

BULLETINS
OF
THE CAMPAIGN 1809.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 3d,
1809.

No. I.

Admiralty-Office, January 3, 1809.

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD has, with his Letter of the 25th of October last, transmitted to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole a Letter from Captain Pearse, of His Majesty's Sloop the Halcyon, giving an Account of the Capture of the whole of a Convoy belonging to the Enemy under the Town of Diamante, on the 8th of September, by the above Sloop, the Weazle, (Captain Prescott,) and a Neapolitan Galley, with a Detachment of the British Army under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bryce.

Lord Collingwood commends the Zeal and Dexterity of Captains Pearse and Prescott, as also the Ability with which the Co-operation of the Army was conducted on the above Enterprize, which was achieved without any Loss on our Part.

N. B. The Particulars of the above Affair are contained in the Letter and Inclosure from Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, inserted in the Gazette of the 13th Ultimo.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 7th,
1809.

No. II.

Admiralty-Office, January 7, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, the 19th of October 1808.

SIR,

I INCLOSE a Letter which I have just received from the Right Honourable Lord Cochrane, Captain of the Imperieuse, stating the Services which he has been employed in on the Coast of Languedoc.

Nothing can exceed the Activity and Zeal with which his Lordship pursues the Enemy. The Success which attends his Enterprizes clearly indicates with what Skill and Ability they are conducted; besides keeping the Coast in constant Alarm, causing a total Suspension of the Trade, and harassing a Body of Troops employed in opposing him, he has, probably, prevented those Troops, which were intended for Figueras, from advancing into Spain, by giving them Employment in the Defence of their own Coasts.

On

On the Coast towards Genoa the Enemy has been equally annoyed by the Kent and Wizard. Those Ships have had that Station some Time to prevent the French Ship sailing from Genoa, and have almost entirely stopped the only Trade the Enemy had, which is in very small Vessels;—during their Cruize there they have taken and destroyed Twenty-three of those Coasters. I inclose the Letter of Captain Rogers, giving an Account of the Attack made at Noli, and the Capture of the Vessels in the Road.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

Imperieuse, Gulf of Lyons,
28th Sept. 1808.

MY LORD,

WITH varying Opposition, but with unvaried Success, the newly constructed Semaphoric Telegraphs, which are of the utmost Consequence to the Safety of the numerous Convoys that pass along the Coast of France, at Bourdique, La Pinede, St. Maguire, Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, have been blown up and completely demolished, together with their Telegraph-Houses, Fourteen Barracks of the Gens d'Arms, or Douanes, one Battery, and the strong Tower upon the Lake of Frontignan.

Mr. Mapleton, First Lieutenant, had Command of these Expeditions; Lieutenant Johnson had Charge of the Field-Pieces, and Lieutenant Hore of the Royal Marines. To them and to Mr. Gilbert, Assistant-Surgeon; Mr. Burney, Gunner, Messrs. Stewart and Stovin, Midshipmen, is due whatever Credit may arise from such Mischiefs, and for having with so small a Force drawn about Two Thousand Troops from the important Fortresses of Figueras in Spain, to the Defence of their own Coast.

The Conduct of Lieutenants Mapleton, Johnson,

I have, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

Right Honourable Lord Collingwood,

Es. Es. Es.

Imperieuse—None killed ; none wounded ; one singled blowing up a Battery.

French—One Commanding Officer of Troops killed ; how many others unknown.

His Majesty's Ship Kent, off Genoa,

2d August 1808.

S I R,

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that Yesterday, running along the Coast from Genoa towards Cape del Melle, we discovered a Convoy of Ten Sail of Coasters deeply laden, under the Protection of a Gun-Boat, at an Anchor close to the Beach abreast of the Town of Nolis ; and as there appeared a fair Prospect of bringing them out by a prompt Attack, before the Enemy had Time to collect his Force, I instantly determined to send in the Boats of the Kent and Wizard ; and as there was but little Wind, I directed Captain Ferris, of the Wizard, to tow in and cover the Boats, which immediately put off, and, by great Exertion, soon towed her close to the Vessels, when it was found impossible to bring them out without landing, most of them being fastened to the Shore by Ropes from their Keels and Mast-Heads, the Boats therefore pulled to the Beach with great Resolution, exposed to the Fire of Two Guns in the Bow of the Gun-Boat, Two Field-Pieces placed in a Grove which flanked the Beach, a heavy Gun in Front of the Town, and a continued Fire of Musketry from the Houses ; but these were no Check to the Ardour and Intrepidity of British Seamen and Marines, who leaped from the Boats, and rushed upon the Enemy with a fearless Zeal that was not to

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be resisted. The Gun in Front of the Town was soon taken and spiked by Lieutenant Chafman, Second of the Kent, who commanded the Scamen, and Lieutenant Hanlon the Royal Marines; and the Enemy, who had drawn up a considerable Force of Regular Troops in the Grove to defend the Two Field-Pieces, was dislodged by Captain Rea, who commanded the Royal Marines, and Lieutenant Grant of that Corps, who took Possession of the Field-Pieces, and brought them off. In the mean Time, Lieutenants Lindsay and Moreby of the Kent, and Lieutenant Bisset of the Wizard, who had equally distinguished themselves in driving the Enemy from the Beach, were actively employed in taking Possession of the Gun-Boat, and freeing the Vessels from their Falls to the Shore; and I had soon the Satisfaction to see our People embark, and the whole of the Vessels coming out under the protecting Fire of the Wizard, which, by the judicious Conduct of Captain Ferris, contributed very essentially to keep the Enemy in Check, both in the Advance and Retreat of the Boats.

I should have Pleasure in noticing the Midshipmen and others who were conspicuous in this little Enterprize, but I fear that I have already given a longer Detail than it may be thought worthy of, and shall therefore only beg Leave to add, that One Seaman killed, and One badly wounded, (since dead) both of the Kent, is all the Loss we sustained. The Enemy left many dead on the Ground.

The Gun-Boat was a National Vessel, called *La Vigilante*, commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseau, with a Complement of Forty-five Men.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

THOMAS ROGERS.

Edward Thornborough, Esq; Vice-Admiral
of the *White, &c. &c. &c.*

Killed.

Wounded.

William Palmer, Able Seaman, since dead.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Boats of the Kent and Wizard have brought out, without Mischief, from under the Guns of a Fort near Leghorn, where they had taken Shelter, Three laden Vessels, and burnt a Fourth, which was aground and could not be got off.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 10th,
1809.

No. III.

Downing-Street, January 10, 1809.

DISPATCHES, from which the following are Extracts, were, on the 8th Instant, received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces employed in Spain ;

Benevente, December 28, 1808.

SINCE I had the Honour to address you upon the 16th, from Toro, the Army has been almost constantly marching through Snow, and with Cold that has been very intense. The Weather, within these few Days, has turned to Rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the Cold, and has rendered the Roads almost impassable. On the 21st the Army reached Sahagun ;—it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the Men, and on account of Provisions. The Information I received was, that Marshal Soult was at Saldana with about Sixteen Thousand Men, with Posts along the River from Guarda to Carrion.

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The Army was ordered to march in Two Columns at Eight o'Clock on the Night of the 23^d, to force the Bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At Six o'Clock that Evening, I received Information that considerable Reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a Letter from the Marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident that it was too late to prosecute the Attempt upon Sault, that I must be satisfied with the Diversion I had occasioned, and that I had no Time to lose to secure my Retreat.

The next Morning Lieutenant-General Hope, with his own Division and that of Lieutenant-General Frazer, marched to Majorga. I sent Sir David Baird with his Division to pass the River at Valmira, and followed Lieutenant-General Hope on the 25th with the Reserve and the Light Brigades, by Majorga, Valderas, to Benevente. The Cavalry under Lord Paget followed the Reserve on the 26th; both the latter Corps entered this Place Yesterday. We continue our March on Astorga. Generals Hope and Frazer are already gone on; Sir David Baird proceeds to-morrow from Valmira; and I shall leave this with the Reserve at the same Time; Lord Paget will remain with the Cavalry, to give us Notice of the Approach of the Enemy; hitherto their Infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the Cavalry is round us in great Numbers; they are checked by our Cavalry, which have obtained, by their Spirit and Enterprize, an Ascendancy over that of the French which nothing but great Superiority of Numbers on their Part will get the better of.

The Diversion made by our March on Sahagun, though at great Risk to ourselves, has been complete; it remains to be seen what Advantage the Spaniards in the South will be able to take of it;
but

but the March of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its Advanced Guard had reached Talaveira de la Reine, and every Thing disposable is now turned in this Direction.

