoff, which was recalled in great haste, as soon as the evacuation of Moscow was determined on. The Russians occupied the latter city on the 22d of October, with the loss of Lieutenant-General Winzingerode, most treacherously carried off, with his Aid-de-Camp Captain Narishkin, while advanced with a flag of truce to remonstrate against a protracted and unnecessary resistance on the part of the rear guard.

On the 24th of October, the French army was reconnoitred by an officer of Cossacs belonging to the corps of Moscow, who saw four camps, one on the new Kalouga road near Borofsk, and three on the left bank of the Protva.

In the night of the 24th of October, General Dorocoff was ordered to occupy Mala-Jaroslaß, a post-town on the new Kalouga road, between
1812. P p Borofsk

Borofsk and that place: that General already found it occupied in force by a French detachment; a very obstinate contest immediately took place, in the course of which the troops on both sides were reinforced, and the town was taken and retaken eleven times. The Marshal, in the mean while, put his army in motion by the left, and arrived at Mala-Jaroslaw, establishing his head-quarters two wersts to the southward of that town, which was burned, and detaching a considerable corps under General Platow, to Medina, on his left, where he took eleven pieces of cannon, and left the ground covered with dead.

The obstinacy of this contest for Mala-Jaroslaw, with other circumstances, tended to confirm the Field-Marshal's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the southern provinces; and although there were also strong grounds to believe that he was prepared to attempt a retreat upon Smolensko, and by Vilna to the Niemen, yet the Marshal deemed it necessary to direct his principal attention to the roads pointing to the southward; and, with a view to obtain more complete command of them, retired to a position within forty wersts of Kalouga, near Gorki.

Finding that the enemy was moving, by Verrea, on Mojaïsk, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French head-quarters were, on the 30th of October, at Coloki, a monastery not far from Borodino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolensko.

Platow and the Cossacs having been detached for the purpose of harassing and surrounding the enemy, Marshal Kutusoff reinforced General Mil-laradovitch's corps to upwards of eighteen thousand men, and directing him to march by his left towards Viasma, the Marshal himself proceeded by Spaskoi and Celinka, in a parallel direction to that allotted

allotted to General Millaradovitch ; the main road forming an arch, these parallel lines of march were shorter, but exposed to greater difficulties, the roads being less practicable.

The head of General Millaradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasma ; the head-quarters of Marshal Kutusoff were established at the village of Bikovoi, a little to the southward of Viasma.

In regard to the French army, it appears by the papers of a Commissary General, who was made prisoner, that they victualled one hundred and twenty thousand men, but that their efficient force was reduced to eighty-five thousand, at the period of the evacuation of Moscow, and that Buonaparte had contracted with a company of Jews for a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His guards, and some select corps, have been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these corps appear to have preceded the retreat of the remaining troops.

It is reported that Buonaparte travels in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

It is hardly to be conceived that this rear guard at least can continue its march without halting, in which case, with the assistance of the light troops, the Russian army will be enabled to overtake them. They have before them the gallant and active Count Wittgenstein, whose character for zeal and enterprize is so well established, and they have also, on the Minsk road, to encounter Admiral Tchichagoff, with the Moldavian army, which it is to be hoped may have time and notice either to unite with Count Wittgenstein to wait for them on the above-named road, or to move to either flank.

Marshal Kutusoff has sent out, among others, a considerable detachment, which was at Elne, nearer

nearer to Smolensko, under Lieutenant-General Shepetoff on the 1st of November, and which may have the means of interposing delay.

Thus the fruits of the incursions of the French to Moscow, at the expence of the lives of so many brave officers and men, seem to have been limited to the burning and destruction of that city, and to the ruin and desolation of the inhabitants and proprietors near the great road, and in the vicinity of Moscow, while, on the other hand, it will, to the latest period of history, reflect lustre on the spirit and patriotism of the Russian empire.

The last accounts from Count Wittgenstein are dated the 3d November, at Tchashnik, two stages east of Lepel. After the affair of Polotzk, that General detached a corps to observe Macdonald, whilst he sent General Steinheil on the road to Vilna, who, after having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it, with the loss of cannon and colours, joined Count Wittgenstein, who proceeded to attack the remainder of the French under the command of Le Grand, Marshal St. Cyr having retired on account of his wound. This corps was reinforced by Marshal Victor at the head of fifteen thousand men, and, having taken post near Tchashnik, was there defeated on the 31st October by Count Wittgenstein, who considering the enemy's position a good one for himself, has continued to occupy it, detaching a corps to take possession of Witepsk.

Admiral Tchichagoff's last dispatches of the 22d of October, from Breslitow, report the success of a detachment under General Tchaplitz, who, on the 20th of October, took the Polish General Konotkoff with the whole of the 3d regiment of Huzars, of the French guard.

Prince Schwartzenberg had crossed the Bog without giving the Admiral an opportunity of bringing him to action.

Admiral

Admiral Tchichagoff and Count Wittgenstein had reciprocally sent detachments to ascertain each others position.

Sir Robert Wilson, with his usual activity, has been in every action, and has contrived to see every remarkable occurrence; his last dispatches are dated at Viasma the 4th of November; his accounts tally with the official bulletins, which have been published here.

Lord Tyrconnel has joined Admiral Tchichagoff, by whom he has been received with every possible attention; his letters of the 22d of October, have been received by Sir Robert Wilson at Viasma, and by myself. His Lordship speaks in high terms of the condition of all the corps of that army, which he had until then had the means of seeing.

Having obtained the Emperor's permission for Major-General Dörnberg to serve as a volunteer in the army under General Count Wittgenstein, I have given to that general officer instructions similar to those of Sir Robert Wilson and Lord Tyrconnel, and I expect by the next courier to have the pleasure of learning his safe arrival at the head-quarters of that army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

November 12.—It having been found impracticable to pass the Neva, the messenger has been detained until this morning. I have now the honour to inclose herein the report of the capture of Witepsk, by General Count Wittgenstein, who has made prisoners the commanding officer of the enemy's forces there, General Count Pouget, and the governor of the town, Colonel Chavondés. C.

gorgand

BULLETIN.

St. Petersburg, November 11, 1812.

WITEPSK is taken by Count de Wittgenstein. The General Count Pouget, who commanded the troops, is made prisoner, as well as Colonel Chavondés, the Commandant of the Town.

MY LORD *St. Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1812.*

I AVAIL myself of the departure of a Spanish courier to acquaint your Lordship, that several officers arrived here in the course of last night, dispatched from the head-quarters of Marshal Kutsoff, at Elnee, on the 9th November.

The Field-Marshal reports, that the flight of the enemy continues with increased precipitation; and that the pursuit, by the several corps of the Russian army, has been constant, vigorous, and successful, a part only of the relation of the affairs which have taken place has, as yet, been published; the remainder is in the press: the following are the most important particulars.

On the 5th November General Millaradovitch reached a village forty versts from Viasma, on the road to Smolensko, in pursuit of the enemy. General Platow marched to the right of the road, to endeavour to reach the head of the column, while the main army moved on the left of it, under the Field-Marshal, towards Elnee.

Sir Robert Wilson describes the march on the main road as one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern war, from the number of dead and dying men and carcasses of horses, many of them cut up for food; peasants' houses every where on fire, ammunition carriages blowing

blowing up, and quantities of wreck of every description.

It may be observed that the frost is set in, and is stated to have been from 10 to 15 degrees*.

The effect of famine, fatigue, and cold upon a flying army, through a country full of exasperated peasants, may be easily understood.

In the course of this march the Cossacs took two standards from the Hulus of the imperial guard, who are left behind with the army now retreating, and the enemy also abandoned a howitzer.

On the morning of the 7th November, General Millaradovitch entered Dorogobugsh. The enemy attempted some resistance, but was driven from his advantageous position by the Russian chasseurs, with the loss of three hundred men taken prisoners, exclusive of the sick and wounded. In this attack, and on the preceding day, one howitzer and three guns were taken, and upwards of one hundred and forty ammunition waggons. The number killed at this place must have been very great, but I have not yet heard it estimated. Two Russian officers of note were retaken on this occasion. The enemy are described to be in a state of much insubordination, and it was understood that their march is directed upon Smolensko.

On the 9th of November, Marshal Kutusoff had arrived at Elnee, where he received a report from General Platow, of his having overtaken four divisions of the French army, under the command of Beauharnois, upon the road from Dorogobugsh to Doughovtchistchina.

That General states, that the Cossacs charged through this body, dividing it into two parts, with great slaughter and the capture of sixty-two pieces of ordnance, which had been already brought in

* Reaumur.

and counted, and some standards; many plans and papers of consequence, and upwards of three thousand prisoners, among which, as well as among the killed, are many officers of rank and distinction.

Part of the remains of this corps fled in the direction of Dorogobugsh, and the other part, in the direction of Doughovtchschina, closely pursued by the Cossacs and light cavalry.

General Sanson, Quarter-Master-General of the whole French army, was taken, with five hundred men of different ranks, upon the right flank of General Platow, near Doughovtchschina.

Major-General Kutusoff, who has been entrusted with the command of the corps lately under the orders of General Winzingerode, had, by extraordinary forced marches, reached the main army with his cavalry.

An officer has been intercepted with letters from Beuharnois, which will be published to-morrow, and which will afford indelible proof of the state in which Buonaparte has left this part of his army. These letters are addressed to Berthier.

It does not appear that the march of the French guards, and of the 1st division has been effected without great loss, many of their bodies having been found on the road.

Field-Marshal Kutusoff intended to continue his march upon Krasnoy, two stages beyond Smolensk, leaving that town upon his right hand, and intersecting the communications towards Mohiloff.

I have not heard that it is ascertained where Buonaparte himself was on the 9th of November.

The first bulletin, containing General Platow's report, is herewith inclosed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

(Trans-

(Translation.)

Marshal Prince Kutusoff's Report to His Imperial Majesty, dated from the Village of Buihovo, near Viasma, November 5, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Imperial Majesty, that since my report of the 1st of November, of the movements of General Platoff, near the monastery of Kiolotzk, Aide-de-camp General Count d'Orloff Denisoff attacked, at different points, near the town of Viasma, the remainder of the enemy's regiments, which had been beaten, and which were still there. They resisted with obstinacy, but were repulsed every where.

In this affair we took one cannon and forty waggons, with their baggage. Comander, the Secretary of the Duke of Bassano and his chancery, two officers, and three commissaires belonging to Marshal Ney's corps, with one hundred and thirty soldiers, were made prisoners. On the morning of the 3d of November, General Millaradovitch attacked the enemy near Viasma. The battle lasted till the enemy retired into the town, from whence he was driven out by the bayonet by the 11th and 26th divisions, under the command of Major-Generals Packwisch and Ichoglokoft. The infantry regiment of Pernaow being at the head of the column, entered the first into the town with drums beating and colours flying, and made way for the other troops through the corps of the enemy. According to the reports of the prisoners, three of the enemy's corps were engaged, that of the Vice King of Naples, and those of Marshals Davoust and Ney.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is six thousand men, and we have taken two thousand five hundred prisoners; amongst whom is General Patten, of the artillery, and the Chief of Marshal Davoust's

Davoust's Etat Major, and Colonel Morat. Our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed five hundred men. After the taking of Viasma, our advanced guard marched through that town, and took a position upon the Smolensko road, while our light infantry, under the orders of General Platoff, pursued the enemy as far as Ereinna.

One colour and three pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands; and without reckoning the great number of killed, with which the roads are covered, we have taken one thousand prisoners, besides the killed and wounded.

(Translation.)

Intercepted Letters from the Viceroy of Italy, to the Prince of Neufchatel.

Zaseli, Nov. 7, 1812.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Highness that I marched out this morning at four o'clock, but the difficulties of the ground and the slipperiness of the roads, obstructed the movement of my army to such a degree, that it has not been possible for its vanguard to reach this place till six o'clock this evening, and that the rear has been prevented from taking up a nearer position than two leagues behind us.

From two to four o'clock the enemy has been hovering on my right; he attacked almost at the same time with artillery, Cossacs, and dragoons, the van, the centre, and the rear. In the van he discovered an opening of which he profited to penetrate, and carry off two battalion guns, which were drawing up a very steep acclivity. The 9th regiment of infantry hastened to the spot, but the field pieces were already taken.

Upon the rear, the enemy fired with four pieces
of

of ordnance, and General Ornans thinks (which being positive) that he saw some infantry. On each of the two other points there were two field-pieces.

Your Highness will easily conceive, that being encumbered with my heavy baggage, which has been restored to me, as well as with a numerous artillery, whereof upwards of four hundred horses have died to-day, my position is sufficiently critical. I shall, however, continue my march, and set out very early, in order to reach Cologne. From thence I mean to send out reconnoitring parties, and according to the information they may bring me, I shall either take the road of Douboutchina or Bruzo.

I cannot refrain from informing your Highness that, after employing every means in my power, I find it unfortunately impossible to transport my artillery any further, and that your Highness, in this respect, must expect very great sacrifices. A number of pieces have been rendered useless, and buried by me to-day.

I am, &c.

*Before passing the Vop,
November 5, 1812.*

I ENCLOSE your Highness a letter which I wrote yesterday, but which could not come to hand, as the officer who was the bearer of it was taken into a wrong road by his guide.

Your Highness will be surprised to find, that I am only arrived at the Vop; yet I set out this morning at five o'clock from Zasel; but the road is so intersected by ravines, that it required extraordinary efforts to arrive here. I am sorry to find myself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of owing to you the sacrifices which we have made in

in order to hasten our march. The last three days journey have cost the army two-thirds of its artillery. Yesterday four hundred horses perished, and to-day perhaps twice as many, not including the great number of horses which I had caused to be added both for military and private carriages. Sometimes all the horses that were drawing a carriage perished at once; several carriages were even furnished three times with fresh sets.