The only Part of the Army which has been hitherto engaged with the Enemy, has been the Cavalry, and it is impossible for me to say too much in their Praise. I mentioned to your Lordship in my Letter of the 16th the Success Brigadier-General Stewart had met with in defeating a Detachment of Cavalry at Rueda. Since that few Days have pass'd without his taking or killing different Parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the March to Sahagun Lord Paget had Information of Six or Seven Hundred Cavalry being in that Town. He marched on the Night of the 20th from some Villages where he was posted in Front of the Enemy at Majorga with the Tenth and Fifteenth Hussars. The French marched straight to the Town, whilst Lord Paget with the Fifteenth endeavoured to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a Patrol, One of whom escaped and gave the Alarm. By this Means the French had Time to form on the Outside of the Town before Lord Paget got round. He immediately charg'd them, beat them, and took from One Hundred and Forty to One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners, amongst whom were Two Lieutenant-Colonels and Eleven Officers, with the Loss on our Part of Six or Eight Men, and perhaps Twenty wounded.

There have been taken by the Cavalry from Four to Five Hundred French, besides a considerable Number killed;—this since we begun our March from Salamanca. On his March from Sahagun, on the 20th, Lord Paget, with Two Squadrons of the 10th, attacked a Detachment of Cavalry at Majorga, killed Twenty, and took above One Hundred Prisoners. Our Cavalry is very superior in Quality to any the French have; and the right Spirit has

been infused into them by the Example and Instruction of their Two Leaders, Lord Paget and Brigadier-General Stewart.

Astorga, December 31, 1808.

I ARRIVED here Yesterday. Major-General Frazer, with his Division, will be at Villa Franca this Day, and will proceed on to Lugo. Lieutenant-General Hope, with his Division, stopped Yesterday Two Leagues from this, and proceeds this Morning, followed by Sir David Baird. The Two Flank Brigades go by the Road of Penferada. I shall follow, with the Reserve and Cavalry, to Villa Franca either this Night or To-morrow Morning, according as I hear the Approach of the French. The Morning I marched from Benevente, Seven Squadrons of Bonaparte's Guards passed the River at a Ford above the Bridge. They were attacked by Brigadier-General Stewart, at the Head of the Piquets of the 18th and 3d German Light Dragoons, and driven across the Ford. Their Colonel, a General of Division, Lefebvre, was taken, together with about Seventy Officers and Men.

The Affair was well contested. The Numbers with which Brigadier-General Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the Corps of the greatest Character in their Army; but the Superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I enclose, for your Lordship's Satisfaction, Lord Paget's Report of it.

SIR, *Benevente, December 29, 1808.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that about Nine o'Clock this Morning I received a Report that the Enemy's Cavalry was in the act of crossing the River at the Ford near the Bridge. I immediately sent down the Piquets of the Night under Lieutenant-Colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left Orders that the Cavalry should repair to their
Alarm

Alarm Posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found Four Squadrons of Imperial Guard formed and skirmishing with the Piquets and other Cavalry in the Act of passing. I sent for the 10th Hussars, who having arrived, Brigadier-General Stewart immediately placed himself at the Head of the Piquets, and, with the utmost Gallantry, attacked. The 10th Hussars supported in the most perfect Order.

The Result of the Affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about Thirty killed. Twenty-five wounded, Seventy Prisoners, and about the same Number of Horses.

It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest Terms of all those engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Otway and Major Bagwell headed the respective Night Piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost Zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my Staff; and I had many Volunteers from Head Quarters, and other Officers of your Army. Amongst the Prisoners is the General of Division Lefèbre, (who commands the Cavalry of the Imperial Guard.) and Two Captains. Our Loss is, I fear, nearly Fifty Men killed and wounded. I will send a Return the Moment I can collect the Reports.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PAGET, Lieut. Gen.
To Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, K. B.

I have forwarded the Prisoners to Baniza. On the other Side of the River the Enemy formed again, and at this Instant Three Guns of Captain Dono-
yan's Troop arrived, which did considerable Execu-
tion.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF JANUARY 24th, 1809.

No. IV.

Downing-Street, January 24, 1809.

THE Honourable Captain Hope arrived late last Night with a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a Copy.

*His Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris,
at Sea, January 18, 1809.*

MY LORD,

BY the much lamented Death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who fell in Action with the Enemy on the 16th Instant, it has become my Duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French Army attacked the British Troops in the Position they occupied in Front of Corunna, at about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon of that Day.

A severe Wound, which compelled me to quit the Field a short Time previous to the Fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the Particulars of the Action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the inclosed Report of Lieutenant-General Hope, who succeeded to the Command

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mand of the Army, and to whose Ability and Exertions in Direction of the ardent Zeal and unconquerable Valour of His Majesty's Troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the Success of the Day, which terminated in the complete and entire Repulse and Defeat of the Enemy at every Point of Attack.

The Honourable Captain Gordon, my Aid-de-Camp, will have the Honour of delivering this Dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further Information which may be required.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's Ship Audacious, off Corunna,

S I R,
January 18, 1809.

IN compliance with the Desire contained in your Communication of Yesterday, I avail myself of the first Moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the Occurrences of the Action which took place in Front of Corunna on the 16th Instant.

It will be in your Recollection, that about One in the Afternoon of that Day the Enemy, who had in the Morning received Reinforcements, and who had placed some Guns in Front of the Right and Left of his Line, was observed to be moving Troops towards his Left Flank, and forming various Columns of Attack at that Extremity of the strong and commanding Position which on the Morning of the 15th he had taken in our immediate Front.

This Indication of his Intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined Attack which he made upon your Division which occupied the Right of our Position. The Events which occurred during that Period of the Action you are fully acquainted with. The first Effort of the Enemy was met by the Commander of the Forces,
and

and by yourself, at the Head of the 42d Regiment, and the Brigade under Major-General Lord William Bentinck.

The Village on your Right became an Object of obstinate Contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe Wound which deprived the Army of your Services, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able Disposition, fell by a Cannon-Shot. The Troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable Loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined Bravery not only repelled every Attempt of the Enemy to gain Ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh Troops in support of those originally engaged.

The Enemy, finding himself foiled in every Attempt to force the Right of the Position, endeavoured by Numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed Movement, which was made by Major-General Paget, with the Reserve, which Corps had moved out of its Cantonments to support the Right of the Army, by a vigorous Attack, defeated this Intention. The Major-General, having pushed forward the 95th (Rifle Corps) and 1st Battalion 52d Regiments, drove the Enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious Advance, threatened the Left of the Enemy's Position. This Circumstance, with the Position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's Division, (calculated to give still further Security to the Right of the Line) induced the Enemy to relax his Efforts in that Quarter.

They were however more forcibly directed towards the Centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the Brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the Left of your Division, and a Part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the Right of the Division under my Orders. Upon the Left, the Enemy at first contented
 D 2 himself

himself with an Attack upon our Piquets, which however in general maintained their Ground. Finding however his Efforts unavailing on the Right and Centre, he seemed determined to render the Attack upon the Left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining Possession of the Village through which the great Road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in Front of that Part of the Line. From this Post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable Loss, by a gallant Attack of some Companies of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls; before Five in the Evening, we had not only successfully repelled every Attack made upon the Position, but had gained Ground in almost all Points, and occupied a more forward Line, than at the Commencement of the Action, whilst the Enemy confined his Operations to a Cannonade, and the Fire of his Light Troops, with a View to draw off his other Corps. At Six the Firing entirely ceased. The different Brigades were re-assembled on the Ground they occupied in the Morning, and the Piquets and Advanced Posts resumed their original Stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked Superiority which at this Moment the Gallantry of the Troops had given them over an Enemy, who, from his Numbers and the commanding Advantages of his Position, no doubt expected an easy Victory, I did not, on reviewing all Circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous Determination of the late Commander of the Forces to withdraw the Army on the Evening of the 16th, for the Purpose of Embarkation, the previous Arrangements for which had already been made by his Order, and were in fact far advanced at the Commencement of the Action. The Troops quitted their Position about Ten at Night, with a Degree of Order that did them credit. The whole of the
 Artillery

Artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the Troops followed in the Order prescribed, and marched to their respective Points of Embarkation in the Town and Neighbourhood of Corunna. The Piquets remained at their Posts until Five on the Morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar Orders, and without the Enemy having discovered the Movement.

By the unremitting Exertion of Captains the Honourable H. Curzon, Gosselin, Boys, Rainier, Serrett, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the Orders of Rear-Admiral de Courcy, were entrusted with the Service of embarking the Army; and in consequence of the Arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other Agents for Transports, the Whole of the Army was embarked with an Expedition which has seldom been equalled. With the Exception of the Brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on Shore, until the Movements of the Enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before Daylight.

The Brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our Rear-Guard, occupied the Land Front of the Town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in Reserve on the Promontory in Rear of the Town.

The Enemy pushed his Light Troops towards the Town soon after Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the Heights of St. Lucia, which command the Harbour. But notwithstanding this Circumstance, and the manifold Defects of the Place; there being no Apprehension that the Rear-Guard could be forced, and the Disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the Embarkation of Major General Hill's Brigade was commenced and completed by Three in the Afternoon; Major-General Beresford, with
that

that Zeal and Ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole Army, having fully explained, to the Satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the Nature of our Movement, and having made every previous Arrangement, withdrew his Corps from the Land Front of the Town soon after Dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before One this Morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the Hope, that the Victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the Efforts of the Army, can be attended with any very brilliant Consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the Loss of one of her best Soldiers. It has been atchieved at the Termination of a long and harassing Service. The superior Numbers, and advantageous Positions of the Enemy, not less than the actual Situation of this Army, did not admit of any Advantage being reaped from Success. It must be however to you, to the Army, and to our Country, the sweetest Reflection, that the Lustre of the British Arms has been maintained amidst many disadvantageous Circumstances. The Army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest Prospects, had no sooner completed its Junction, than owing to the multiplied Disasters that dispersed the Native Armies around us, it was left to its own Resources. The Advance of the British Corps from the Ducro, afforded the best Hope that the South of Spain might be relieved; but this generous Effort to save the unfortunate People, also afforded the Enemy the Opportunity of directing every Effort of his numerous Troops, and concentrating all his principal Resources for the Destruction of the only regular Force in the North of Spain.

You are well aware with what Diligence this System has been pursued.

These Circumstances produced the Necessity of rapid and harassing Marches, which had diminished the

the Numbers, exhausted the Strength, and impaired the Equipment of the Army. Notwithstanding all these Disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive Position, which the imperious Necessity of covering the Harbour of Corunna for a Time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted Valour of British Troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own Experience of that invaluable Quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an Opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this Report, to select particular Instances for your Approbation. The Corps chiefly engaged were the Brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, and Manningham and Leith; and the Brigade of Guards under Major-General Warde.

To these Officers, and the Troops under their immediate Orders, the greatest Praise is due. Major-General Hill and Colonel Catlin Crauford, with their Brigades on the Left of the Position, ably supported their Advanced Posts. The Brunt of the Action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st Regiments, with Parts of the Brigade of Guards, and the 26th Regiment. From Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked Assistance. I had reason to regret, that the Illness of Brigadier General Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his Aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-General Slade during the Action, for a zealous Offer of his personal Services, although the Cavalry were embarked.

The greater Part of the Fleet having gone to Sea Yesterday Evening, the whole being under Weigh, and the Corps in the Embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a Return of our Casualties. I hope the

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Loss in Numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an Estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in Killed and Wounded from Seven to Eight Hundred; that of the Enemy must remain unknown, but many Circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above Number. We have some Prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an Account of the Number; it is not, however, considerable. Several Officers of Rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the Names of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, 92d Regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th Regiment, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 4th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, 59th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith, Guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st Regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent Qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the Loss the Army and his Country have sustained by his Death. His Fall has deprived me of a valuable Friend, to whom long Experience of his Worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public Grounds that I must lament the Blow. It will be the Consolation of every one who loved or respected his manly Character, that, after conducting the Army through an arduous Retreat with consummate Firmness, he has terminated a Career of distinguished Honour by a Death that has given the Enemy additional Reason to respect the Name of a British Soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his Country at an early Period of a Life spent in her Service; like Wolfe, his last Moments were gilded by the Prospect of Success, and cheered by the Acclamation of Victory; like Wolfe, also, his Memory will for ever remain sacred in that Country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

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It remains for me only to express my Hope, that you will speedily be restored to the Service of your Country, and to lament the unfortunate Circumstance that removed you from your Station in the Field, and threw the momentary Command into far less able Hands.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird,

&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF JANUARY 24th, 1809.

No. V.

Admiralty-Office, January 24, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Michael De Courcy, Rear-Admiral of the White, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board His Majesty's ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th Instant.

SIR,

January 17, 1809.

HAVING it in Design to detach the Cossack to England as soon as her Boats shall cease to be essential to the Embarkation of Troops, I seize a Moment to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Ships of War, as per Margin *, and Transports, under the Orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood and Commissioner Bowen, arrived at this An-

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Barfleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

chorage

chorage from Vigo on the 14th and 15th Instant, the Alfred and Hindostan, with some Transports, were left at Vigo to receive a Brigade of Three Thousand Five Hundred Men, that had taken that Route under the Generals Alten and Crawford.

In the Vicinity of Corunna the Enemy have pressed upon the British in great Force. The Embarkation of the Sick, the Cavalry, and the Stores went on. The Night of the 16th was appointed for the general Embarkation of the Infantry; and, mean Time, the Enemy prepared for Attack. At Three P. M. an Action commenced; the Enemy, which had been posted on a lofty Hill, endeavouring to force the British on another Hill of inferior Height, and nearer the Town.

The Enemy were driven back with great Slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British, though triumphant, have suffered severe Losses. I am unable to communicate further Particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal Wound, of which he died at Night; that Sir David Baird lost an Arm; that several Officers and many Men have been killed and wounded; and that the Ships of War have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the Remainder being sent to Transports.

The Weather is now tempestuous, and the Difficulties of Embarkation are great. All except the Rear-Guard are embarked; consisting perhaps at the present Moment of Two Thousand Six Hundred Men. The Enemy having brought Cannon to a Hill overhanging the Beach, have forced a Majority of the Transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the Town, the Boats have been ordered to a sandy Beach near the Light-house; and it is hoped that the greater Part, if not all, will still be embarked, the Ships of War having dropped out to facilitate Embarkation.

January

January 18.

The Embarkation of the Troops having occupied greater Part of last Night, it has not been in my Power to detach the Coffack before this Day; and it is with Satisfaction I am able to add, that, in consequence of the good Order maintained by the Troops, and the unwearied Exertions of Commifioner Bowen, the Captains and other Officers of the Navy, the Agents, as well as the Boats' Crews, many of whom were for Two Days without Food and without Repofe, the Army have been embarked to the laft Man, and the Ships are now in the Offing, preparatory to fteering for England. The great Body of the Transports having loft their Anchors, ran to Sea without the Troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are fome Thousands on board the Ships of War. Several Transports, through Mifmanagement, ran on Shore. The Seamen appeared to have abandoned them, Two being brought out by the Boats' Crews of the Men of War, Two were burnt, and Five were bilged.

I cannot conclude this haily Statement without expreffing my great Obligation to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose Eye was every where, and whose Exertions were unremitted.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

M. DE COURCY.

Hazy Weather rendering the Coffack obfcure, I detach the Gleaner with this Difpatch.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 28th,
1809.

No. VI.

Admiralty-Office, January 28, 1809.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Rowley, Com-
mander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Ves-
sels at Jamaica, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at
Port Royal, the 3d December 1808.*

SIR,

THE inclosed Copy of a Letter which I have received from Captain Dashwood, of His Majesty's Ship Franchise, will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the Capture of the French Privateers *Guerricre* and *Exchange*, and some other Vessels, in the Harbour of Samana, by the Ships named in the Margin *; and I have no Doubt that their Lordships will be pleased with the Promptitude and Decision by which the Enemy have been dispossessed of almost the last Port of Refuge for their Privateers in these Seas.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

B. S. ROWLEY.

* Franchise, Aurora, Dædalus, Rein Deer, Pert.

His Majesty's Ship Franchise, Port Royal,

SIR, *December 1, 1808.*

HIS Majesty's Ships named in the * Margin having accidentally met on the 10th Ultimo, and conceiving the taking of the Town and Port of Samana would facilitate the Operations of the Spanish Patriots blockading the City of St. Domingo, I the next Morning entered and took Possession of the Harbour without any Opposition, together with the Vessels, agreeably to the List which I have the Honour of inclosing.

I have very sincere Pleasure in reporting, that, in addition to the Assistance rendered our Allies, I have every Reason to suppose the Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects will now pass unmolested, as Samana was the last Refuge for the Host of Privateers which have so long infested the various Passages to Windward of St. Domingo; particularly so, as the Enemy were in the Act of erecting Batteries for their permanent Establishment, which, had they been completed, would, from their Position, have soon rendered the Place tenable against almost any Force which might attack it.

I have allowed the French Inhabitants to remain on their Plantations, and assured them that their Persons and Property will be respected by the Spaniards, for which Purpose I have entered into an Agreement with Don Diego de Lira, a Spanish Officer, and authorised him to hoist Spanish Colours, and to keep the Place, in Trust, until your further Pleasure is known.

I have supplied them with such Arms and Ammunition as were taken in the Privateers; and Don Diego deems himself competent to repel any Force which the common Enemy might be enabled to bring against him. I have, &c.

(Signed) C. DASHWOOD, Captain.
Vice-Admiral Rowley, &c. &c. &c.

* Franchise, Aurora, Dardalus, Rein Deer, Pert.