The army has not been harassed in its progress to-day. Only a few Cossacs have appeared without artillery, for which I cannot account. If I may believe the report of a *voltigeur*, who was sent out marauding, a column of infantry, artillery, and cavalry is taking the same direction with us, namely towards *Douboutchina*. To-night I intend sending a strong reconnoissance to *Douboutchina*, and hope to arrive there to-morrow, if the enemy does not prevent it by serious opposition; for I must frankly own to your Highness, the sufferings during the last three days have so much dispirited the soldiers, that I think them little able at present to make an effort. Many men have died with hunger or cold; others, being driven to desperation, suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy.

I am, &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 12th,
1812.

No. LXXVIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, December 12, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Frenada, 25th November 1812.

THE greater part of the enemy's force which had crossed the Tormes have retired across that river; and, it is reported, have directed their march towards the Douro.

A part of the troops which had moved to the Huelva, returned towards Salamanca; and others which had advanced to Tamaues returned towards the Tormes by Escorial towards Las Santos.

Many men who were missing have joined their regiments.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
DECEMBER 15th, 1812.

No. LXXIX.

Foreign-Office, December 16, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were received last night by Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, dated at St. Petersburg, the 23d and 25th of November 1812.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1812.*

IN my dispatch of the 15th instant I had the honour to detail such operations of Marshal Kutusoff's army as had come to my knowledge up to the 9th of November; since that date no report has been received of the further proceedings of the corps entrusted to General Platoff. The Field-Marshal had calculated to reach Krasnoi on the 14th instant, but although he had approached within a few wersts of that place, I have not heard that his headquarters were established there on the 16th. His
last

last dispatch of the latter date announces his intention of forwarding a journal of the preceding days, which will contain important relations, but it has not as yet been received. On the 9th of November Count Orlow Demizoff, being advanced on the roads towards Smolensko and Krasnoi, received intelligence of the march of a French corps from Smolensko in the direction of Kalouga, composed of fresh troops intended for the different regiments of guards; this force was under the command of General Barragé D'Hillier, having with him General Charpentier and Brigadier-General Augereau, brother to the Marshal of that name. They were distributed in the three villages of Yasvin, Lakoff, and Dolgomust. A disposition of attack was immediately made by three partizan corps, commanded by Captain Soslavin, Colonel Davidoff, and Captain Phigner. The result was that the corps under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces, that Barragé D'Hillier having patiently heard a cannonade for several hours in the quarters of Augereau's division, made good his retreat to Smolensko, and that Augereau's corps of three thousand men, after losing nearly one third of their number, laid down their arms and capitulated to Captain Phigner, who had not one thousand five hundred men, and who appears to have conducted this affair with infinite address and gallantry.

In this corps were two squadrons of cavalry, well mounted. The prisoners amounted to one general, sixty staff and other officers, and two thousand rank and file. The officers who capitulated stated the object of their march by that route, was to open another communication in the direction of Kalouga; they were not aware of the retreat of their army.

Since this affair, three general officers, upwards of twenty pieces of cannon, and four thousand prisoners

prisoners have been taken near Smolensko, but the particulars are not yet reported.

On the 14th instant, General Count Wittgenstein was attacked by Marshal Victor, who had orders to drive him to the other side of the Dwina. The enemy was repulsed, with the loss of two to three thousand men, and was pursued the next morning in his retreat towards Sennô, when six hundred prisoners were taken. I have the honour to inclose a copy of Major-General Baron Dörnberg's report of this affair.

Nothing material occurred at this post till the 15th, when Count Wittgenstein was joined by Colonel Chernichef, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, who had been detached by Admiral Tchichagoff, with a small corps of light cavalry, to discover and ascertain General Count Wittgenstein's position. In the course of this expedition, the Colonel had the singular good fortune to rescue Major-General Baron Winzingerode and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Narishkin, between Vilna and Minsk; they were proceeding towards the frontier, under an escort of gens d'armes, and had been marched from Vitebsk, where they were presented to Buonaparte, with the French guards under the charge of Junot.

Colonel Chernichef also took three couriers, one coming from, and the other two going to Paris. From these sources of intelligence it is ascertained, that Buonaparte was at Smolensko on the 13th instant.

Admiral Tchichagoff intended, according to his route, to arrive at Minsk on the 17th instant.

Colonel Chernichef arrived at the palace yesterday, accompanied by the prisoners he has released, and bringing with him the intercepted dispatches. Those from Paris contain nothing but military plans and maps.

The

The expedition of Colonel Chernichef was a continued and extraordinary exertion, he having marched seven hundred wersts in five days, and swam across several rivers.

It is stated, but no official report has been received, that General Sachen has been left with a detachment to observe Prince Schwartzberg, and that General Eartel has advanced to and occupied Mohileff.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

MY LORD,

Jamich, Nov. 15, 1812.

I AM very happy to inform your Lordship, that Victor has failed in fulfilling the orders he received from Buonaparte, to drive Count Wittgenstein behind the Dwina. He attacked yesterday morning. Count Wittgenstein ordered the advanced guard to retire to the Position. This was executed in a masterly manner: they retired in echiquier, under a very heavy fire, as if it was in a field day. In the Position the French were received by a well-directed fire from the artillery, by which they must have lost a great number killed and wounded, I suppose between two and three thousand. The firing only ceased about seven in the evening. The French had made strong demonstrations on both wings, but the centre was chiefly engaged. This morning they began their retreat towards Senno. The troops who are in pursuit have as yet made about six hundred prisoners.

It is really a pleasure to see these troops fight.

The new-raised militia vie with the oldest regiments. One battalion of this militia being with the advanced guard, on receiving orders to fall back, first refused to do so, saying, the Emperor had

1812.

Q q

had not sent them there to retire, but to advance and beat the enemy, which they were willing to do.
I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

DORNBERG.

Precis of the Journal of the Operations of the different Corps of the Army under the Command of Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from the 11th to the 15th November 1812.

ON the 11th November General Millaradovitch reports, that on the 9th the advanced guard under his command was to be at the village of Alexecoly; the next day at that of Yakoff. Lieutenant-General Sheppelef reports, that a detachment, sent by him on the 29th, met a body of the enemy, and drove it out of Elnee; part of the Don Cossacks pursued it on the Smolensko road. The headquarters of the army were this day at the village of Lobcöff.

November 12.—Lieutenant-General Count Orloff Denizoff learning that a considerable foraging party of the enemy's cavalry and artillery depôt were dispersed in the villages, attacked them, killed upwards of one thousand five hundred, made one thousand three hundred prisoners, and took one thousand horses, and four hundred carriages, mostly loaded with stores.

Two corps of General Millaradovitch advanced to the village of Ivergkoff.

The army halted.

November 13.—Captain Naschokin, of the hus-sars of the guards, detached by Adjutant-General Count Orgeroff, attacked a detachment of the enemy in the village of Ilmorai, with some chasseurs and light cavalry; the combat lasted four hours,

hours, when the enemy retreated to the village of Michailoff, where he pursued and took them.

Detachments under Colonel Prince Radbolk, and one sent out by Major-General Carpo, made upwards of one hundred prisoners.

General Millaradovitch reports on the 12th November, that Major-General Neoff had made one hundred and fifty prisoners at Charvanaoff.

Major-General Volosdini reports, that Colonel Kreiganovski defeated a detachment of seven hundred men under Major Aberjeu, killing a part, and making prisoners the remainder, three hundred and seventy men, eighteen officers, and one staff surgeon.

Major-General Platoff reports on the 9th of November, that having pursued Beauharnois's corps, he came up with it at the river Bone, near the estate called Yandsoff, and without regarding the advantages of his position, he attacked the enemy; on this occasion, besides numbers of killed and wounded, he took thirty-three pieces of cannon and two hundred prisoners. He further reports that, during the pursuit of Beauharnois's corps on the 8th of November, sixty-nine guns were taken, and not sixty-two, as formerly reported. General Platoff is now pursuing the remains of the same corps.

Adjutant-General Orloff Denizoff attacked the enemy on their march to Krasnoi, killed five hundred and took four hundred on the 12th instant. The next day he took some prisoners, some of which were officers.

November 14.—Admiral Tchichakoff reports on the 11th instant having left in the principality of Warsaw a corps under the command of General Sacken. He marched with the remainder to Preyan, intending to pursue his march through Slonim and Neswich, to Minsk, where he proposed to arrive about

about the 17th or 19th November; that he had sent orders to Major-General Leiders and Lieutenant-General Bartle to march upon the same point. The former from Volhynia by Pinsk, the latter from Mozer by Lutsk, and that he would not fail to detach parties of light troops on the side of Vilna to keep up the communication with detachments on that flank.

Intelligence having been received from some French artillery prisoners, of the places where the enemy had concealed cannon and arms near Boldinsky monastery, twenty-seven cannon, five or six thousand stand of arms, five hundred sabres, and fifteen thousand shells, have been dug out. The head-quarters of the army were this day at the village of Usoff.

November 15.—Major-General Platoff reports of the 11th instant, that Beauharnois's corps having turned from Duckotchina road towards Smolensko, he continues to surround it and cut off all provisions and forage.

Adjutant-General Count Orjeroff reports, under date of the 14th November, that he attacked the village of Krasnoi. The yagers, disregarding the fire of grape, attacked the enemy's columns with their bayonets, and after a combat, in which our artillery and cavalry were also engaged, took possession of the town; but observing strong columns of the enemy moving from Smolensko upon Krasnoi, they fell back three wersts, to the farm of Kulkoff. In this affair one colonel and two hundred and fifty rank and file were taken.

Lieutenant-General Count Ostermann Tokstoy reports, that being with his division of infantry on the 14th in the village of Korisoff, and learning that the enemy was within half a werst of that place, he detached a squadron of the Kalmoukian regiment,

regiment, which killed a part and took ten prisoners.

General Millaradovitch reports, on the 12th, that being at the village of Knageneim, he sent a patrol upon the road from Smolensko to Krasnoi, to reconnoitre the enemy, which returned, having made seventeen prisoners. The same day, Count Ostermann Tolstoy sent the Pskofki regiment of dragoons to examine the state of the villages occupied by the enemy. This regiment, perceiving three squadrons of cavalry, attacked, and took five officers and two hundred and ninety men.

The enemy remained also this day in the village of Usoff.

Adjutant-General Count Orloff Denizoff also sent in two Generals of the division of General Almiras, and a Brigadier-General Burt, with an account of his having taken twenty pieces of cannon, near the town of Krasnoi.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1812.*

IN addition to my dispatch of the 23d instant, I have now the happiness to inclose a translation of reports which have been received from Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff, of the 10th and 20th instant, containing the details of the total defeat of the divisions of the French army under the commands of Marshals Davoust and Ney. Near two hundred cannon, and twenty thousand prisoners, have been taken in these affairs. Buonaparte is stated to have been with Marshal Davoust's corps in the night from the 16th to the 17th, and to have left the field of battle at full speed.

Every measure of precaution that could be thought of at this distance, has been provided for by the Emperor to prevent the escape of the enemy; and it appears that every exertion has been made by the several commanders of corps near

near Smolensko. Buonaparte has probably sent forward his favourite guards, the Polish divisions, and part of the Italian; but if Admiral Tchichagoff has arrived at his ground, it does not appear that this corps would escape to the frontier.

The display of force before General Count Wittgenstein's post, after the attack, was probably with intention to favour the movement of the corps which have marched upon Minsk.

It is not improbable that part of Victor's corps may have taken the same direction.

General Wittgenstein is reinforced by the cavalry formerly under General Winzingerode, for the present commanded by Major-Gen. Kutusoff, who has made a most rapid march to Babynowitch, where he arrived time enough on the 18th to receive four hundred prisoners from one of the French divisions. He has also taken two Generals and one Colonel.

The French, with their usual savage and sacrilegious ferocity, wantonly blew up the venerable cathedral of Smolensko before they left that place.

Te Deum has been sung this day in the great cathedral, in presence of their Imperial Majesties and the whole Court; the "Baton de Mareschal" of Marshal Davoust, and such of the eagles and colours taken in the last affair as are already arrived here, were previously brought to the cathedral, in which the other numerous trophies of war are already deposited.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

THE Commander in Chief General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from his head-quarters at the village of Dubrovo, submits to His Imperial Majesty the two following reports:

First Report, dated the 18th November.

After the battle, near Viasma, of the 22d October, my army made every effort to turn, if not all the enemy's corps, at least its advanced guard, on the road from Jelna to Krasnoi, in which it completely succeeded on the 17th and 18th November.

The 16th November the army made a movement by advancing five wersts, as far as the town of Krasnoi. The advanced guard fell in with the enemy, who were completely defeated by Lieutenant-General Ouverow. On this occasion we became masters of one standard, some cannon, and made a great number of prisoners, one of whom was a General.

General Millarodovitch, commanding the advanced guard, with the 2d light corps of infantry, and the 2d of cavalry, perceiving the corps commanded by Marshal Davoust advance near Krasnoi, detached thither Lieutenant-General Prince Galitzin. The enemy, conceiving himself turned on all sides, began to defend himself. Our artillery made a terrible carnage in the enemy's ranks. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of the battle, and not waiting for the issue, he fled with his whole suite to the village of Liadam, and abandoned the corps of Davoust.

The battle lasted the whole day; the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed in the neighbouring wood, for a distance of five wersts along the banks of the Dnieper—thus the corps of General Davoust has been completely destroyed. The loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have made prisoners two generals, fifty-eight officers

of different ranks, nine thousand one hundred and seventy men, seventy cannon, three standards, and taken the bâton of Marshal Davoust.

On the 17th November, being informed that the corps of Marshal Ney, forming the rear guard of the enemy, was moving in the road leading to Krasnoi, I made the following dispositions :

Second Report.

In order to obtain a certain victory over Marshal Ney, and to cut off entirely his communication with the rest of the army, I reinforced General Millaradovitch with the 8th corps, giving him orders to prevent the Marshal's advance, and to take a position near the villages Syroherenic and Tcherniska. Major General Lourkouski perceived, about three in the afternoon, the enemy advancing. The thickness of the fog prevented him from ascertaining his numbers, who kept marching forwards till they were close to our batteries. The enemy attempting in vain to pierce through our lines, received, at the distance of two hundred and fifty paces, a general discharge of musketry and of forty pieces of cannon: the effect of this fire upon the enemy was extremely fatal. Finding he had no hope of escaping, he at length sent a flag of truce to General Millaradovitch. At midnight the whole corps d'armée of the enemy, amounting to twelve thousand men, were obliged to lay down their arms. All their artillery, in number twenty-seven pieces of cannon, all the baggage and military chest, were the fruits of our victory. In the number of prisoners are above one hundred officers of different ranks. Marshal Ney was wounded, but saved himself by flight, and was pursued by the Cossacks beyond the Dnieper. The loss of the enemy is enormous: according to the report of the prisoners, four generals of division were wounded. We have not lost above five hundred men in killed and wounded.