*List of Vessels captured, by a Squadron of His Majesty's
Ships and Vessels, at Samana, between 10th and
17th November 1808.*

French Schooner Privateer Exchange, Louis Tellin,
Master, of 100 Tons, 5 Guns, and 110 Men.

French Schooner Privateer Guerrier, Dominique,
Master, of 90 Tons, 5 Guns, and 104 Men.

French Schooner Diane, of 160 Tons, laden with
Fish, &c.

French Brig, Name unknown, of 160 Tons, laden
with Fish, &c.

French Sloop Brutus, of 50 Tons and 5 Men, laden
with Coffee, &c.

*The following Vessels were recaptured at the Mouth
of the Bay by the Rein Deer and Pert, on the
Morning of the 16th November, when running for
the Harbour.*

English Ship Jeannet, R Bradshaw, Master, of 10
Guns and 185 Tons, bound from London to the
Havannah, with Bale Goods, &c.

Spanish Ship St. Erasmo, A. Gerona, Master, of
350 Tons, from Malaga to the Havannah, with
Wine, Bale Goods, &c.

(Signed)

C DASHWOOD,
Captain and Senior Officer,

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 31st,
1809.

No. VII.

Admiralty-Office, January 31, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Toulon, the 1st of December 1808.

THE Excellent, having been relieved on the Service at Rosas by the Fame, joined me the 24th, and Captain West gave me a Relation of Events that have lately occurred there, in his Letter dated the 21st Ultimo, which I inclose, together with a List of killed and wounded Seamen and Marines of that Ship and the Meteor Bomb, employed on the same Service.

But for the Presence of His Majesty's Ships in that Bay, and the powerful Assistance which Captain West, with the Companies of those Ships, afforded the Spaniards both on Shore and by the Fire from them, there is every Reason to believe the Citadel of Rosas and Castle of the Trinity would both have fallen; they were ill provided with every Thing necessary to a Siege; the Works of the Citadel in bad Repair, and the Garrison not sufficiently numerous for the Duties of its Defence.

1809.

G

Captain

Captain West's Ability, and the Valour and Perseverance of his Officers and Men, removed as many of those Defects as it was possible, and gave such severe Checks to the Enemy as made it necessary they should proceed by Rules of Art against a Place that with their great Force they intended to take by a Coup de Main, which has given ample Time for the Spanish Government to reinforce the Garrison, and replenish the Stores. &c. of this important Post.

The French have on this Occasion praised those Arts which Frenchmen are very expert in. A Person was employed, it seems, to intercept the Letters written by Colonel O'Daly, the Commandant of the Garrison of Rosas, to the Supreme Junta of Girona; and they were Two or Three Weeks without having any Knowledge of what was passing:— at the same Time their Emissaries gave out that the English had taken Possession of the Fortrefs, and suspended the Spanish Officer from the Duties of his Office. The Junta wrote to Captain West, informing him of Part of those Reports, and begging he would inform them of the Circumstances which had caused this Change. It was afterwards discovered to have been an Artifice of the Enemy to prevent Reinforcements coming.

In another Instance the French have shewn much Art, by abandoning their usual System of Terror, Desolation, and Plunder; and in the Neighbourhood of Figueras and Rosas have lately treated the Spanish Inhabitants with more Kindness to their Persons, and Forbearance of their Property, endeavouring to attach them by a feigned Moderation.

The Spaniards are very sensible and very grateful for the Support given to them by the English; the animating Example of Captain West, his Skill, and the Gallantry of his Officers and Men, is deserving of every Praise; in the Sortie he made at the Head of his Seamen and Marines, when they attacked

acked the Enemy's advanced Post, and rescued the Miquelets, their Conduct and their Courage were admirable ; several Men were wounded, and Captain West's Horse was shot under him, before they were obliged to retire, to prevent being cut off by the Cavalry, which was advancing for that Purpose. Captain Collins of the Meteor conducted the Bombardment with great Ability, and was indefatigable in the Annoyance he gave the Enemy by it. Lieutenant Howe of the Royal Marines, belonging to the Excellent, commanded a Detachment of that Corps, which was thrown into the Castle of Trinity for its Defence ; and in two Assaults made by the Enemy with large bodies of Troops, this Officer, and the Marines under his Command, were highly distinguished for the Gallantry which they displayed, and the Resources they found, where almost every Thing was wanting.

The Enemy suffered a very considerable Loss of Men in these Assaults ; but unless Measures have been taken to raise the Siege, I am apprehensive this very important Post will be reduced.

His Majesty's Ship Excellent, Rosas Bay,
MY LORD, *November 21, 1808.*

I HAVE anxiously waited an Opportunity to inform your Lordship of the Investment of this Port by the Enemy, with a Force computed at Five or Six Thousand Men.

On the Evening of the 6th Instant, the Enemy was first observed in Motion between Figueras and Castellern, and, on the following Morning, was in complete Possession of the Heights that encompass this Bay. On the same Day at Noon, a small Body of the Enemy entered the Town of Rosas, which, in an Instant, was cleared of its Inhabitants, who either fled to their Boats or the Citadel for Protection ; but a well directed Fire from the Excellent and Meteor Bomb, both within Point-blank

Shot of the Town, obliged the Enemy precipitately to retire. On the first Appearance of the Enemy, Colonel O'Daly, Governor of this Fortrefs, made Application to me for Assistance, when I immediately reinforced his Garrison with the Marines of the Excellent, (with the Exception of an Officer and Twenty-five Men, who had been previously detached to Fort Trinité.) and an Officer and Fifty Seamen. On the 7th, the Enemy took Possession of several Houses and Ruins in the Rear of the Town as an advanced Post, from which he has been repeatedly dislodged by the Citadel and the Guns and Shells of His Majesty's Ships in the Bay. On the 8th at Noon, observing a Body of Miguelets hard pressed by the Enemy from their advanced Posts, I was induced to make a Sortie from the Citadel with the Seamen and Marines, and the Officers commanding them, but the very superior Force of the Enemy, who endeavoured to surround us, obliged us to retire, but not till my Officers and Men had displayed a Spirit and Courage which gave me the most lively Satisfaction. I am sorry I am obliged by this little Affair to send your Lordship a Return of wounded Men.

Late on the Evening of the 9th I received from the Governor the unpleasant Advice, that a large Breach was made in the Rampart of the Citadel by a Part of the Bulwark falling down, sufficiently capacious to admit Twenty-five Men abreast. I professed to the Governor every Assistance that the Urgency of the Moment required, and directed Captain Collins to immediately weigh and place the Meteor as near the Shoal as possible, to flank the Breach in the Event of an Attack. I sent at the same Time Two Boats to enfilade the Beach with the Cannonades; fortunately the Lateness of the Hour precluded the Enemy gaining Information of the Event. The following Morning I sent an Officer and a Party of Seamen to assist in repairing the Breach, directing

directing the Seamen and Marines in the Citadel to be employed on the same Service. By every Exertion the Rampart was placed in a State of Security for the Night, the Defence of which was entrusted to an Officer and Forty Seamen, whom I sent on Shore for that Purpose. On the third Day I was happy to see the Repair completed, and the Work as defensible as it was previous to the Disaster.

On the Morning of the 15th Instant, at Eight o'Clock, the Enemy made a most resolute Assault on the Fort Trinité with about Two Hundred Men, and a Reserve of about Two Thousand to support them. The Enemy was bravely repulsed; but in a Moment again advanced in greater Force, when Two of the outer Gates were broke open; but by a most galling and iteady Fire of Musquetry and Hand-Grenades from the Fort, the Enemy was a second Time obliged to retire with great Loss, leaving their Leader, a Chief of Brigade, and many others, dead under its Walls, and the second in Command carried off desperately wounded. Expecting a third Assault would be made, I threw in a Reinforcement of Thirty Marines, with a Captain and Subaltern, by means of a Rope Ladder, which was effected without Loss, and with One Man but slightly wounded, during an incessant Fire of Musquetry.

I cannot speak in Terms of sufficient Praise of the Officers and Men in their glorious Defence of Fort Trinité, on which Occasion Five Marines were wounded, and One Spaniard; but I have the Satisfaction to inclose to your Lordship a Letter I have received from the Spanish Officer commanding its Garrison, which does him great Honour.

No further Attempt was made on this Fort till the 20th Instant, when the Enemy opened a Battery of Three heavy Guns from a Height commanding it; but as yet has made no Impression on the Walls. The Lucifer Bomb had been throwing
her

her Shells the Two preceding Days to prevent the Enemy making a Lodgment on this Height ; but was compelled to retire, after being struck three Times by the Battery. During the previous Night the Enemy threw up an extensive Intrenchment Three Hundred Yards from the Citadel, and at Day-break opened a Fire upon the Ships in the Bay from Three large Mortars, which obliged us to retire out of their Reach : the Bomb Vessels, from having a longer Range of Shells than the Enemy, were enabled to throw them with Effect.

Fort Trinité, from its insulated Situation and Strength, I am of Opinion, may stand a long Siege. But I am not so sanguine with respect to the Citadel, whose Garrison is very inadequate to its Defence, and having, as I conceive, a vulnerable Point. I waited on the Governor on Sunday last, to take my leave, when he informed me, that he was in Expectation of a Reinforcement ; but I am apprehensive the Blockade of the Enemy in Barcelona will prove an Obstacle to his expected Success.

I beg leave to conclude this Dispatch to your Lordship, by expressing how highly satisfied I have been with the Conduct of the Officers and Company of the Ship I have the Honour to command, as likewise of those of the Meteor, and Lucifer Bombs, commanded by Captains Collins and Hall, whose great Exertions during the arduous and most fatiguing Service, they have imperiously been called upon to perform, reflects the greatest Credit upon them. I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WEST,
Right Hon. Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood,
&c. &c. &c.

List of Men belonging to His Majesty's Ship the Excellent, who were wounded in Action with the Enemy between the 8th and 16th Days of November 1808, in Rosas Bay.

Robert Palmer, Seaman.
 John Sands, ditto.
 Francis D. Coke, ditto ; dangerously.
 James Lambe, Marine.
 Deliffe Closhin, ditto ; badly.
 John M'Neal, Seaman ; slightly.
 W. Brown, Serjeant of Marines ; slightly.
 Edward Magennis, Seaman.
 James Roberts, Marine.
 Peter Hyson, ditto.
 James Martin, Seaman ; slightly.
 John Burrows, ditto ; badly.
 John Smith, Marine.
 John Brady, ditto ; dangerously.
 William Wilson, ditto ; died 16th November 1808.
 Joseph Hanwood, ditto ; slightly.
 John Richardson, ditto ; slightly.
 John M'Clarty, Seaman ; slightly.
 Dennis Garrett, ditto ; badly.
 Total—19.

List of Men wounded in His Majesty's Ship Meteor, while engaging the Enemy in the Bay of Rosas, between the 7th and 20th Days of November 1808.

David Kerr, Gunner of the Royal Marine Artillery ; lost both Arms.
 George Gale, ditto ; slightly.
 Jos. Haynes, ditto ; slightly.
 Thomas Johnson, Seaman ; a Fracture.
 Bastian Kaufatto, ditto ; slightly.
 George Ranfden, Quarter Master.
 Total 6.

Admiralty-Office, January 31, 1809.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, December 14, 1808.

MY Letter of the 1st Instant would inform you of the Enemy having laid Siege to the Castle of Rosas, and of the Measures taken by the British Ships in that Bay in Aid of the Spaniards for its Defence. The Scout joined the Squadron off Toulon on the 7th, and by her I received further Accounts from Captain Bennett, of the Fame, of the Progress the Enemy was making against that important Fortrefs. Captain Lord Cochrane has maintained himself in the Possession of Trinity Castle with great Ability and Heroism; although the Fort is laid open by the Breach in its Works, he has sustained and repelled several Assaults, having formed a Sort of Rampart within the Breach, with his Ship's Hammock Cloths, Awnings, &c. filled with Sand and Rubbish. The Zeal and Energy with which he has maintained that Fortrefs, excites the highest Admiration. His Resources for every Exigency have no End. The Spanish Governor of this Castle is wounded, and on board the Meteor.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 4th,
1809.

No. VIII.

Admiralty-Office, February 4, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Neptune, at Barbadoes, 19th December, 1808.

SIR,

I INCLOSE, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Captain Collier, of His Majesty's Ship *Circe*, the senior Officer of the blockading Squadron stationed from the Diamond to the Pearl Rocks, Martinique, giving an Account of the Destruction of the French Corvette *Le Cygne*, which had failed from Cherbourg on the 12th November, with the *Papillon*, another Corvette, and *La Verrus*, *La Junon*, and *L'Amphitrite* Frigates.

In performing this Service I am sorry to send the inclosed Report of the Loss which has been sustained by the several Vessels engaged, owing to the

1809. H Corvette

Corvette having been supported by the Batteries, Field-Pieces, and Musketry from the Shore, in her Attempt to reach St Pierre's; but the Object is fully accomplished, as she is bilged in such a Situation as to render it impossible to recover the Vessel, or the Flour with which she was loaded. One of the Schooners in Company with her was burnt, and the other drove on Shore and destroyed; each of them also having been loaded with Flour and Provisions.

Captain Collier deserves great Praise for his Perseverance in overcoming the Obstacles which the Enemy presented by the numerous Batteries which lined the Shore in that Part of the Coast; and he speaks in the highest Terms of Captain Brenton of the Amaranthe, as well as of the Gallantry and good Conduct of Lieutenant Wright, and a Party of the Royal York Rangers, who were serving as Marines.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's Ship Circe, off St. Pierre's,

S I R, *Martinique, December 14, 1808.*

ON Monday, at Eleven A. M., His Majesty's Brig Morne Fortunée informed me by Signal that an Enemy's Brig and Two Schooners were at Anchor off the Pearl. I immediately recalled the look-out Vessels named as per Margin*, and made all Sail towards the Enemy. On our nearing St. Pierre's, I perceived a large French Schooner towing along Shore, under Cover of a Number of Troops. The Schooner finding it impossible to get between St. Pierre's and the Circe, the Stork closing fast, they run her on Shore under a Battery of Four Guns, flanked by Two smaller ones, and the Beach lined with Troops. The Signal was then made to close with the Enemy, and engage in Succession, the

* Stork, Epervier, and Exprefs.

Circe leading, followed by the Stork and Morne Fortunée ; being within Pistol-shot the small Batteries were soon silenced, and the Troops driven from the Beach. Seeing the Brig and Schooner unloading, I directed the Morne Fortunée to watch the Schooner in Shore, and to give similar Orders to the Epervier on her coming up. We then made Sail towards the Brig and the other Schooner, which were lying well to Windward close to the Beach, under Cover of Four Batteries and an immense Number of Troops and Field Pieces, which they had brought down on the Beach to protect her. Having placed the Barge and Two Cutters under the Command of Lieutenant Crook, Mr. Coleman, Purser, Mr. Smith, Master, and Mr. Thomas, Carpenter, who handsomely volunteered with Sixty-eight Men to bring the Brig out, I then made Sail with the Stork and Exprefs towards her, and directed the Boats to lay off until the Brig's Fire slackened. It getting late, the Vessels lying close in with the Rocks, and having no Pilot on board, I stood in, and was handsomely seconded by Captain Le Geyt of the Stork. The Ships did not commence Action until our Men were wounded from the Beach with Musketry. We then bore up under a heavy Fire of great Guns and small Arms. Having passed the Batteries and Brig, the Circe's Boats not waiting for the Stork's to come up, boarded in the most gallant Manner ; and it is with extreme Concern I have to add, that their Gallantry did not meet with its Reward ; they were beat back with dreadful Slaughter ; one Boat taken and one sunk, the other entirely disabled. Our Loss in the Boats are killed, wounded, and missing, Fifty-six. By this Time it was Dark ; I stood off until Daylight, determining to persevere and destroy the Brig if possible. In the Evening I was joined by the Amaranthe, who watched the Brig during the Night.

At Eight A. M. we perceived she had weighed ;

H 2

Captain

Captain Brenton, in the most handsome Manner, volunteering to bring her out, she was then towing and sweeping close in Shore towards St. Pierre's; the Boats of the Circe and Stork, and Men from the Exprefs, were sent to tow the Amaranthe up, who was at this Time sweeping and using every Exertion to close with the Enemy. At Ten, the French Brig grounded near several Batteries, to the Northward of St. Pierre's; the Amaranthe tacked and worked in under a heavy Fire from the Batteries and Brig, from which she suffered considerably, having One killed and Five wounded, followed by the Circe, the Rest of the Squadron engaging the Batteries to Leeward. From the Amaranthe's well directed Fire, she soon obliged them to quit the Brig. Lieutenant Hay, of the Amaranthe, on this Service distinguished himself very much, and speaks of the Gallantry of Messrs. Brooke and Rigmaiden, of the same Sloop, in very handsome Terms, who, with the Boats of the Circe, Amaranthe, and Stork, boarded her under a heavy Fire from the Batteries and Troops on Shore. Lieutenant Hay, finding her bilged and impossible to get her off, effectually destroyed her in the Evening. Captain Brenton again volunteered to destroy the Schooner then on Shore; I ordered Lieutenant George Robinson, Second of the Amaranthe, but Acting First of the Circe, with my Order, on this Occasion, to follow the Directions of Captain Brenton. At Nine o'Clock I had the Pleasure to see her on Fire, and burnt to the Water's Edge. I am sorry to add, that on this Service, Mr. Jones, Master of the Amaranthe, was wounded; and One Seaman killed, and Three wounded, belonging to the Exprefs.