The

The army is at present at Krasnoi, and the advanced guard at Dowbrowna, from whence we shall follow the movements of the enemy.

General Platow informs me by a private letter annexed, that the enemy left behind him, seventeen wersts from Smolensko, a great quantity of artillery, amounting to one hundred and twelve pieces.

Letter of General Count Platoff to the General Field Marshal, dated 17th November.

AFTER the signature of my report to your Highness, Captain Parkin arrived with the rations, and states that, at the distance of seventeen wersts from Smolensko, in the great road, he had counted one hundred and twelve cannon, besides a great number of tumbrils and carriages. I am not able to send your Highness a report in form, not having received it from the Governor of Smolensko. I join the unanimous voice of the troops in pronouncing, *Hourra! your most Serene Highness!*

BULLETIN.

No. LXXX,

Foreign-Office, December 21, 1812.

A LETTER from Mr. Thornton, dated Stockholm the 10th instant, incloses a precis of the accounts from the Prince of Smolensko to the 24th November, dated Petersburg the 28th November.

General Count Lambert, who commands the advanced guard of Admiral Tchichagoff, has defeated Buonaparte's advanced guard, under Dombrowski, and made three thousand prisoners. The killed are in proportion.

Count Wittgenstein is at Copsysse, in communication with Admiral Tchichagoff. In his report of the 24th he states, that he had killed a great number of the enemy, and taken eight hundred prisoners.

Accounts from the Grand Army of the 23d November state, that the Prince of Smolensko was marching on Orsha, and Moghilow, parallel to Buonaparte's retreat. Nothing could prevent the junction of all the armies, if necessary.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 26th,
1812.

No. LXXXI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, December 26, 1812.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst from General the Marquess of Wellington, dated Frenada, December 2, 1812.

I ENCLOSE the return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops in the operations from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. B. in the Operations from the 15th to the 19th November 1812.

General Staff—1 missing.

3d Dragoon Guards—15 rank and file, 12 horses, missing.

4th Dragoon

- 4th Dragoon Guards—2 horses wounded; 3 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.
- 5th Dragoon Guards—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.
- 1st Dragoons—4 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 trumpeter, 1 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.
- 3d Dragoons—1 rank and file, 3 horses, killed.
- 4th Dragoons—3 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.
- 9th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.
- 11th Light Dragoons—2 horses killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.
- 12th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.
- 13th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 horse wounded.
- 14th Light Dragoons—3 horses killed; 3 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.
- 16th Light Dragoons—1 horse wounded; 2 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.
- 1st Dragoons, King's German Legion—2 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.
- 2d Ditto, Ditto—1 horse killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.
- 1st Hussars, King's German Legion—5 horses killed; 7 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 6 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.
- 2d Ditto, Ditto—8 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.
- 43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant killed; 2 lieutenants, 10 rank and file, wounded; 17 rank and file missing.
- 51st Foot—1 captain killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.
- 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 3 serjeants, 27 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file missing.
- 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
- 95th Foot,

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, missing.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

2d Ditto, Ditto—5 rank and file wounded.

Duke of Brunswick's Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Total British loss—2 captains, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 86 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 general staff, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and trumpeters, 106 rank and file, 58 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 ensign, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 66 rank and file, missing.

Total British and Portuguese loss—2 captains; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 43 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 126 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 general staff, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers and trumpeters, 172 rank and file, 58 horses, missing.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D.A.A.G.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

KILLED.

British.

51st Foot—Captain M'Cabe.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Henry Dawson.

20th For-

Portuguese.

20th Portuguese Regiment—Ensign Joa Joze de Arcveda.

WOUNDED.

British.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant George Rideout, severely (leg amputated); Lieutenant H. M. Bailie, slightly.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain J. H. Currie, slightly; Captain Thomas T. Fuller, severely (not dangerously).

Portuguese.

19th Portuguese Regiment—Ensign F. Pinto de Casteo, slightly.

2d Portuguese Caçadores—Lieutenant Gabriel de Carma Lima, slightly.

MISSING.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, K. B.

(Signed) S. A. GOODMAN, D. A. A. G.

Admiralty-Office, December 26, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Right Honourable Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the North American Station, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Halifax, 18th November, 1812.

SIR,

I BEG leave to transmit copies of letters from Captain Whinyates and Captain Sir John Beresford; the former giving an account of the capture of His Majesty's brig Frolic, by the American ship sloop of war Wasp, after a hard contested action; and the latter, acquainting me with the recapture of the Frolic, and of his having at the same time taken the Wasp, both of which were conducted to Bermuda by the Poictiers; from whence I shall send further particulars for their Lordships' information the moment I can learn them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*His Majesty's Ship Poictiers, at Sea,
October 23, 1812.*

SIR,

IT is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your Excellency the capture of His Majesty's brig Frolic, by the ship Wasp belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th instant.

Having under convoy the homeward-bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in latitude 36 deg. N. and 64 deg. W. on the night of the 17th, we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the Frolic carried away her main yard,

yard, lost her topsails, and sprung the main top-mast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and reassembling the scattered ships, a suspicious ship came in sight, and gave chase to the convoy.

The merchant ships continued their voyage before the wind under all sail; the *Frolic* dropt astern, and hoisted Spanish colours, in order to decoy the stranger under her guns, and to give time for the convoy to escape. About ten o'clock, both vessels being within hail, we hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The superior fire of our guns gave every reason to expect its speedy termination in our favour, but the gaffa head-braces being shot away, and there being no sail on the main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear.

After laying some time exposed to a most destructive fire, she fell with the bowsprit betwixt the enemy's main and mizen rigging, still unable to return his fire.

At length the enemy boarded, and made himself master of the brig, every individual officer being wounded, and the greater part of the men either killed or wounded, there not being twenty persons remaining unhurt.

Although I shall ever deplore the unhappy issue of this contest, it would be great injustice to the merits of the officers and crew if I failed to report that their bravery and coolness are deserving of every praise; and I am convinced, if the *Frolic* had not been crippled in the gale, I should have to make a very different report to your Excellency. The *Wasp* was taken, and the *Frolic* re-captured the same afternoon, by His Majesty's ship the *Poictiers*. Being separated from them, I cannot transmit at present a list of killed and wounded.

Mr.

Mr. Charles McKay, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Stephens, the master, have died of their wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. WHINYATES.

To the Right Honourable Sir

J. B. Warren, Bart, &c.

*His Majesty's Ship Poictiers, at Sea,
October 18, 1812.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that His Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured the American sloop of war Wasp, of twenty guns, Captain Jacob Jones, and retaken His Majesty's brig Frolic, Captain Whinyates, which she had captured, after an action of fifty minutes. I have thought it my duty to collect the Frolic's convoy, and to see them in safety to Bermuda.

The conduct of Captain Whinyates, who I regret to say is wounded, and of his crew appears to have been so decidedly gallant, that I have been induced to continue him in command of the Frolic, until your pleasure is known.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. P. BERESFORD.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart.

K.B. Commander in Chief, &c.

Admiralty-Office, December 26, 1812.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Broke of His Majesty's Ship the Shannon, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Shannon, at Sea,
31st October 1812.*

I HAVE the satisfaction of informing you, that the squadron under my orders this day captured the Thorn American privateer brig, of eighteen guns, long nine-pounders, and one hundred and forty men, quite a new vessel, upon her first cruise; she was three weeks out from Marblehead.

Admiralty-Office, December 26, 1812.

VICE-ADMIRAL STIRLING, Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Davies, of His Majesty's ship Garland, reporting the capture, on the 13th of September, of the Poor Sailor American privateer, of one long six-pounder, and fifty men, by the boats of the Garland under Lieutenant Brake.

And also two letters from Captain Boss, of His Majesty's sloop Rhodian, of the 13th and 16th of September.

The former stating the capture by the Rhodian and Variable schooner of the Dash American privateer, of one gun and thirty men.

And the latter giving an account of the capture of the Sarah Ann American privateer, carrying one twelve-pounder, and forty men, by the Variable and the boats of the Rhodian.

The

The Vice-Admiral has also transmitted a list of thirty-three other American vessels taken by the squadron under his orders, between the 11th of July and 22d of October.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 29th,
1812.

No. LXXXII.

Admiralty-Office, December 29, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Surman Carden, late Commander of His Majesty's Ship the Macedonian, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the American Ship United States, at Sea, the 28th October 1812.

SIR,

IT is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's late ship *Macedonian* was captured on the 25th instant by the United States ship *United States*, Commodore Decatur, Commander; the detail is as follows:

A short time after daylight, steering N. W. by W. with the wind from the southward, in latitude 29 deg. N. and longitude 29 deg. 30 min. W. in the execution of their Lordships orders, a sail was seen on the lee beam, which I immediately stood for and made her out to be a large frigate under American colours. at nine o'clock I closed with her, and she commenced the action, which we returned.

turned, but from the enemy keeping two points off the wind I was not enabled to get as close to her as I could have wished. After an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close battle; in this situation I soon found the enemy's force too superior to expect success, unless some very fortunate chance occurred in our favour, and with this hope I continued the battle to two hours and ten minutes, when having the mizen-mast shot away by the board, topmasts shot away by the caps, main-yard shot in pieces, lower masts badly wounded, lower rigging all cut to pieces, a small proportion only of the foresail left to the fore-yard, all the guns on the quarter-deck and fore-castle disabled but two, and filled with wreck, two also on the main-deck disabled, and several shot between wind and water, a very great proportion of the crew killed and wounded, and the enemy comparatively in good order, who had now shot ahead and was about to place himself in a raking position, without our being enabled to return the fire, being a perfect wreck and unmanageable log; I deemed it prudent, though a painful extremity, to surrender His Majesty's ship, nor was this dreadful alternative resorted to till every hope of success was removed, even beyond the reach of chance, nor till, I trust, their Lordships will be aware every effort had been made against the enemy by myself, my brave officers and men, nor should she have been surrendered whilst a man lived on board, had she been manageable. I am sorry to say our loss is very severe; I find by this day's muster thirty-six killed, three of whom lingered a short time after the battle, thirty-six severely wounded, many of whom cannot recover, and thirty-two slightly wounded, who may all do well; total one hundred and four.

The truly noble and animating conduct of my officers, and the steady bravery of my crew, to the last

last moment of the battle, must ever render them dear to their country.

My first lieutenant, David Hope, was severely wounded in the head towards the close of the battle, and taken below ; but was soon again on deck, displaying that greatness of mind and exertion, which, though it may be equalled, can never be excelled ; the third lieutenant, John Balford, was also wounded, but not obliged to quit his quarters ; second lieutenant Samuel Mottley and he deserve my highest acknowledgments. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. Walker the master was very great during the battle, as also that of Lieutenants Wilson and Magill of the Marines.

On being taken on board the enemy's ship I ceased to wonder at the result of the battle. The United States is built with the scantling of a seventy-four gun ship, mounting thirty long twenty-four pounders (English ship guns) on her main deck, and twenty-two forty-two pounders carronades, with two long twenty-four pounders on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, howitzer guns in her tops, and a travelling carronade on her upper deck, with a complement of four hundred and seventy-eight picked men.

The enemy has suffered much in masts, rigging, and hull above and below water ; her loss in killed and wounded I am not aware of, but I know a lieutenant and six men have been thrown overboard.

Enclosed you will be pleased to receive the names of the killed and wounded on board the Macedonian ; and have the honour to be, &c.

JNO. S. CARDEN.

To J. W. Croker, Esq. Admiralty.

*List of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board
His Majesty's Ship Macedonian, in Action with
the United States.*

KILLED.

Mr. Jas. Holmes, boatswain.
Mr. Thos. Jas. Nankivell, master's mate.
Mr. Dennis Colwell, schoolmaster.
Wm. Brown, boatswain's mate.
John Storvey, captain fore-castle.
John Wells, captain fore-top.
Josh. Newell, captain mast.
Alexander Johnson, seaman.
John Pierson, ditto.
John Smith (1), ditto,
Wm. Hodge, ditto.
Wm. Aldridge, ditto.
John M. Wiggan, ditto.
John King, ditto.
Thos. Curtis, ditto.
Geo. Watson, ditto.
Thos. Hutchinson, ditto.
John Card, ditto.
Thos. Kayton, ditto.
Geo. Insiff, ditto.
Wm. Shingles, ditto.
Jas. Beat, ditto.
John Hill, ditto.
John Wallis, ditto.
Jas. Kelly, ditto.
Jas. Warren, ditto.
Joaquin Joze, boy.
Joze de Compass, ditto.
John Johnson, serjeant of marines.
Philip Molloy, private.
Edward Skinner, ditto.
Mathew Jackson, ditto.
Wm. Firth, ditto.