The Captains, Officers, and Crews of the Squadron you did me the Honour to place under my Command, behaved with that Coolness and Intrepidity inherent in British Seamen, particularly the Amaranthe, whose gallant Conduct was noticed by the

the whole Squadron. From the Troops of the Royal York Rangers, under the Command of Lieutenant Wright, doing Duty as Marines, I received every Assistance. Lieutenant Crook, who commanded the Boats, I am sorry to say, is severely wounded in Four Places; the Loss of this gallant young Man's Services are severely felt on board the *Circe*. I am likewise sorry to add, that Mr. Coleman, Purser, is among the Number that is dangerously wounded; his Conduct on this, and other Occasions, deserves my warmest Approbation.

On boarding, we discovered the Brig destroyed was the *La Cygne*, of Eighteen Guns and One Hundred and Forty Men, with Flour, Guns, and Cartridge-Paper, for the Relief of Martinique. The Two Schooners had likewise Flour, and were armed; I have not yet learnt their Force or Names; I am happy to say, that the one left off the Pearl is on Shore bilged.

In the Performance of this Service, our Loss in killed and wounded, I am sorry to say, has been very great; but I have the Consolation to think, that it was in the Execution of an indispensable Duty; and the grand Object of cutting off the Supplies of the Enemy, will, I trust, justify the Means which I have adopted, if not afford a small Consolation to the Relatives of those who fell.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. A. COLLIER.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane,

&c. &c. &c.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board the Squadron under the Command of Francis A. Collier, Esq; in the Action with the Enemy off Martinique, the 12th and 13th Days of December 1808.

Circe—9 killed, 21 wounded, 26 missing.—56.

Amaranthe—1 killed, 6 wounded.—7.

Stork

Stork—1 killed, 1 wounded.—2:

Express—1 killed, 3 wounded.—4.

Epervier—None killed or wounded.

Morne Fortunée—None killed or wounded.

Total—12 killed, 31 wounded, 26 missing.—69.

(Signed) F. A. COLLIER, Captain.

Admiralty Office, February 4, 1809.

Copy of another Letter from Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Neptune, at Barbadoes, the 2^d of December 1808.

S I R,

I ENCLOSE, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Copy of a Letter from Captain Sanders, of His Majesty's Sloop Bellette, acquainting me with the Capture of a French Letter of Marque laden with Provisions, from Bourdeaux.

I also inclose Captain Spear's Letter, of the Goree, which I had not before received, giving an Account of the Capture of a French Letter of Marque bound to Bourdeaux from Martinique.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

*His Majesty's Sloop Bellette, at Sea,
December 5, 1808.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that His Majesty's Sloop Bellette, under my Command, has captured the French Brig Letter of Marque Revanche, of Six Guns, Twelve-Pounders, pierced for Eighteen, with a Complement of Forty-four Men, laden with Provisions, from Bourdeaux bound to Guadaloupe. She has been a very successful Privateer all this War, and was intended for a Cruizer in those Seas.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. SANDERS.

To the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

His

His Majesty's Sloop Goree, Barbadoes,

SIR,

3rd November 1808.

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, on the 24th Instant, Thirty Leagues West of Guadaloupe, I captured, in His Majesty's Sloop under my Command, the Admiral Villaret, a French Ship Letter of Marque, mounting Eight Guns. (Four of which she threw overboard in the Chace,) and a Complement of Thirty-two Men; from Martinique bound to Bourdeaux, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton.

I am, &c.

JOSEPH SPEAR.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B.

Es. Es. Es.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 11th,
1809.

No. IX.

Admiralty-Office, February 11, 1809.

Copy of a Letter addressed by Lord George Stuart, Captain of His Majesty's Ship L'Amable, to the Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels off the Texel, dated the 7th Instant, and transmitted to the Honourable W. W. Pole by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.

SIR,

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, on the 2d Instant, while standing to the Southward to regain my Station, His Majesty's Ship under my Command being driven by the late tempestuous Weather from off the Texel on the Wellbank, I perceived, at Eleven A. M. a strange Sail on the Weather Quarter, standing to the Northward and Eastward; concluding from that she was an Enemy, I immediately wore round and made all Sail, and, after a Chace of Twenty-eight Hours, at Four P. M. on the 3d Instant, (Aberdeen bearing North 75° W. Distance Thirty-six Leagues,) came alongside of her, and having exchanged Broadfides, continued a running Fight, and in a few Minutes she struck. She proved

1809. . I to

to be L'Iris, French National Twenty-four Gun-Ship, commanded by Monsieur Miquet, Capitaine de Frigate, but capable of carrying Thirty-two Guns, had only Twenty four when taken, Twenty-two Twenty-four-Pounder Carronades and Two long Twelves, a Complement of One Hundred and Forty Men. She is only Ten Months old, Copper-fastened, and, I think, in every Respect qualified for His Majesty's Service. She sailed from Dunkirk on the 29th Ultimo, bound to Martinique, with Six Hundred and Forty Casks of Flour on board, besides being victualled and stored with every Species to Four Months. I am happy to say, only Two Men were slightly wounded; the Enemy lost Two killed and Eight wounded. I am concerned to add, we suffered materially in our Masts and Rigging; the Mainmast shot in the Head, Mainyard shot away in the Slings, the Mizenmast-Head and Mizen-Topmast shot away, also the Try-fail-Mast and the Rigging and Sails greatly cut up.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. STUART.

List of Wounded.

Anthony Nelson, Seaman.

Jacques Magra, Marine.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 14th,
1809.

No. X.

Admiralty-Office, February 11, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Schomberg, of His Majesty's Ship Loire, to the Hon. William Wellestey Pole, dated at Sea, the 6th Instant.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that Yesterday at Noon, in Latitude $39^{\circ} 24'$, and Longitude $11^{\circ} 41' W.$, His Majesty's Ship under my Command had the good Fortune to fall in with a French National Ship of War in the act of taking a Ship and a Brig. On the Loire's Approach she bore up and made all Sail, deserting her Prizes, and leaving the Brig destitute of Men. Every Exertion was made in this Ship to come up with the Enemy; and much was necessary, I assure you, from the Weather being thick and squally.

At Eight at Night we got alongside of her, and brought her to close Action. She was defended for about Twenty Minutes, when she struck to His Majesty's Ship. She proved to be Le Hebe French National Ship of War, Frigate-built, mounting Eighteen Twenty-four-Pounders, Carronades, and Two long Twelves, with a Complement of One Hundred and

and Sixty Men; commanded by Monsieur Le Bretonneuiere, Lieutenant de Vaiffeau. She had been out Thirty-eight Days from Bourdeaux, with Six Hundred Barrels of Flour, bound to St. Domingo. She has taken the English Veffels as per Margin*.

Le Hebe is a very fine Veffel, about Four Hundred and Fifty Tons, quite new, and appears to me a Ship that may be serviceable to His Majesty. I am most happy to say not a Man was hurt in the Loire.

* Brig Enterprize, from Liverpool. Brig Lord Mulgrave, bound to Vigo. Brig Bacchus, bound to Gibraltar.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 7th, 1809.

No. XI.

Admiralty-Office, March 7, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Welleſley Pole, dated on board His Majesty's Ship the Cæſar, at Anchor, Baleine Light-Houſe N. E. by N. Four Miles, Chaffiron S. S. E. Ten, the 27th February 1809.

SIR,

YOU will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 23^d Inſtant, being at Anchor to the N. W. of the Chaffiron Light-Houſe, with the Ships named in the Margin *, the Amethyſt looking out in the N. W., the Wind being to the Eaſtward, about Ten P. M. I obſerved ſeveral Rockets in the N. W. Quarter, which induced me to get under Sail and ſtand towards them. At Eleven obſerved ſeveral ſtrange Sail to the Eaſtward, to which I gave Chace with the Squadron until Daylight next Morning, at which Time the ſtrange Ships were ſtanding into

* Cæſar, Deſiance, Donegal, Emerald, Naiad.

the Pertuis d'Antioche, consisting of Eight Sail of the Line, one of them a Three Decker, and Two Frigates. They hoisted French Colours, and conceiving them to be the Squadron from Brest, I immediately detached the Naiad by Signal to acquaint Admiral Lord Gambier.

The Naiad having stood a few Miles to the N. W. made the Signal for Three Sail appearing suspicious, I immediately chased them with the Squadron under my Command, (leaving the Amethyst and Emerald to watch the Enemy,) and I soon discovered them to be Three French Frigates standing in for the Sable d'Olonne; I was at the same Time joined by the Amelia and Doterel.