R r 4

William

William Miller, private.
 Hugh Hughes, ditto.
 William Pillipan, ditto.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant David Hope, severely.
 Lieutenant John Bulford, slightly.
 Mr. Henry Roebuck, master's-mate, ditto.
 Mr. George Greenway, midshipman, severely.
 Mr. Francis Baker, volunteer, 1st class, slightly.
 Samuel Latchford, sail-maker, ditto.
 James Bulgin, armourer, ditto.
 James Nichols, quarter-master, dangerous.
 John Lane, captain fore-top, severely.
 Thomas Homer, captain mast, ditto.
 Peter Johnson (1), captain after-guard, slightly.
 Thomas Richards, sailmaker's-mate, severely.
 Elias Anderson, seaman, severely.
 Richard Stone, ditto, ditto.
 Thomas Dowler, ditto, ditto.
 Jacob Logholm, ditto, amputated leg.
 George Griffin, ditto, severely.
 Andrewn Thorn, ditto, slightly.
 James Fenwick, ditto, ditto.
 Thomas Ryan, ditto, severely.
 John Bates, ditto, slightly.
 Philip Reed, ditto, amputated leg.
 William Biggs, ditto, severely.
 John Gordon, ditto, slightly.
 Charles Hand, ditto, severely.
 Giles Elmonds, ditto, slightly.
 Richard Hifiern, ditto, ditto.
 Thomas Whitaker, ditto, dangerously.
 James Duffy, ditto, slightly.
 James Smith, ditto, dangerously.
 George Glass, ditto, slightly.
 Thomas Storkhill, ditto, dangerously, since dead.
 Emanuel Isaacs, ditto, severely.
 William Burnett, ditto, dangerously.

Daniel

Daniel Eagle, seaman, severely.
 James M'Carthy, ditto, slightly.
 John Wilson (1), ditto, severely.
 John Active, ditto, slightly.
 Thomas Steward, ditto, ditto.
 Michael Beeby, ditto, ditto.
 Robert Nichols, ditto, dangerously, since dead.
 Andrew Smith, ditto, slightly.
 Thomas Turner, ditto, ditto.
 Mathew Davison, ditto, severely.
 David Conner, ditto, dangerously.
 John Lala, ditto, severely.
 Thomas Jenkins, ditto, slightly.
 Richard Suddenwood, ditto, severely.
 David Nolton, ditto, slightly.
 Lawrence Mulligan, ditto, ditto.
 Thomas Gray, ditto, severely.
 Daniel Nailand, ditto, slightly.
 Thomas Willicott, ditto, ditto.
 Charles M'Gibbons, ditto, ditto.
 Thomas Budd, ditto, severely.
 James Scratchley, boy, ditto.
 Robert Hatherley, ditto, ditto.
 John Jordan, boy, amputated leg.
 Robert Sneddon, ditto, ditto.
 John Duckworth, private Marine, severely.
 John Butland, ditto, slightly.
 William Reynolds, ditto, ditto.
 Benjamin Harrison, ditto, ditto.
 Lancelot Mills, ditto, severely.
 Thomas Cox, ditto, ditto.
 Igdaliah Holding, ditto, slightly.
 Samuel Browning, ditto, severely.
 Johan Kells, ditto, severely.

Killed, 36; severely wounded, 36; slightly
 wounded, all likely to recover, 32.—Total 104.

(Signed) JOHN S. CARDEN, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
DECEMBER 30th, 1812.

No. LXXXIII.

Foreign-Office, December 30, 1812.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, dated the 30th November, and 6th and 7th instant.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1812.*

IN my dispatch of the 25th instant, I had the honour to state to your Lordship the important and brilliant success of His Imperial Majesty's arms in the affairs of the 17th and 18th, in the former of which Marshal Davoust's division was defeated and dispersed with great loss, Buonaparte and the Marshal flying from the field of battle; and in the latter Marshal Ney's division, near the same place, said to have consisted of eighteen thousand men, appears to have been completely accounted for by the numbers killed and wounded, in

in addition to those who afterwards laid down their arms. I also stated the general distribution of the armies as they stood at that time.

I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that General Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolenski, reports, on the 23d November, from Laniky Farm, that Buonaparte, with his guards, left Orsha on the 20th November, and marched on the road to Kochanoff; and that on the 21st the remaining troops of the enemy marched out of the former place, leaving twenty-six guns, and some hospitals, in which were upwards of fifty wounded French officers.

General Count Platoff is ordered to follow the army marching on Cochonoff.

A detachment under Major-General Ermaloff, consisting of fourteen battalions of infantry, some cavalry, and two companies of artillery, is directed to move by Orsha to reinforce Count Platoff.

The advanced guard of the main army, under the command of General Millaradovitch, consisting of the 2d and 7th divisions of infantry, and the 2d division of cavalry, was to cross the Dnieper on the 23d, at Kopys, and was to direct its march upon Tolotchina to join General Ermaloff's detachment.

The main army will cross the Dnieper, at Kopys, on the 24th, and march by Starasel to Tsetzersbioff, from whence it may be directed according to circumstances, either upon Bobra or Berezinoff.

General Wittgenstein reports on the 24th November, from the village of Cherai, that Admiral Felichagoff was at Borisoff on the 24th instant, whence General Langeron informed the Count, by letters of the 22d instant, that General Count Lambert was at Borisoff on the 21st, where he defeated the whole corps of Dembroffski, taking six cannon, two colours, and three thousand prisoners, driving them on upon the road to Orsha; that Count Lambert had also taken at Kaidanoff two guns, and

from two to three thousand prisoners, and that, including the hospitals at Minsk, in the last eight days upwards of eleven thousand prisoners, and twenty-four guns had been taken.

Victor and Oudinot have retired from before Count Wittgenstein upon Borisoff; the latter is marching in pursuit of them, and on the 23d took eight hundred prisoners and many carriages.

Count Wittgenstein reports, that General Platoff is marching against the great body of the enemy's corps upon Toulouchinow, by which it appears the enemy is enclosed on three sides—General Platoff in his rear, Admiral Tchichagoff in their front, and Count Wittgenstein on their flank.

A report was received yesterday of another general officer, whose name I have not heard, having been taken prisoner; and I have also understood that accounts are received, that General Ertle was arrived at Egoumen.

The detachment under General Sacken is understood to be fully adequate to keep Prince Schwartzberg in check.

The attempt to blow up the cathedral of Smolensko failed, the match having gone out before it reached the mine.

The fate of Marshal Ney has not been ascertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 6, 1812.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit the report of the defeat of Victor's corps by General Count Wittgenstein, on the 27th November.

It would seem that this corps had altered its direction from Borisoff, and was proceeding up the left bank of the Berezina, when it was charged by Count Wittgenstein. On the 16th, at daybreak,
the

the Count pursued Buonaparte on a road which leads to Vilna, still upon the left bank of the Berezina.

A bridge had been thrown over the river, at a place about thirty versts from Borisoff, where there was an advantageous position for the enemy's rear guard, and for covering the passage.

In this day's march the French lost the whole of their equipages and plunder, and were vigorously and repeatedly attacked at the bridge.

The position on the left bank being continually reinforced by fresh troops, was contested till night, when it was evacuated, and the bridge was destroyed as soon as the rear guard had passed. There is a cross road from this point which leads to the great road to Vilna, and it was the intention of Count Wittgenstein to pursue, as soon as he either received pontoons, or re-established the bridge.

General Platoff had already got to the right bank, probably at Borisoff.

Admiral Tchichagoff's quarters appear to have been at no great distance, but no particular report of the distribution or movements of this part of the force, has as yet been received, since the affair of Count Lambert.

It appears, however, from the conclusion of Count Wittgenstein's last report that he expects the concert and support both of the Admiral and of Count Platoff.

General Millaradovitch was stated to have arrived at Borisoff when the last accounts came away.

The head-quarters of the main army were still advancing on a line parallel to, and to the southward of the main road from Smolensko to Minsk, but considerably in the rear of the present operations.

There are long defiles to pass on the road from Borisoff to Minsk, as well as on that upon which Buonaparte

Alr.

Buonaparte is supposed to be marching; and it scarcely appears possible, that the remains of his army can get through these difficulties in presence of so many troops, with artillery and cavalry, regular as well as irregular.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

MY LORD, *St. Petersburg, Dec. 7, 1812.*

WHILE in the act of dispatching the messenger, I received from the palace a report from Admiral Tchichagoff, dated the 29th November, upon the march to Ostachcow, detailing his proceedings from the 21st November, and stating that, in concert with Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff, he is in pursuit of the French, whose force he estimates at seventy thousand men, including Oudinot and Victor, and which he says is provided with cavalry and artillery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CATHCART.

Journal of Military Operations from the 7th to the 13th November 1812, dated Head-quarters Kopys.

November 7.—MAJOR-GENERAL Borosdini, having driven the enemy from Laeda, pursued them with a part of his detachment as far as Bolschof Kolotofsky, and with his Cossacks as far as Kosan, where they were relieved by those of the detachment commanded by the Aide-de-Camp General Count Oscharofsky. The enemy lost in his flight seven pieces of cannon, and a number of carriages.

The General of Cavalry, Count Platoff, reports, under date of the 5th instant, that having on the 3d approached Smolensko, and having learnt from the inhabitants, who were quitting it, that the enemy occupied

occupied the Fauxbourg of Petersburg, he gave immediate orders to his troops to attack under cover of the fire of the artillery of the Don.

Colonel Kaysaroff, after having with his chasseurs broken the barrier which the enemy had placed, vigorously pursued them into the Fauxbourg itself, from whence they fled in alarm and disorder within the walls of the fortress, where they were exposed to a fire of grape-shot from the neighbouring heights. Whilst the Cossacks and the chasseurs were engaged in the Fauxbourg, the enemy made a sortie in two columns, with eight pieces of cannon and a mortar, resolutely determined to repossess themselves of the Fauxbourg. But Major-General Koutcinckoff with his Cossacks, and Colonel Kaysaroff with his chasseurs, fell upon them, and having repulsed the infantry, took their cannon. The Fauxbourg was retaken, when night put an end to the contest. On the 4th the enemy established themselves behind the palisadoes, keeping possession of the left bank of the Dnieper, whilst his columns quitted the town with precipitation.

Count Platoff caused *Te Deum* to be sung in presence of the troops, accompanied by a discharge of artillery and a hurrah of the soldiers.

The enemy on quitting the town, sprung the mines which they had formed under several places of the fortress, which set fire to the houses of the Fauxbourg of Petersburg, which were situated opposite the fortress.

The Aide-de-Camp, General Baron Mettersakomelsky reports, that the officer whom he had detached with three squadrons, had discovered an enemy's column at three versts from Winnisa-Louki, and having surrounded them, he sent the *Staabs-Rottmeister* of the hussars of the Akim-feldt guards, with a proposal to lay down their arms. This commission he executed with complete

plete success—the number of prisoners amounted to two thousand five hundred men.

Intelligence has been received, that the detachment under Count Oschaufsky, has occupied Molilow after having dislodged the enemy. Provisions and forage sufficient to subsist the whole army, during ten days, were found in the place.

Head-quarters of the army at Dabroi (great road to Orsha).

November 8.—The Aide-de-Camp, General Count Oscharofsky, reports, on the 7th, that the French army having abandoned, on the night of the 8th, the village of Kosan, had marched to Dombrowna, and that many prisoners had been made in their flight, of which, however, the Count could not yet fix the number, as it increased every moment.

Head-quarters at Romanoff.

Nov. 9.—The Count Oscharofsky reports, that a detachment sent by him pursued the rear guard of the enemy on their retreat from Kosan. The Cossacks, in following it on each side of the great road, had cut off part of it from Dombrowna, and regardless of the fire of grape-shot, threw themselves, together with the chasseurs, upon the enemy's column, killed more than a thousand men, took four pieces of cannon, with the caissons laden with grape, besides a considerable number of carts, and made six hundred prisoners.

Major-General Borosdini reports, on the 4th, that having with his detachment driven the enemy from Dombrowna, he had pursued him to Orsha, on which occasion he took above four hundred men and eight officers. At Dombrowna was found a small magazine of flour, oats, and hay.

General Count Platoff reports on the 7th, that, proceeding from Smolensko to Dombrowna, he had destroyed a detachment of the enemy, which, after the defeat of the French army at Krasnoi, had saved itself

himself by flight; and passed over to the right bank of the Dnieper, in order to come up again with the main body. The Count made three thousand prisoners, among whom is the late Chief Commissary General at Smolensko de Puibusque. In a second report, General Platoff states, that, continuing on the 7th, his route to Dombrowna, he was informed that Marshal Ney was marching with the remains of his corps to Loubawitzch, and had been seen in the afternoon at Gousuiroff. Having occupied this place with his Cossacks on the left, General Platoff ordered masked batteries to be raised on the road; and having permitted the enemy to advance, he suddenly opened upon them a tremendous fire of grape shot, so that confounded, and seeing it impossible to pierce through to Loubawitzch, they threw themselves into the woods on the banks of the Dnieper, and covering their march by chasseurs, pressed along the bank of the river until the night was far advanced; and threw into it the four pieces of cannon they had with them.

The 8th, at about six o'clock in the morning, the advanced guard came up with the enemy in advance of Dombrowna. He was again received with grape shot on coming out of a forest on the road. Our Cossacks, profiting by the disorder of the enemy, and the well directed fire of our artillery, attacked with the lance, killing many, and making eight hundred prisoners, among which was a Commissary-General and ten officers. Marshal Ney, seeing his total defeat, threw himself into the forests, and collecting the troops whom the attack of our Cossacks had dispersed, he occupied the village of Jarouboff, where he defended himself with obstinacy, until night, which put an end to the combat.

November 10.—General Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that during the pursuit of the enemy to Orsha he made four hundred prisoners. The enemy

my defends the passage of the river with his artillery, while he gives the town up to the flames. The Partizan Dasidoif attacked the enemy on the 9th at Kopy, and killing many, made two hundred and eighty-five prisoners, besides taking a quantity of equipages; passing afterwards the river by swimming, he sent various parties to Schkloff, Staroselje, and Orsha.

The Count Platoff reports, on the 9th, that the enemy had, after some resistance, been driven from Orsha, and that at one o'clock the town had been occupied by our troops. The enemy left there twenty pieces of cannon, some provisions, and his hospitals, in which were found, of officers alone, fifty persons.

On the 11th the grand army halted at Lannike.

November 12.—The Aide-de-camp General Count Oscharonisky reports, on the 12th, that having arrived on the 11th at Gochi, he had sent Major Rschefsky, with the regiments of Cossacks of the Don, of Schamscheff, and one hundred and fifty hussars, in pursuit of the enemy, who had just quitted the place. The Major Rschefsky came up with and nearly destroyed them, making four officers and two hundred and fifty soldiers prisoners, and taking many equipages.

The head-quarters of the army at Morossoff.

The Tirailleur of the 1st grenadier company of the regiment of infantry of Moscow, Stepan Jermenko, had been left, in order to be cured of the wounds he had received at Smolensko, to the care of the principal of that Government, the Sub-Lieutenant Krestschetoff. After his cure had been completed, and during the retreat of the French, a detachment of forty-seven men passed by the villages of Mlethino and Polsino. He immediately assembled the peasants of those places, and encouraging them by his example, he killed seven of the forty-seven, and having bound with cords the forty re-

maining,

maining, he sent them with the peasants to the outposts of the Cossacks. The said Jeremenko having by so courageous an action shewn his zeal for the service, and given a proof of the spirit which characterizes the Russian soldier, His Highness the General Field Marshal has advanced him to the rank of subaltern officer, and has likewise given him the badge of the military order of St. George.

Proceedings of the military Operations of the Russian Army, from the 15th to the 16th November.

November 13.—The Aide-de-Camp General Count Osharoffsky, as he was proceeding on the 12th, with part of the detachment under his command, from Schkloff towards Mohilow, was informed by some of the inhabitants, who had left that place, that the enemy's troops which had remained there, had threatened to set on fire all within their reach; in consequence of this information, Count Osharoffsky, without loss of time, ordered on the Cossacks from Paltawa, mounted the riflemen, and arrived before night with his cavalry and artillery, in time to save the town, from whence he immediately drove the enemy—thus at the same time relieving the place, and many large magazines which it contained, from the danger with which it was threatened.

Another part of the detachment, under the orders of the *Staabs-rost-meister* of the Hussards of the Guards, Natschakin, which had been sent on by the road to Kuaschnitz, came up with the enemy on their retreat from that place, attacked them, and took one officer and one hundred men prisoners, putting the rest to flight, whom they pursued for six versts beyond Kuaschnitz. In the magazines at Mohilow, there were thirty-four thousand koulis of provisions and forage.

General Millaradovitch reports that, on the 12th, he shall be with part of his van guard at Tototschin.

The grand army halted at Kopyss.

November 14.—General Platoff reports that on the 12th, some of the enemy's troops, which had separated from the corps under Marshal Ney, and had taken the road to Loubawitntz, surrendered, to the number of eight hundred men. The enemy's loss in prisoners was, indeed, so very great that he found it was unnecessary to make any particular report on the occasion, as it seldom occurred that he took less than a thousand prisoners each day.

Colonel Potemkin, belonging to General Millaradovitch's van-guard, in his report of the 13th, states, that Major General Karpow had assembled six hundred prisoners at Zolotschina, and that at Kostel they had found one hundred Ischetwerts of rye.

On the 13th General Platoff reports, that Lieutenant General Martinott having attacked the enemy, with Major General Koutenikoff's brigade, as he was marching on the high road, killed five hundred of them, and made four hundred prisoners, amongst whom was General Dseworofsky.

The head-quarters were at Staroselije.

November 15.—Lieutenant-General Schefelet's report of the 10th states, that the major part of the merchants of Ratslaw Polosott, together with the citizens of that town, animated by the love for their country, had equipped a detachment of one hundred cavalry; and having armed them with pikes, swords, and muskets, during the whole of the continuance of the military operations in the government of Smolensko, they had made several excursions, in which they had had many affairs with the enemy, with advantage to themselves, by which means they in fact saved their town from being plundered.

The head-quarters at Krouglo.

Report

Report from the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein to His Imperial Majesty, dated Staroc Boryssoff, November 29th.

YESTERDAY I had the honour most submissively to report to your Imperial Majesty, upon the defeat of the corps of Marshal Victor, from whom the troops of your Majesty took four cannon, two standards, sixty-seven staff and other officers, and three thousand prisoners, independently of a considerable number killed and wounded. After this victory there surrendered, the General of Division Parthenout, the General of Brigade Billier, the Chief of the Staff D'Elett, Generals Canius and Blamont; five colonels, fifteen lieutenant-colonels, two hundred and twenty-four officers, and seven thousand eight hundred privates; amongst these were two whole regiments of cavalry, fully mounted, the one a Saxon regiment, and one of Berg. I afterwards resolved on attacking Napoleon himself; which I did not fail to perform on the same day.

The enemy approached the passage of the Beresina in great force, and stopt there to defend it with the greatest obstinacy, in order to save his artillery and baggage; without being disconcerted by his great efforts, I drove him back the distance of three versts. The engagement lasted the whole day. To-day I compelled him to cross the river near Stoudenzie, where, after having passed it, he burned the bridge; but having received pontons from Admiral Tchichagoff, I am at this moment occupied in getting them thrown on the river. I shall pass it immediately, and shall act in conjunction with him and General Platonoff. Yesterday we took from the enemy one field-piece, and made fifteen hundred prisoners. To-day we took twelve pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of them he cast himself into the river. I have also taken a number

Maupin

number of officers and men ; others are continually arriving, so that I have not as yet been able to take any account of them ; they bring in, besides, so many carriages, belonging to Buonaparte as well as to private individuals, that the distance of half a verst is covered with them, so as not to allow persons to pass either on foot or on horseback. I have been obliged, therefore, to dispatch three companies of militia to clear a passage only for the troops. Upon these carriages, most of them lately the property of Moscow families, was found, besides a great booty for the troops, a quantity of church plate and other effects, which the enemy had stolen at Moscow. We are occupied in collecting it all together, in order to send it to the Governor-General of Moscow. In reporting this most humbly to your Imperial Majesty, I lay at the same time at your feet the standards which I have taken from the enemy.

We have lost, during these days, above three thousand men.

Report of Admiral Tchichagoff, on the Road of Ostachero, on the 29th of November.

SEEING the possibility of communicating directly with St. Petersburg, I profit of it, to make known to your Majesty all that has happened since my last report. The following day after my arrival at Minsk I reinforced my advanced guard, and ordered General Lambert to go on the side of Borisow. On the 21st of November he attacked at the break of day the redoubts occupied by the rear guard of General Dombrowsky, who had arrived in great haste from Beresina to take possession of it. The resistance was very great ; they fought a long time, and with fury. Your Majesty possesses in Count Lambert an active, courageous, and able general, capable of surmounting every

every difficulty, who having perceived the importance of this post, in which the enemy had collected all their force to maintain themselves, decided to take it, and completely succeeded. The enemy lost two thousand men in killed, and we have made as many prisoners. The remains of the corps of Dombrowsky have been pursued and dispersed.

In the mean time, whilst my advanced guard was going from Minsk to Borisow, General Ichaplitz was sent to Lemberg to observe the passage of the Beresina, and Colonel Loukowkin to take possession of every thing that the enemy had been obliged to abandon. Some detachments of Dombrowsky had really crossed that river, Colonel Loukowkin attacked them, and took from them a colonel, many officers, three hundred soldiers, and one colour.

The passage of the river near Borisow had been judged so important, that the enemy turned towards it all his attention. In consequence, Oudinot was detached to reinforce Dombrowsky, but the tete du pont established on this side, rendered fruitless all their endeavours.

The enemy, determined to force his passage, made demonstrations upon many points, and he succeeded at last in finding a very strong position, at thirteen versts from Borisow, where he placed a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, and having on its flanks marshes and heights. He effected the passage of the river under the protection of his batteries, so as to render it impossible for us to prevent it, particularly as the river, at the place where he effected his passage, was very narrow, so that the infantry crossed it on horseback.

On the 27th and 28th we heard a cannonade, first on the right and then on the left. The Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff approached. Communications were established between us. On the 28th we attacked the enemy in front, at the same time that Witt-

Wittgenstein found himself already engaged with the troops which defended the passage of the river on the opposite side. Some prisoners informed us that Napoleon was in person at this battle, with all his force, which amounted to about seventy thousand men. The corps of Oudinot and Victor, that formed part of it, were composed of soldiers who had not suffered much, as they were still provided both with artillery and cavalry.

The guard of Napoleon is likewise in tolerable condition. The enemy was driven back to the distance of four or five versts, with the loss of one cannon, many officers, some hundreds of prisoners, and a considerable number of killed.

Lieutenant-General Sacken, whom I left in the environs of Brzeck, has perfectly executed my orders. The Prince of Schwartzenberg has twice approached Slonim; but General Saken having attacked Regnier two days successively, forced him to retreat and join Prince Schwartzenberg. Lieutenant-General Regnier has lost one pair of colours and one thousand prisoners.

I have just learnt, that the enemy is retreating from before me, having lost one more cannon and some baggage. I am going to pursue them.

INDEX.

A.

- ABERCROMBY**, Colonel, successful attack made on the enemy at Fuente del Maestre, by, 69.
- Acasta**, the, captures the Curlew, American privateer brig, 423—429.
- Active**, *Alceste*, and *Unité*, capture the Pomone French frigate, and Persannus store-ship, 119—132; List of the enemy's squadron engaged by the, 137; Return of the killed and wounded on board the, 138.
- Active**, the, American schooner, captured by the Spartan, 428.
- Adress**, the, American sloop, captured by the Spartan, 428.
- Adam**, Captain, with a Spanish force captures the city of Almeria, 255.
- Adams**, the, captured, 471.
- Addresses** to the Prince Regent relative to the assassination of Mr. Perceval, 242, 219.
- Agay**, attack made by the boats of the Leviathan, on a French convoy at, 260.
- Agueda**, bridge constructed by Major Sturgeon over the, 104.
- Akinfieldt Guards**, a column of the enemy lay down their arms to the, 623.
- Alba de Tormes**, the enemy withdraw their garrison from, 302; Account of the enemy's attack on the town of, 563; Return of killed and wounded at, 568.
- Alexander**, the Emperor, arrives at Smolensko, to stimulate the inhabitants to exertion, 337.
- Allasio**, the batteries of, stormed by Captain Campbell, 330; List of killed and wounded in the storming of, 332.
- L'Allemand**, General, account of an action at Valencia, between General Sade and, 270.
- Algorta and Begona**, batteries of, destroyed by Lieutenants Groves and O'Reilly, 278.
- Almaraz**, operations against the enemy's posts at, 235—243; Return of killed and wounded at, 244; Return of ordnance and stores taken at, 246; List of prisoners taken at, 247; State of provisions in the forts at, 248.
- Almendralejo**, General Hill attacks the enemy at, 67.
- Almeria**, city of, captured by a Spanish force, 255.
- Almunecar**, the works at, destroyed by the Guerillas, assisted by Captain Usher, 261.

- America*, the, &c. capture and destroy a convoy under the batteries of Languillia, 307; List of vessels captured and destroyed, 309; Return of killed and wounded on board the, 311.
- American Vessels*, thirty-three, detained by Admiral Duckworth, 560.
- Amiable D'Hervilly*, French privateer, captured by the Sheldrake sloop, 521.
- Andrew*, Captain, engages *Le Mercure* French brig, which blows up, 201.
- Apelles*, account of its re-capture by Captain Cunningham, 207.
- Apollo*, Captain Taylor, captures the *Merinos* French frigate, 191.
- Arcassan*, the *Dorade*, French store ship, destroyed by the boats of the *Medusa*, in the harbour of, 249.
- Argus*, the, American schooner, captured by the *Plumper*, 423.
- Astorga*, invested by General Castanos, 294; Surrender of, 418—438.
- Auchmuty*, Sir S. his account of the reduction of Java, 5—17.
- Augereau*, General, his corps lay down their arms, and capitulate to Captain Pligner, 591.

B.

- Badajoz*, invested by Lord Wellington, 146; Operations at the siege of, 148; List of killed and wounded at the siege of, 152—158—170—181; captured by storm, 160; Return of Ordnance, &c. found in, 182.
- Badisea*, three vessels captured by Captain Chamberlaine, in the port of, 478.
- Bagratiou* Prince, defeats Davoust's cavalry, 336; General Barclay de Tolly forms a junction with, 337; forms a junction with the main army at Smolensko, 394.
- Ballasteros*, General, appointed Captain General of Andalusia, and Commander in Chief of the Fourth Army, 192; Report of his action with the enemy at Cattamar, *ibid*; His account of a severe action with the enemy in the plains of Bornos, 257—270—294; Reported expedition of, towards Malaga, 355; Makes three hundred prisoners at Ossuna, 426; Enters Grenada, 512.
- Baneza la*, the enemy retire from, 418.
- Bancalang* taken possession of, by the Sultan of Madura, 46.
- Barclay de Tolly* forms a junction with Prince Bagratiou, 337.
- Barrege D'Hillier*, General, retreats to Smolensko, 591.
- Bartholomew*, Lieutenant, of the *Richmond* gun-brig, attacks

- attacks *L'Entrepide* French privateer, 120; which the crew set fire to, 121.
- Bastia**, two French vessels captured by the boats of the Sultan, near, 148.
- Bathurst** and **Hamilton**, Captains, destroy seven batteries on the coast of Valencia, 479.
- Bavarian Corps** dispersed by General Steinheil, 580.
- Bawden**, Mr. of the Hind, re-captures an English brig, 251.
- Beauharnois** defeated by Count Platoff, 583—594.
- Beaver**, Captain, takes possession of Cheribon, 23—22.
- Beresford**, Marshal Sir W. wounded at the battle of Salamanca, 349.
- Beresford**, Captain, captures the *Wasp*, and re-captures the *Frolic*, 600.
- Berisina**, a passage of the, forced by the enemy, 631.
- Berlin** and **Milan Decrees**, declaration respecting the, 184.
- Bermo**, battery on the hill of, destroyed by Sir H. Popham, 278.
- Bermuda**, the, captures *Le Bon Genie* privateer, 426.
- Bilboa**, the enemy driven from the town of, by General Renovales, 418: The enemy defeated at, 419.
- Bilboa River**, batteries on the, destroyed by Sir H. Popham, 278.
- Bligh**, Captain, entrusted with the defence of Lissa, 135.
- Blossom**, the, Captain Stewart, captures *Le Jean Bart*, French schooner, 190.
- Bloue**, Captain, destroys the Castle of Galea, 278.
- Boldinsky**, great quantity of concealed arms dug out near the monastery of, 596.
- Bonci**, General, the Asturias evacuated by, 117.
- Bon Genie** privateer, the, captured by the *Bermuda*, Captain Bremer, 426.
- Boni**, treaty of peace between the Rajah of, and the British, concluded, 410.
- Borisoff**, General Lambert defeats the corps of Dembroffski, at, 619—620; Victor and Ondinot retire upon, 620.
- Bornos**, severe action between General Ballasteros and General Courson, in the plains of, 257—270—294.
- Borrodini**, General, drives the enemy from Laeda, 622; pursues them to Orsha, 624.
- Bowes**, General, killed in storming Fort St. Cayetano, 293.
- Brake**, Lieutenant, with the boats of the *Garland*, captures the *Poor Sailor*, American privateer, 610.
- Bray**, Lieutenant, captures the *Fair Trader*, *Argus*, and *Friendship* American schooners, 428.
- Bremer**, Captain, captures *Le Bon Genie* privateer, 426.
- Brenton**, Captain, captures the *Active* and *Intention* American schooners, and the *Actress* sloop, 428.
- Britomart**, the boats of the, capture *L'Eole* French privateer, 332; List of killed and wounded of the, 334.