The French Frigates having anchored in a Position which I thought attackable, I stood in with the Cæsar, Defiance, Donegal, and Amelia, and opened our Fire in passing as near as the Depth of Water would permit the Cæsar and Donegal to go. The Defiance being of much less Draught of Water, anchored within Half a Mile of them; in which Situation, so judiciously chosen by Captain Hotham, the Fire of the Defiance and the other Ships obliged Two of the Frigates to cut their Cables and go on Shore. The Ebb Tide making, and the Water falling fast, obliged the Defiance to get under Sail, and all the Ships to stand out; leaving all the Frigates ashore, Two of them heeling much. They have been noticed closely, and from Captain Rodd's Report Yesterday Afternoon, they appeared with all their Topmasts on Deck, sails unbent, Main-yards rigged for getting Guns out, and several Boats clearing them. I fancy they will endeavour to get over the Bar into a small Pier, but I am informed by the Pilots that it is scarcely practicable.

The Batteries protecting these Frigates are strong and numerous. The Cæsar had her Bow-sprit wounded and Rigging cut. The Defiance has all her Masts badly wounded; Two Men killed, and
Twenty.

Twenty-five wounded. Donegal, One killed and Six wounded.

The French Frigates had been out from L'Orient Two Days; and, by Captain Irby's Report, appear to be the *Italienne*, *Calypso*, and *Furieuse*. I am very confident they will never go to Sea again. My chief Object in attacking these Frigates so near a superior Force of the Enemy, was to endeavour to draw them out, and to give our Squadron more Time to assemble, but in this I was disappointed. I returned to the *Chaffron* at Sun-set, and observed the Enemy anchored in *Basque Roads*.

On the 25th I was joined by Captain Beresford in the *Thefeus*, with the *Triumph*, *Revenge*, *Valiant*, and *Indefatigable*, I therefore resumed the Blockade of the Enemy's Ships in *Basque Roads*, and shall continue it till further Orders.

The Enemy's Force consists of Eleven Sail of the Line, Four Frigates, and the *Calcutta*. The Force under my Command consists of Seven Sail of the Line and Five Frigates.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ROB. STOPFORD,

Admiralty-Office, March 7, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Seymour, of His Majesty's Ship Amethyst, to Rear-Admiral Stopford, dated near Chaffron, Feb. 27, 1809.

YESTERDAY the 26th the whole weighed from *Basque-Roads*, and proceeded to the *Isle d'Aix Anchorage*, one Frigate excepted, which run aground on the Shoals near *Isle Madame*, called *Les Pallis*; and after endeavouring to force her off by Puffs of Sail she failed, and unrigged.

The Enemy are anchored from to the Southward of the *Isle of Aix*, to the Northward of the End of the *Boyart*, with *Topgallant-Yards* across, but not in a *Line of Battle*, or apparent *Order of Defence*;

fence; and, I conclude, gone in from not knowing our Force; but seeing our Numbers increased, they have a Third Cable bent to the Anchor in the Main Chains, and flopped along their Side.

No Movement To-day.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 11th, 1809.

No. XII.

Admiralty-Office, March 11, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, at Malta, the 26th of January 1809.

SIR,

THE Imperieuse having, with other Ships, been employed in the Bay of Rosas to assist the Spaniards in defending that Fortrefs, and Captain Lord Cochrane taken on him the Defence of Trinity Castle, an Outwork of that Garrison, I have received from him a Letter, dated the 5th December, a Copy of which is inclosed, stating the Surrender of the Citadel of Rosas by the Spaniards on that Day, and of his having embarked the Garrison of Trinity Castle on board the Ships, which Castle he had, however, destroyed.

The heroic Spirit and Ability which has been evinced by Lord Cochrane in defending this Castle, although so shattered in its Works, against the repeated Attacks of the Enemy, is an admirable Instance of his Lordship's Zeal; and the distinguished
1809. L Conduct

Conduct of Lieutenants Johnson, and Hoare of the Royal Marines, and the Officers and Men employed in this Affair under his Lordship, will doubtless be very gratifying to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

Imperieuse, Bay of Rosas,
 MY LORD, *December 5, 1808.*

THE Fortrefs of Rosas being attacked by an Army of Italians in the Service of France. in pursuance of discretionary Orders that your Lordship had given me, to assist the Spaniards wherever it could be done with the most Effect, I hastened here. The Citadel, on the 22d Ultimo, was already Half invested, and the Enemy making his Approaches towards the South West Bastion, which your Lordship knows was blown down last War by the Explosion of a Magazine, and tumbled into the Ditch; a few thin Planks and dry Stones had been put up by the Spanish Engineers, perhaps to hide the Defect; all Things were in the most deplorable State, both without and within, even Measures for their Powder, and Saws for their Fuses were not to be had—Hats and Axes supplied their Place. The Castle of Trinidad, situated on an Eminence, but commanded by Heights, was also invested; Three Twenty-four-Pounders battered in Breach, to which a Fourth was afterwards added, and a Passage through the Wall to the lower Bomb-Proof being nearly effected, on the 23d the Marines of the Fame were withdrawn. I went to examine the State of the Castle, and, as the Senior Officer in the Bay had not officially altered the Orders I received from your Lordship, to give every possible Assistance to the Spaniards, I thought this a good Opportunity, by occupying a Post on which the acknowledged Safety of the Citadel depended, to render them an effectual Service. The Garrison
 then

then consisted of about Eighty Spaniards, and were on the Point of surrendering; accordingly I threw myself into it, with Fifty Seamen and Thirty Marines of the Imperieuse. The Arrangement made I need not detail to your Lordship, suffice it to say, that about One Thousand Bags, besides Barrels and Pallisadoes, supplied the Place of Walls and Ditches; and that the Enemy, who assaulted the Castle on the 30th with a Thousand picked Men, were repulsed, with the Loss of their Commanding Officer, storming Equipage, and all who had attempted to mount the Breach. The Spanish Garrison being changed, gave good Assistance; and Lieutenant Bourman, of the Regiment of Ultonia, who succeeded to the Command of the Spanish Soldiers in the Castle on Captain Fitzgerald's being wounded in the Hand, deserves every Thing his Country can do for an active and gallant Officer. Inocent Maranger, Cadet of the same Regiment, particularly distinguished himself by his Zeal and Vigilance. As to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of this Ship, the Fatigues they underwent, and the gallant Manner in which they behaved, deserve every Praise. I must, however, particularly mention Lieutenant Johnson of the Navy, Lieutenant Hoare of the Marines, Mr. Burney, Gunner, Mr. Lodwick, Carpenter, and Messrs. Stewart, Stovin, and Maryat, Midshipmen.

Captain Hall of the Lucifer, at all Times and in every Way, gave his zealous Assistance. I feel also indebted to Captain Collins of the Meteor, for his Aid.

The Citadel of Rosas capitulated at Twelve o'Clock this Day. Seeing, my Lord, further Resistance in the Castle of Trinidad useless and impracticable against the whole Army, the Attention of which had naturally turned to its Reduction, after firing the Trains for exploding the Magazines,

we embarked in the Boats of the Magnificent, Imperieuse, and Fame.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

COCHRANE.

List of Killed and Wounded, between the 23d November and 5th December 1808.

John Lloyd, Marine, killed.

John Hitchins, ditto, ditto.

William Fawkes, ditto, ditto.

Four Seamen, and Three Marines, wounded.

Spaniards of the Regiment of Ultonia.

Two killed, Five wounded.

Admiralty-Office, March 11, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Stopford to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated Cæsar, at Anchor, March 2, 1809, Chaffron Light-House S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Eleven Miles, Baleine Light-House N. E. Four Miles. Wind North.

THE Enemy's Ships remain at Isle d'Aix. On the 28th I closely reconnoitered them in the Cæsar, and only counted Ten Sail of the Line, Four Frigates, and the Calcutta. The Eleventh Ship of the Line was observed on her Beam Ends, with all her Masts gone, and apparently bilged. She grounded upon the Shoal called Les Palles within L'Isle d'Aix; and is the same Ship mentioned in my Letter of the 27th Ultimo, supposed by Captain Seymour to have been a Frigate. From many Circumstances I apprehend this Ship is the Warfaw, a new Eighty. There are Two Rear-Admirals' Flags and a broad Pendant at the Main. One Rear-Admiral is on board the Three Decker.

The Enemy's Frigates remain at the Sables d'Olonne. One of them is abandoned by the Crew, and bilged upon the Beach; another is hauled up close

close to the Opening of a small Inlet, but grounding every Tide ; and the Third is in the same Situation, but not quite so near the Inlet. These Two last appear to float at High Water, but are on their Beam Ends at Low Water ; a Western Swell, which has set in, will completely destroy them.

The Loss of a French Line of Battle Ship is confirmed by the Masters of Three Doggers which came out of the Charante, and were boarded in the Night by our Frigates, but they did not know her Name.

I send this Account to England by the King George Cutter, and a similar Report for the Information of Admiral Lord Gambier, in the Event of the latter falling in with his Lordship on her Passage.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 14th, 1809.

No. XIII.