- Brock*, General, fort Detroit, with General Hull's army, surrender to, 461; His proclamation to the inhabitants of the Michigan territory, 473; Death of, 549.
- Brodino*, Buonaparte defeated by Prince Koutousoff, near the village of, 481—486.
- Broke*, Captain, captures the *Nautilus* United States brig, 392; and the *Thorn* privateer, 610.
- Buchskin*, the, American schooner, captured by the *Colibri* and *Statira*, 430.
- Bankers Hill*, the, American schooner, captured by the *Belvidera*, 430.
- Buonaparte* defeated by Prince Koutousoff, near Brodino, 481—486; Escapes from the Government of Moscow, 574; Makes overtures for an armistice, which is rejected, 577; Contracts with a company of Jews for provisions in his retreat, 579; Ascertained to be at Smolensko, 582; Flies to Liadam, abandoning Davoust's corps, 599; His advanced guard defeated by General Lambert, near Dombrowski, 602; Leaves Orsha, 619; Defeated at the passage of the Berezina, 629.
- Buonaparte, Joseph*, leaves Madrid with the Army of the Centre, 355; arrives at Segovia, 381; Retires from Segovia, 382; Retires from Madrid, 400; Retires from Ocana, 425; Joined by Marshal Soult, 512; Leaves Madrid, 565.
- Burdet*, Captain, captures the *Morning Star*, the *Lolly*, the *Madison*, the *Olive*, and the *Spence*, American schooners, and the *Commodore Barry* revenue cutter, 429, 430.
- Burgos*, situation of, 456; Account of the siege of the castle of, by the Marquess of Wellington, 494, 501, 511, 534; List of killed and wounded in the siege of, 496, 497, 503, 504, 511, 541, 543; The siege of raised, 537.

C

- Cadiz*, the enemy abandons his position opposite to, 416; General Villatte returns to the blockade of, 426.
- Calatayud*, the entire defeat of one thousand of the enemy at, confirmed, 59.
- Callinger*, account of the assault on the fort of, 448; Return of killed and wounded in the storm of, 453.
- Calvarasa de Arriba*, the enemy take possession of the village of, 346.
- Catypso* the, in company with the *Dictator*, &c. destroys a Danish frigate, &c. within the rocks of Mardoe, 280; List of killed and wounded on board the, 286.
- Campbell*, General, his account of an unsuccessful attack of the enemy on Tarifa, 77.
- Campillo las Quersas* and *Xebiles*, batteries of, destroyed by Lieutenants Coleman and Arbuthnot, 478.

Canada,

- Canada, Upper*, invasion of, by General Hull, 447; Second invasion of, 551.
- Cape Ceste*, battery of, captured and destroyed by Rowley, 478.
- Carong Sambang*, port of, taken by capitulation, 7; Stores to a great amount given up to the British at, 37; Surrender of, 38; List of prisoners taken at, *ibid*.
- Carrier*, French General, taken prisoner by General Alten's brigade, 343.
- Cartamar*, action between General Ballasteros and General Maranzin, at, 192.
- Castanos*, General, invests Astorga, 294.
- Castello Branco*, the enemy retire from, 212; General Le Cor retires from, *ibid*.
- Castille*, detestation of the people of to the French, 104, 105.
- Castrejon*, Sir S. Cotton, attacked by the enemy at, 312; List of killed and wounded at, 361.
- Castro*, the castle of, surrenders to Sir H. Popham, 320; attacked by the enemy, 321.
- Castro Urdiales*, taken by Sir H. Popham, 356.
- Catherine*, the American privateer, captured by the Colibri sloop, 423, 429.
- Cayetana*, St. siege of the port of, 293, 299; Capitulation of, 300; Return of prisoners taken in, 305.
- Chamberlain*, Captain, of the United, captures three vessels in the port of Badisea, 478.
- Charpentier*, the corps under, nearly cut to pieces by the Russians, 591.
- Cherison* taken possession of by the British, 6, 58; List of troops that surrendered at, 34; Return of ordnance stores, &c. found in, 85.
- Chernichof*, Colonel, rescues General Winzingerode between Vilna and Minsk, 592.
- China La*, fort of, surrenders by capitulation to Lord Wellington, 402; Articles of capitulation for the surrender of, 403; List of prisoners of war taken at, 404; Return of ordnance, ammunition, &c. found in, 408; Return of French engineer stores taken in, 409; The guns, stores, &c. of, destroyed, 547.
- Chinchilla*, castle of, surrendered, 537.
- Ciotat*, intended attack on, 315.
- Cisternija, La*, the enemy retire from, 441.
- Ciudad Rodrigo* invested by Lord Wellington, 61; Redoubt carried by the British before the town of, 62; Return of killed and wounded in carrying the redoubt before, 63; Return of killed and wounded in the siege of, 93, 105, 109; Taken by storm, 98; Return of killed and wounded at the storming of, 111.
- Cinton*, General, storms Fort La Merced, 300.
- Cobrin*,

- Cobrin**, General Torinassow obtains a victory over the enemy near, 394.
- Codrington**, Captain, his account of an attack on the enemy on the coast of Mataro, 122—131; With Baron d'Eroles makes a successful attack on the Poërto of Tarragona, 528.
- Coepang**, the British flag established at, 410.
- Colborne**, Colonel, wounded while storming Ciudad Rodrigo, 101.
- Colibri**, the, captures the Catherine, American privateer, 423, 429.
- Colombe**, the, French felucca, captured by Captain Waldegrave, off Cape Croisette, 329.
- Comete**, La, French privateer, captured and destroyed by Captain Hope, 316.
- Commandore Barry**, the American revenue cutter, captured by the Maidstone, Captain Burdet, 429.
- Conde de Penne Villemar**, the, engages the garrison of Seville, 211; Returns into Estremadura, 224.
- Constitution**, the, United States frigate, captures and destroys, after a most severe action, the Guerriere, Captain Dacres, 487.
- Corcyre**, the, French frigate, captured by the Eagle, 97.
- Cosnac**, the, take two standards from the Hulans, 583; Defeat the enemy under Beauharnois, 593; Defeat the enemy on their retreat from Kosan, 624.
- Cotton**, General Sir S. defeats the French cavalry at Villa Garcia, 210; Brilliant attack made on the enemy near Llerena, by, 213; Attacks the enemy near Tordesillas, 319; Attacked by the enemy at Castrejon, 342; Wounded at the battle of Salamanca, 350.
- Countess d'Americau**, the, French privateer, destroyed by Captain Manley, of the Badger, 194.
- Colville**, the Hon. Major, obtains possession of a post in the convent of San Francisco, 93.
- Crauford**, General, wounded while storming Ciudad Rodrigo, 101; Death of, 115.
- Crawart**, General, summonses General Essen, Governor of Riga, to surrender, 378.
- Crawford**, Lieutenant J. C. captures a Danish cruizer from under the battery of Halle, 396.
- Cruz Mourgeon**, General, captures Seville by assault, 432.
- Cuesta** attacks a body of French near the Tietar, and obliges them to retire, 118.
- Cunningham**, Captain, recaptures the Apelles, 207; and destroys the Skylark, 209.
- Curacon**, &c. the batteries at Languillia and Allassio stormed by the, 330; List of killed and wounded on board the, 332.
- Curlew**, the, American privateer brig, captured by the Acacia, 423, 429.

Gy, Marshal St. defeated by General Wittgenstein at Guravitchne, 524.

D.

Dacres, Captain, his account of the capture and destruction of the *Guerriere*, after a most severe action, 488.

Darley, Major, his account of an action with the enemy at Cape Palinuro, 51.

Dash, the, American privateer, captured by the Rhodian and Variable, 610.

Davidoff, the partizan, defeats the enemy at Kopys, 626.

Davoust, Marshal, his cavalry defeated by Prince Bagration, 336; Total defeat of the division of the army under the command of, 597, 599, 618.

Decidé, the, French privateer, captured by the *Volontaire*, 139.

Declaration, conditionally revoking the Orders in Council respecting neutrals, 184.

Dembrowski, the corps of, defeated at Borisoff, by General Lambert, 619.

Detroit, account of the surrender of the fort of, to General Brock, 461; Articles of capitulation for the surrender of, 471; Return of ordnance taken in, 473.

Dickson, Captain, his account of the enemy's unsuccessful attack on Tarifa, 79.

Dictator, the, Captain Stewart, &c. destroy a Danish frigate, &c. within the Rocks of Mardoe, 280; List of killed and wounded on board the, 285.

Dieppe, account of a gallant attack on the enemy's flotilla off, 141.

Dixon, Lieutenant, with the boats of the *Britomart*, Osprey and Leveret, capture *L'Eole*, French privateer, 332.

Dolphin, the, American schooner, captured by the *Earl Moira*, 430; Captured by the *Colibri* and *Maidstone*, 430.

Dombrowski, General, retires from Merida, 62; *Buonaparte's* advanced guard defeated at the village of, 602.

Dombrowna, the enemy driven from, by General Borodina, 634; the enemy defeated by General Platoff, near, 635.

Dorule, the French store ship destroyed by the boats of the *Medusa*, 249.

Dornberg, General, permitted to serve as a volunteer under Count Wittgenstein, 581.

Dorogobugsh, the enemy driven from, 533.

Douro, the enemy quit the, 382.

Drouet, General, retreats from Almedralego, 62.

Duckworth, Admiral Sir J. T. detains thirty-three American vessels at Newfoundland, 860.

Duncan,

Duncan, Captain, of the *Imperieuse*; captures three gun-boats in the Gulph of Salerno, 1, 2; Destroys an enemy's convoy, at Palinuro, 50; Takes and destroys several vessels in the harbour of Palinuro, 85—88.

E. *the ships of the enemy*

Eagle, the, Captain Rowley, captures *La Corcyre*, French frigate, 97.

Eclair, the, &c. capture and destroy a convoy under the batteries of Languillia, 307; List of ships captured and destroyed, 309.

Eince, the enemy driven out of, 594.

Empeñnado, the garrison of Guadaluara surrenders to the 425.

Emulous, the, captures the Gossamer American brig privateer, 424—429.

Enemy, atrocious acts of the, 212—222.

Entrepide, the, French privateer, attacked by the *Richmond* gun-brig, and set fire to by the crew, 120.

Eole, the, French privateer, captured by the boats of the *Britomart*, *Osprey*, and *Leveret*, 332.

Eroles, Baron de, with Captain Codrington, makes a successful attack on the Puerto of Tarragona, 528.

Esting, Prince of, ordered to take the command of the French army, 456.

Espridon, the, French privateer, captured by the boats of the *Rota*, 234.

Esprit St. French letter of marque, brought out of the *Mignore* by Lieutenant Mainwaring, 478.

Essen, General, Governor of Riga, summoned to surrender, 378.

Estrenadura, the enemy retire from the province of, 211.

Etaples, the *Apelles* re-captured from under a battery near, 207.

F.

Fair Trader, American schooner, captured by the *Indian* and *Plumper*, 428.

Fearless, the, captures a French privateer, 318.

Fidelle La, transport, brought out from the *Orbitello* Lake, by Mr. Saunderson, 479.

Flumer, the, in company with the *Dictator*, &c. destroys a Danish frigate, &c. within the rocks of *Mardoe*, 220; List of killed and wounded on board the, 227.

Flora French frigate, loss of the, 119.

Foy,

- Toy*, General, carries off the garrison of Toro, 438; and Zamora, 440.
Francisco, St. fort taken by storm, by Colonel Colbourne, on the hill of, 62.
Frotie, the, captured by the Wasp, 607; re-captured by the Poictiers, 609.
Fuente del Maestra, successful attack made by Colonel Abercromby on the enemy at, 69; Return of British killed and wounded in the action at, 70.

G.

- Gariga*, the enemy defeated at the pass of, 90.
Galza, the castle of, destroyed by Captain Bloye, 278.
German Legion, the gallant charge made by the, at the battle of Salamanca, 350; Great bravery of the, 400—439—535.
Gibraltar, castle of, blown up by the enemy, 532.
Gleaner, the, American sloop, captured by the Colibri, 429.
Gossamer, the, American brig privateer, captured by the Emulous sloop, 424—429.
Graham, General, surprises the enemy in the convent of Santa Cruz, 92; Crosses the Guadiana, 146.
Grannouillers, the enemy effect an union in, 90.
Gressie taken possession of by the British, 30.
Guadalaxara, the garrison of, surrenders to the Empecinado, 425.
Guarda occupied by General Wilson, 222.
Guarema, description of the river of, 342.
Guerrillas, the increase of, 118; Storm the fort at Lequito, 259; Which they destroy, 260; Enter Nersa, 261; Assisted by Captain Usher, attack Abmunecar, and destroy the works there, 263; attack the town of St. Andero, 339; Take possession of Toledo, 425.
Guerriers, the, Captain Dacres, captured and destroyed by the Constitution, American frigate, after a most severe action, 487. List of killed and wounded on board the, 491.
Guetaria, intended attack on, by Sir H. Popham, relinquished, 319; unsuccessful attack by Sir H. Popham, on, 321.

H.

- Halifax Station*, list of American vessels taken and destroyed by the British on the, 428.
Halle, Lieutenant Crawford captures a Danish cruiser from under the battery of, 396.
Hall, Captain, makes a successful descent on the enemy's coast at Pietro Nero, 475.

Hanks,

- Hanks*, Lieutenant, surrenders by capitulation the fort of Michilimackinac to Captain Roberts, 443.
- Harris*, Captain, takes possession of a French fortress at Samanap, 30; Great policy of, *ibid*.
- Harvey*, Captain of the Rosario, account of his attack on a flotilla off Dieppe, 141.
- Hill*, General Sir R. enters the province of Merida, 64; His account of an action with the enemy near La Nava, 65; Attacks the enemy at Almendralego, 67; Account of his operations against the enemy's posts at Almaraz, 233—244; Breaks up from Albuera, 326.
- Hollis*, Captain, captures or destroys twelve sail of trabaccoloes, off Venice, 478.
- Hop*, Captain, captures and destroys La Comete French privateer, 316.
- Horatio*, Captain Lord G. Stuart, the boats of the, capture two Danish armed vessels, 388; List of killed and wounded of the, 390.
- Hothorn*, Captain, destroys two frigates in the port of L'Orient, 265, 233.
- Hownisky*, Colonel, repulses the French advanced posts at the village of Chinka, 520.
- Hulans*, the Cossacs take two standards from the, 583.
- Hull*, General, commences his operations against Amherstburg, 444; Surrenders with his army to General Brock, 461.

I.

- Imorai*, the enemy defeated by Captain Naschokin at, 594.
- Imperieuse*, Captain Duncan, three gun boats captured by the, in the Gulf of Salerno, 1, 2; List of killed and wounded of the, 3, 332; Storms the batteries at Languillia and Allassio, 330.
- Intention*, the, American schooner, captured by the *Spartan*, 428.
- Italy*, intercepted letters from the viceroy of, 586.

J.

- Jamelle*, Brigadier-General, made prisoner, 7, 29, 32.
- Jane*, Captain, captures the Fair Trader American schooner, 428.
- Jansens*, General, surrenders the island of Java, 5; Retreats from Bugtenzorg, 6; His principles respecting entering into a capitulation, 25.
- Java*, account of the reduction of by Sir S. Auchmuty, 5—17; Articles of capitulation for the surrender of, 17—25, 81.
- Jean Bart*,

Jean Bart, the, French schooner, captured by the Blossom, 190.

Jeremenko, great bravery of, 626.

Joseph St. French brig of war, captured by Captain Sir Peter Parker, 194.

Jouqueires, Colonel, taken prisoner, at Majalahonda, 400.

Juttee A'Pee, returns of British killed and wounded in the attack on, 26.

K

Kempt, Major-General, carries La Picurina outwork, at Badajoz, by storm, 148.

Konotkoff, General, taken prisoner with the regiment of Hulans, 580.

Kopys, the enemy defeated by Davidoff, at, 626.

Kosan, the French abandon the village of, 624.

Koutousoff, Prince, defeats Buonaparte near Brodino, 481—486; Is appointed Marshal General, 486; Defeats Murat near Moscow, 623; reaches the main army, 584; Journal of the operations of the different corps under, from the 11th to the 15th of November, 294; Makes a rapid march to Babinowitch, 593; Totally defeats the French army under Marshal Davoust and Ney, 597—599, 600.

Krasni, Count Orjeroff takes possession of the village of, 596.

Kubryn, corps of Saxons stationed at, defeated by General Tormassoff, 395.

L.

Laeda, the enemy driven from, by General Borodini, 622.

Lambert, General, defeats Buonaparte's advanced guard, at Dembrowski, 602; Defeats the corps of Dembroffski, at Borisoff, 619; Defeats the enemy at Borisow, 630.

Lauguillia, a convoy captured under the batteries of, by Captain Rowley, 307; List of vessels captured and destroyed at, 309; The batteries of, stormed by Captain Campbell, 330.

Le Cor, General, retires from Castello Branco, 212.

Lennox, Captain, account of an attack made on the enemy's flotilla in the Weiling, by, 275.

Leguito, fort of, taken and destroyed by the Guerillas, assisted by the British, 258.

Letters, intercepted, from the Viceroy of Italy, 586.

Leviathan, &c. capture and destroy a convoy under the batteries of Lauguillia, 307; List of vessels captured and destroyed,

- stroyed, 309; Return of killed and wounded on board the, 312—352; The batteries of Languillia and Aliassio stormed by the, 330.
- Lewis*, the, American schooner, captured by the *Hope*, tender, 430.
- Lissa*, defence of, entrusted to Captain Bligh, 135.
- Llerena*, gallant attack made on the enemy at, 213; Return of killed and wounded at, 215; Return of prisoners and horses taken at, 216.
- Logan*, the, Danish sloop, burnt by Captain Stewart, within the rocks of Mardoe, 288.
- Longa*, Colonel, obliged to retire from Castra, 320.
- Long*, General, defeats the enemy near Ribera, 384, 385.

M.

- Macassar*, occupied by Captain Phillips of the Madras army, 510.
- Macdonald*, Marshal, his corps repulsed by General Steinheil, on the Dwina, 326.
- Macedonian*, the, captured by the United States' frigate, 612; List of killed and wounded on board the, 615, 616.
- McKinnon*, General, blown up at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, 101.
- Macquinez*, General, takes 300 prisoners near Valladolid, 392.
- Madison*, the, American schooner, captured by the *Maidstone*, 429.
- Madrid* taken possession of, by Lord Wellington, 400; The enemy enter, 548; Taken possession of by Don Juan Palarea, 565.
- Madura*, overthrow of the French authority on, 46; The Sultan of, takes possession of Buncalang, *ibid*.
- Moguilla*, action between General Slade and General L'Allemand near, 270.
- Mahwaring*, Lieutenant, brings out the *L'Esprit*, French letter of marque, from the Mignore, 478.
- Majathonda*, affair with the enemy's cavalry at, 399; Return of killed and wounded at, 405.
- Mala-Jerosluf*, taken and retaken eleven times by the Russians and French, 577, 578.
- Manley*, Captain, destroys the Countess d'Emericau, French Privateer, 194.
- Maranzin*, General, Governor of Malaga, defeated by General Ballasteros, at Cartamar, 192.
- Marchant*, Major General, death of, 218.
- Mardoe*, Danish Frigate, &c. destroyed by Captain Stewart within the rocks of, 280.

Marmont,

- Marmont*, Marshal, arrives at Salamanca, 115; His headquarters removed to Fontieros, 238; Account of his defeat by Lord Wellington near Salamanca, 345—354; Badly wounded, 351.
- Martindell*, Colonel, account of an assault made on Fort Callinger by, 449.
- McLean*, account of the proceedings of the British and Spaniards on the coast of, 122; Retreat of the enemy from, 130.
- Medusa*, the boats of the, destroy La Dorade, French store-ship, 249.
- Medina del Campo*, the communications of the army of Portugal intercepted near, 118.
- Merc d La*, fort of, stormed by General Clinton, 300; Return of prisoners taken in, 305.
- Mercure Le*, French brig, blown up by Captain Andrew of the Wesel, 201.
- Merkla*, General Dombrowski retires from, 62; General Hill enters the province of, 64; The town of evacuated by the enemy, 65.
- Merinos*, the French frigate, captured by Captain Taylor on the Apollo, 191.
- Michael St.*, account of the assault on, and capture of the fort of, by the Marquess Wellington, 457; Return of the killed and wounded in the attack on, 458.
- Michigan territory*, proclamation to the inhabitants of the, 473.
- Michilimackinac*, fort of, surrenders by capitulation to Captain Roberts, 443; Articles of capitulation for the surrender of, 445; Return of the garrison and ordnance taken in the, 446.
- Millaradovitch*, General, defeats the enemy near Viasma, 575—585; Enters Dorogobugsh, 583; Marshal Ney's corps lay down their arms to, 600.
- Minstrel*, the boats of the, bring out four vessels from Valencia, 532; List of wounded and prisoners of the, 533.
- Minto, Lord*, his communication respecting the reduction of Java, 4, 5.
- Mirabete*, fort of, abandoned and destroyed by the enemy, 544.
- Mitau* taken possession of, by a corps from Riga, 508—516.
- Mohilow*, the enemy dislodged from, by Count Oscharofsky, 624—627.
- Morning Star*, the, American schooner captured by the Maidstone, 429.
- Moscow*, the nobles of, offer to raise one hundred thousand men, besides a voluntary contribution, 338; The enemy enter,

enter, 499; The French burn the greater part of, 508;
 General Winzingerode enters, 523.
Moza River, the enemy retreat behind the, 577.
Murat, defeated near Moscow by Marshal Koutousoff, 523.

N.

Napier, Major, wounded while storming Ciudad Rodrigo, 101.
Napier, Captain, takes the port of Sapri, 314.
Napoleon, fort of, taken by storm by General Sir R. Hill, 234—239; List of killed and wounded at, 244; Return of ordnance and stores taken at, 246.
Naschokin, Captain, defeats a detachment of the enemy at Ilmorai, 594.
Nautilus, the, United States brig, captured by the Shannon, 392.
Nava, La, account of an action with the enemy near, 65; Return of British killed and wounded at, 66.
Nagaden, the, Danish frigate destroyed within the rocks of Mardoc by Captain Stewart, 280.
Neibla, the castle of, blown up by the enemy, 414—438.
Neuff, General, takes one hundred and fifty prisoners at Charvanvoff, 595.
Nersa, castle at, destroyed by the Termogant, 261.
Neutrals, Orders in Council respecting, declaration conditionally revoking the, 184.
Ney, Marshal, total defeat of the division of the army under the command of, 597—618—625; Saves himself by flight, 699.
Nicholas, Captain, captures nine vessels near Policastro, 313.
Northumberland, Captain Hotham, two frigates destroyed by the, 225; List of killed and wounded on board the, 233.

O.

Olive, the, American schooner, captured by the Maidstone, 429.
Overrow, General, defeats the enemy at Krasnoi, 599.
Orders in Council respecting neutrals, declarations conditionally revoking the, 184.
L'Orient, two frigates destroyed by Captain Hotham in the port of, 225—233.
Orjeroff, General, takes possession of the village of Krasnoi, 596.

Orloff

- Orloff Denizoff*, Count, repulses the enemy near Viasma, 585; defeats the enemy near Smolensko, 591; Attacks the enemy on their march to Krasnoi, 595.
- Orsha*, the enemy driven from, 626.
- Osharovsky*, Count, dislodges the enemy from Mohilow, which he occupies, 624—627.
- Osprey*, the boats of the, capture L'Eole, French privateer, 332; List of killed and wounded of the, 334.
- Oudinot*, Marshal, defeated by General Wittgenstein near Poloch, 379; Obtains a large reinforcement, 412; Retires upon Borisoff, 620.

P.

- Pack*, General, converts a false attack into a real one at Ciudad Rodrigo, 100.
- Paget*, General Sir E. taken prisoner, 564.
- Pakien*, Count, his cavalry take General Sebastiani's carriage with his papers, 412.
- Palinuro*, an enemy's convoy destroyed at, 50; Account of an action with the enemy at, 51; Return of killed and wounded in the action at, 53; Several vessels captured and destroyed by Captain Duncan in the harbour of, 85; List of vessels captured and destroyed at 87; Return of killed and wounded in the attack on, 88.
- Parker*, Captain Sir P. captures the St. Joseph, French brig of war, 194; Attacks an enemy's convoy in the port of St. Stefano, 479.
- Peace*, treaties of, between His Majesty and Russia, and between Sweden and Russia received, 326; Between the Rajah of Boni and the English, 510.
- Pelly*, Colonel, taken prisoner, 539.
- Peltier*, General, taken prisoner, 575.
- Peccoral*, Mr. addresses to the Prince Regent relative to the assassination of, 218.
- Persanne*, French storeship captured by the Unite, 119.
- Pistoy*, Lieutenant, captures a Danish row-boat off Lange-land, and Le Pilotin French lugger privateer, 521.
- Petit Poucel Le*, French cutter, captured by the Briseis sloop, 518.
- Phiguer*, Captain, Angereau's corps surrenders to, 591.
- Philipon*, General, Governor of Badajoz, surrenders with his staff and garrison, 163.
- Phillips*, Lieutenant, burns a brig on the beach of Couil, 316.
- Picton*, General, account of his attack on the castle of Badajoz, 161.

Picurina,

- Picurina, La*, outwork at Badajoz stormed by Major General Kempt, 148.
- Pietro Nero*, Captain Hall makes a successful descent on the enemy's coast at, 475.
- Pilot*, the, Captain Nicholas captures nine vessels near Policastro, 313.
- Pipon*, Lieutenant, his gallant conduct near Possitano, 2.
- Pilotin, Le*, French lugger privateer, captured by Lieutenants Pesley and Cutler, 521.
- Platoff*, Count, carries a position of the enemy, 574; Pursues the enemy to Brina, 575; Defeats the enemy under the command of Beauharnois, 583—595; Drives the enemy from Smolensko, 623; Defeats them near Dombrowna, 624.
- Podurgus*, the, in company with the Dictator, &c. destroys a Danish frigate, &c. within the rocks of Mardoc, 280; List of wounded on board the, 286.
- Poitiers*, the, captures the Wasp, American sloop, and recaptures the Frolic, 609.
- Pollicastro*, nine vessels captured by Captain Nicholas, near the town of, 313.
- Polly*, the American schooner, captured by the Maidstone, 429.
- Poloch*, Marshal Oudinot, defeated by General Wittgenstein near, 379.
- Polotzk* stormed by General Wittgenstein, 525.
- Pomone*, the, French frigate captured by the Active, Alceste; and Unité, 119—132.
- Poor Sailor*, the, American privateer, captured by the boats of the Garland, 610.
- Popham*, Sir H. assists the Guerillas in an attack on Lequito, 258; Destroys the batteries on the Bilbao river, 278; Takes the town and castle of Castro, 320; Makes an unsuccessful attack on Gactaria, 321; Takes Castro Urdiales, 356.
- Portugal*, great strength of the army of, 545.
- Possitano*, three gun boats, captured under the fort at, 2.
- Pouget*, General Count, taken prisoner at Witepsk, 592.
- Prevost*, General Sir G. reports the surrender of Fort Detroit with General Hull's army to General Brock, 461; His account of the defeat of General Wadsworth at Queens-town, 549; His general order to the British American provinces, 554.
- Prince Regent*, addresses to the, relative to the assassination of Mr. Perceval, 218, 219.
- Puerto Real* and *Chiclana*, towns of, occupied by Spanish troops, 416.
- Puerto of Tarragona*, successful attack made on the, by Captain Godrington, and the Baron d'Eroles, 528.
- Pythagoras*,

Pythagoras, the, American schooner, captured by the *Brean*, 430.

Q.

Queenstown, defeat of General Wadsworth at, 551.

R.

Ragusa, fort of, taken by General Sir R. Hill, 234—240 ;

Return of ordnance and stores taken at, 246.

Ramusé, secretary to the Duke of Bassano, with all the chancery taken, 575.

Ratslaff Polosott, the merchants and citizens of, equip a detachment of cavalry, 628.

Regulator, the, American schooner, captured by the *Colibri* and *Maidstone*, 430.

Renovales, General, defeats the enemy at Bilboa, 413—419 ; and at Zornoza, 421.

Retiro, garrison of the, surrenders by capitulation, 401 ; Articles of capitulation for the, 403 ; List of prisoners taken in the, 404 ; Return of killed and wounded in the attack on the, 407.

Reynolds, Captain, appointed commandant of Cheribon, 36.

Rhodian and *Variable*, capture the *Dash*, American privateer, 610.

Rhone, attack made on a French convoy by the boats of the *Undaunted* near the mouth of the, 261.

Ribera, General Allemand defeated by General Long near, 384 ; Return of killed and wounded at, 387.

Riga, Russian flotilla of, gun boats arrive at, 377 ; the Governor of, summoned to surrender by General Cravart, 378.

Rivoli, the, captured by the *Victorious*, Captain Talbot, 126.

Roberts, Captain, the fort of Michilimackinac, surrenders by capitulation to, 443.

Roch, Lieutenant, destroys a battery at Samanap, 46.

Ross, Captain of the *Briseis*, recaptures the *Urania* in Pillau

Roads, 289 ; Captures *Le Petit Poucet*, French cutter privateer, and drives three others on shore, 518.

Rota, the boats of the, capture *L'Espadon*, French privateer, 234.

Rowley, Captain, of the *Eagle*, captures *La Corcyre*, French frigate, 97 ; captures a convoy from under the batteries of

Languillia, 307 ; List of vessels captured and destroyed by, 309 ; Captures by storm and destroys the battery of Cape

Ceste, 478.

T t

Rschefsky.

Rschesky, Major, pursues and nearly destroys the "enemy" at Gorhi, 626.

Russia, the Emperor of, determines to refuse every overture to negotiate, 499.

S.

Sacken, General, forces Regnier to retreat, 632.

Salamanca evacuated by the enemy, who leave a garrison in it, 628; Siege of the forts of, 293; List of the killed and wounded in the siege of the forts of, 295—303; Capitulation of the forts of, 300; The French defeated by Lord Wellington near, 345—354; List of killed and wounded at the battle of, 356—362; Return of ordnance, &c. taken at the castle of, 362.

Salerno, three gun boats captured by the Imperieuse in the Gulph of, 1, 2.

Samanap, Captain Harris takes possession of a French post at, 30; Fort of, taken by storm, 43.

Samarang taken possession of by the British, 29.

Sandwich, taken possession of by a detachment of the American army, 444.

Sax Elvo, the castle of, blown up by Captain Adam, 255.

San Francesco, Major Colville obtains possession of a post in the Convent of, 93.

Sanson, General, taken prisoner, 584.

Santa Cruz, General Graham surprises the enemy in the Convent of, 92.

Santander, town of, attacked by Sir H. Popham, in conjunction with the Guerillas, 339; evacuated by the enemy, 340.

Saomil intercepts the communications of the army of Portugal near Medina del Campo, 118.

Sapri, port of, attacked by Captain Napier, 314.

Sarah Ana, the, American privateer, captured by the *Variable*, &c. 610.

Saxons, corps of, defeated by General Tormasoff at Kubrya, 395.

Sealark, the, captures the *Ville de Caen*, French privateer, 323; List of killed and wounded on board the, 324.

Sebastiani, General, his carriage, with all his papers, taken by Count Pahlen's cavalry, 412.

Seville, the *Comde de Penne Villelmur* obliges the garrison of to retire from, 211; captured by assault, 432—439; Return of killed and wounded in the attack on, 436.

Shannon, the, captures the *Nautique* United States brig, 292.

Sheaffe,

- Sheaffe*, General, his account of the defeat of General Wadsworth at Queenstown, 551; appointed to the command of the troops in Upper Canada, 558.
- Sheldrake*, the, captures L'Aimable D'Hervilly French privateer, 521.
- Sheppesley*, General, drives the enemy out of Elnoe, 594.
- Stannouds*, Lieutenant, his account of an attack made on an enemy's convoy off Calais harbour, 266.
- Sherrett*, Colonel, makes a sortie from Tarifa, 55; Return of killed and wounded under the command of, at Tarifa, 57, 58—74; his account of the complete failure of the enemy's expedition against Tarifa, 72—77; captures the City of Seville by assault, 432.
- Shylark*, the, destroyed by Captain Cunningham, 209.
- Slade*, General, account of an action at Valencia, between General L'Allemand and, 270; Return of casualties in the brigade of, 274.
- Smolensko*, Buonaparte ascertained to be at, 592; the French said to have wantonly blown up the Cathedral of, 598; the attempt to blow up the Cathedral of, fails, 520; the enemy driven from by Count Platoff, 623.
- Souham*, General, division of, sent to Matilla, but retire again to the Tormes, 115.
- Soult*, Marshal, retires towards Andalusia, 210; Retreats from Villa Franca, 212; moves from the blockade of Cadiz towards Cordova, 237; joins Joseph Buonaparte on the frontier of Valencia, 512.
- Sourabaya* surrenders to the British, 31.
- Spence*, the, American schooner, captured by the Maidstone, 430.
- Sirfano*, St. Captain Parker attacks an enemy's convoy in the port of, 479.
- Steindheil*, General, repulses Marshal Macdonald's corps on the Dwina, 526; disperses the Bavarian corps, 580.
- Stewart*, Captain W. of the Blossom, captures Le Jean Bart, French schooner, 190.
- Stewart*, Captain, of the Dictator, destroys the Nayaden, Danish frigate, &c. within the rocks of Mardoe, 280.
- Stepford*, Admiral, his account of the reduction of Java, 27—31.
- Strenuwitz*, Lieutenant, gallant conduct of in Estremadura, 396.
- Stuart*, Captain Lord G. of the Horatio, captures two Danish, and an American vessel, on the coast of Norway, 388.
- Sturgeson*, Major, constructs a bridge over the Aguada, 104.
- Sultan*, the, Captain West, captures two French vessels off Bastia, 148.
- Sybilie*, the, captures L'Aigle, French privateer, 316.

T.

- Taggall**, the fort of, summoned to surrender by Captain Ellis, 41; which is refused, 42.
- Tagus**, every where fordable, 546.
- Tamisa**, invested by the enemy, 54; sortie made from, 55; Number of the enemy employed in the siege of, 56; Return of British killed and wounded at, 57, 58—74; complete failure of the enemy's expedition against, 71—73; Return of artillery and stores left by the enemy before, 76; General Campbell's report of the enemy's attack on, 77; account of the enemy's retreat from, 80—83.
- Talbot**, Captain, of the *Victorious*, captures the *Rivoli* of seventy four guns, 196—201.
- Tarragona**, successful attack made by Captain Codrington on the Puerto of, 528; List of vessels brought out of, 531.
- Taylor**, Captain, of the *Apollo*, captures the *Merinos*, French frigate, 191.
- Tchaplitz**, General, takes General Konotkoff with the regiment of Hulans prisoners, 580.
- Tchichagoff**, Admiral, in concert with Generals Wittgenstein and Platoff, pursue the French, 622; defeat the enemy on the Beresina, 632.
- Thomson**, Captain, captures the *Gleaner* and *Catharine*, American sloops, 429; and the *Regulator* schooner, 430.
- Thorn**, the, American privateer, captured by Captain Broke, 610.
- Timpson**, Lieutenant, of the *Bream*, captures the *Bunker's Hill*, American schooner, 430.
- Toledo** abandoned by the enemy, 425.
- Tordesillas**, the bridge of destroyed, 313, 546; which is repaired, 547; the garrison of, surrenders to General Santocildes, 400—417.
- Tormassoff**, General, defeats a corps of Saxons near Kubryn, 395.
- Tormasson**, General, obtains a victory over the enemy near Cobrin, 394.
- Tormes**, strength of the enemy on the, 365; the enemy retire across the, 589.
- Toro**, siege of, undertaken, 417; the Spanish troops withdrawn from before, 418; the garrison of, carried off by General Foy, 438.
- Trant**, General, retires across the *Mondego*, 222.
- Tras-los-Montes**, zeal of the militia of the province of, 440.
- Travers**, Lieutenant, his gallant conduct near Possitano, 2.
- Treaties of Peace* between His Majesty and Russia, and between Sweden received, 326; between the Rajah of Boni and the British, 510.

Trocadero,

- Trocadero*, orders given to commence a cut across the, 416.
Trollope, Captain of the Griffon, account of his attack on a flotilla off Dieppe, 143.
Turkey, peace with ratified, 338, 339.
Turner, Lieutenant, captures L'Espadon, French privateer, 234.
Tyrcounel, Lord, joins Admiral Tchichagoff, 581.

U.

- Unité*, *Alceste*, and *Active*, capture the Pomone French frigate, and Persanne store-ship, 119—132; List of the enemy's squadron engaged by the, 137.
United States, the, American frigate, captures the Macedonian, 612.
Urania, the, merchant vessel, re-captured by the Briseis, in Pillau Roads, 289.
Usher, Captain, his report of an attack on the French at Almunecar, 261.

V.

- Valencia*, seven batteries destroyed on the coast of, by Captains Bathurst and Hamilton, 479; four vessels brought out of, by the boats of the Minstrel, 532; the enemy's force in, not less than seventy thousand men, 537.
Valencia de los Torres, action between General Slade and General L'Allemand, in the neighbourhood of, 270.
Valladolid, abandoned by the enemy, 376—382; General Macquinez takes three hundred prisoners in the neighbourhood of, 382; the troops of the army of Galicia withdrawn from, 426.
Vandeleur, General, wounded, while storming Ciudad Rodrigo, 101.
Verrea taken by assault, 577.
Vesma, the enemy defeated at, 575—585.
Victor, Marshal, defeated by Count Wittgenstein, 530—592—598—620—629; retires upon Borisoff, 620.
Victorious, Captain Talbot, captures the Rivoli, of seventy-four guns, 196—201; List of killed and wounded on board the, 202—207.
Villa Franca, Marshal Soult retreats from, 212.
Villa Garcia, the French cavalry defeated by General Sir S. Cotton at, 210.
Villa Marciel, the enemy repulsed at, 540.
Vitte, General, returns to the blockade of Cadiz, 425.

- Ville de Caen*, French privateer, captured by Lieutenant Warand, 323.
Vincent, St. fort of, stormed by General Clinton, 800; Return of prisoners taken in, 805.
Volontaire, Captain Waldegrave, captures Decidé, French privateer, 139; the boats of the, capture a French felucca off Cape Croisette, 329.
Volosini, General, defeats a detachment of the enemy under Major Aberjeu, 595.

- Wadsworth*, General, surrenders to General Sheaffe at Queenstown, 549—551.
Waldegrave, Captain, of the *Volontaire*, captures Decidé, French privateer, 139; captures the *Colombe*, French felucca, off Cape Croisette, 329.
Warand, Lieutenant, captures the *Ville de Caen*, French privateer, 323.
Wasp, the, American sloop, captures the *Frolic*, 607; is captured by the *Poictiers*, 609.
Welchman, Captain, *Carang Sambang* surrenders to, 38.
Wellington, Lord, invests Ciudad Rodrigo, 61; which he takes by storm, 96; invests Badajoz, 146; reports the operations at the siege of Badajoz, 148—159; his account of the capture of Badajoz by storm, 160—183; enters Salamanca, 269; his account of the siege of Salamanca, 391; defeats Marshal Marmont near Salamanca, 345—354; takes possession of Madrid, 400; the garrison of the Retiro surrenders to, 401; quits Madrid, 440; captures fort St. Michael, 457; his accounts of the siege of the Castle of Burgos, 494—501—511—534; raises the siege of Burgos, 537; Return of killed and wounded of his army from the 22d to the 29th of October, 569; Return of killed, wounded, and missing of his army in the operations from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo, 603.
West, Captain, of the *Sultan*, captures two French vessels off Bastia, 148.
Wilson, Sir R. activity of, 581; describes the enemy's line of retreat, as without example destructive, 582.
Winisa-Louki, a column of the enemy lay down their arms near, 623.
Winzingerode, General, enters Moscow, 523; treacherously carried off by the enemy, 577; rescued by Colonel Chernichef between Vilna and Minsk, 592.
Witpens, captured by Count Wittgenstein, 582.
Wittgenstein, General, defeats Marshal Oudinot near Poloch,

INDEX.

455

Ioch, 379; defeats Marshal St. Cyr at Guravitchne, 524; storms Polotzk, 525; defeats Marshal Victor near Schasnik, 580; takes Witepsk, 582; defeats Marshal Victor on the Dwina, 592, 593; and on the Berezina, 620—629.

Z.

Zamora, the garrison of, carried off by General Foy, 440.

Zornova, the enemy defeated by General Renoules at, 421.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN 1812.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon Row, Westminster.