Admiralty-Office, March 14, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Halifax, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Bermuda, February 2, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE inclosed a Letter for their Lordships' Information from Captain Hawker, of His Majesty's Ship *Melampus*, who, with his usual Activity and Zeal, has captured, after some Resistance, the French Corvette *Colibri*, of Fourteen Twent-four-Pounder Carronades and Two long Eight-Pounders, with a Complement of Ninety-two Men, commanded by Lieutenant de Vaisseau des Landes, and having on board Five Hundred and Seventy Barrels of Flour, and a great Quantity of Gunpowder, for the Relief of the Enemy's Islands. The above Vessel is new off the Stocks, and of a superior Class of Workmanship; coppered and fastened, and appears well calculated for His Majesty's Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

His

His Majesty's Ship Melampus, at Sea,

SIR,

29th January 1809.

HAVING seen the Transports in Safety to Barbadoes agreeably to your Orders, and being on my Return to the Northward on the 16th Instant, in Latitude $19^{\circ} 30'$, Longitude $59^{\circ} 39'$, the Melampus captured the French National Brig Le Colibri, Monf. Deslandes, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Commander, of Sixteen Twenty-four-Pounder Carrouades and Ninety-two Men, Three of which were killed, a Lieutenant with Eleven wounded, through the persevering Endeavours of her Commander to escape, who had the Temerity to return our Fire for a short Time when fairly alongside. She is quite new; from Cherbourgh bound with a Cargo of Flour and Gunpowder for the Relief of St. Domingo; had taken and sunk Two English Brigs from Newfoundland to Lisbon (the Hannibal and Priscilla of Dartmouth).

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

E. HAWKER.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 28th, 1809.

No. XIV.

Downing-Street, March 27, 1809.

DISPATCHEs, of which the following are Copies, have this Day been received from Lieutenant-General Beckwith, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD, *Martinique, Feb. 1, 1809.*

IN my last, No. 42, I had the Honour to report to your Lordship the Sailing of the Army from Carlisle Bay upon the 28th ultimo. I have now the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship that we landed in Two Divisions upon the 30th.

The First Division, under the Orders of Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, consisting of between Six and Seven Thousand Men, at Bay Robert on the Windward Coast in the Course of the Afternoon without Opposition; and notwithstanding the Difficulties of the Country, we occupied a Position on the Banks of the Grande Lézard River before Day-break of the 31st, with a Corps of nearly Four Thousand Men, after a Night March of Seven Miles through a difficult Country.

1809.

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These

These Services were greatly facilitated by the judicious and manly Conduct of Captain Beaver of His Majesty's Ship *Acasta*, who led into the Bay in a bold and officer like Manner, preceded by His Majesty's Brig *Forester*, Captain Richards. The Exertions and Success of this Measure were completely effective, Two Transports only striking in the narrow Passage at the Entrance of the Bay.

Hitherto we have experienced no Resistance from the Militia of the Country, and they manifest a Disposition every where to return to their Homes, in conformity to a joint Proclamation by the Admiral and myself, which is obtaining a very extensive Circulation.

The Second Division of the Army, consisting of upwards of Three Thousand Men, under the Command of Major-General Maitland, landed near St. Luce and Point Solomon on the Morning of the 30th, but as our Communication with that Corps is not yet established, I cannot enter into any Details.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, with the Advance in my Front, will take Possession of the Heights of Bruno in the Course of this Day, and I am led to expect will there for the first Time feel the Pulse of the regular Troops of the Enemy.

The Port of Trinité, which lies beyond the Line of our Operations, will, by Order of Captain Beaver of the Navy, be taken Possession of this Day by a Detachment of Seamen and Marines from the Squadron to Windward, under the Command of Captain Dick of His Majesty's Ship *Penelope*.

The Admiral, with the Body of the Fleet and Store-Ships, is in the Vicinity of Pigeon Island, at the Entrance of Fort Royal Bay.

Our Operations to Windward have been vigorous and effectual in Point of Time, and the Privations of the Troops have been considerable, and borne in a Manner worthy of the Character of British Soldiers.

From

From what has passed, I am of Opinion the Inhabitants of the Country manifest a friendly Disposition ; and after the Heights of Surirey shall be carried, which I expect will be strongly contested, the Campaign will be reduced to the Operations of a Siege, and the Defence of the Fortress.

The Services rendered by the Captains and Officers of the Navy to Windward have been great and essential, and the Exertions of Captain Withers of the Navy, principal Agent for Transports, peculiarly meritorious.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

*The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlercagh,
&c. &c. &c.*

Martinique, Heights of Surirey,

February 5, 1809.

MY LORD,

IN my Letter of the 1st Instant, I had the Honour to report for His Majesty's Information the Progress then made in our Operations against the Enemy ; my Expectation that Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost would meet them upon Morne Bruno, and that the Heights of Surirey would be warmly contested, was realised in the Course of the same Day, and both were carried under the Direction of the Lieutenant-General with that Decision and Judgment which belong to this respectable Officer, and much to the Honour of Brigadier General Hoghton, the Officers and Men of the Fusilier Brigade and Light Battalion, engaged on that Service.

On the 2d it appeared to me to be desirable to extend to the Right of our Position, which was effected in a spirited Manner by the King's Infantry. An Exertion was then made to carry the advanced Redoubt, but having soon reason to believe that it would have been acquired with a Loss beyond the Value of the Acquisition, the Troops were withdrawn, and the Enemy abandoned it during the

Night, with another Redoubt contiguous to it, with evident Marks of Disorder; both will be occupied and included in our Position this Night. Pigeon Island surrendered at discretion Yesterday, which enables the Shipping to enter Fort Royal Bay; all their Batteries on the Cafe Naviere Side have been destroyed and abandoned, a Frigate and some other Merchant Vessels burned, the lower Fort abandoned, and all their Troops withdrawn from Fort Royal to the principal Fortrefs.

I consider the Investiture to be nearly completed, and we must now look for the Operations of a Siege. Time does not admit of Details, but your Lordship will perceive that these Operations have been effected in eight Days from our quitting Barbadoes, notwithstanding heavy Rains and most unfavourable Weather, in which the Troops have borne every Species of Privation in a Manner worthy their Character as British Soldiers.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEO. BECKWITH. Com. Forces.

*The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.*

Camp, Heights of Surirey, Martinique,

MY LORD, 10th February 1809.

HAVING, in my Communications of the 1st and 5th Instant, submitted to your Lordship's Consideration general Reports of the Operations of the Army I have the Honour to command, I now beg Leave to inclose the special Reports of the General Officers commanding Divisions, and of Brigadier-General Hoghton, whose Brigade was in Action upon the 1st; with separate Returns of our Loss upon the 1st and 2d, which, I am inclined to believe, will terminate our Operations in the Field.

The Lower Fort, formerly Fort Edward, was taken Possession of before Daybreak in the Morning of the 8th, by Major Henderfon, commanding the
Royal

Royal York Rangers, with that Regiment, without Resistance, and we now occupy that Work.

St. Pierre surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, of the 46th Regiment, the Day before Yesterday, and I have not yet received the Details.

In the Course of all these Services, where the Co-operation of the Navy was practicable, the greatest Exertions have been made by the Rear-Admiral; and the important Advantages rendered on Shore by that excellent Officer Commodore Cockburn, in the Reduction of Pigeon Island, and the landing Cannon, Mortars, and Ammunition at Point Negroe, and conveying them to the several Batteries on that Side, have been of the highest Importance to the King's Service.

I have, &c.

GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

To Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Martinico, Heights of Surry.

S I R,

February 2, 1809.

IN conformity with your Orders I disembarked on the 30th Ultimo, with the Fusileer Brigade of the First Division of the Army, at Malgré Tout, in the Bay Robert, at Four o'Clock P. M. and proceeded from thence to De Manceaux's Estate, where I arrived late, in consequence of the Difficulties of the Country, and the unfavourable State of the Roads for the Movement of Cannon.

Before the Dawn of the next Day I reached Papin's, and proceeded from thence with the Advance, composed of the Royal Fusileer Regiment, and the Grenadier Company of the 1st West India Regiment. The Enemy retiring before me, I reached the Heights of De Bork's Estate towards Evening, where I was joined at Daylight, on the 1st Instant, by Brigadier-General Hoghton with the 23d Regiment and the Light Infantry Battalion, under the Command of Major Campbell, of the Royal West India Rangers. I lost no Time after this Junction, and pushed for-

wards the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, with the Royal Fusileers, to possess himself of Morne Bruno; this Movement I supported by the Light Infantry Battalion, under Brigadier-General Hoghton, who was ordered, after uniting the Two Corps, to proceed to force the Heights of Desfourneaux, whilst I held the Royal Welch Fusileers in reserve to strengthen such Points of Attack as might require it.

As the greater Part of this Operation was conducted by the Brigadier General with Spirit, I shall now beg Leave to refer to his Report, which accompanies mine. To it I have only to add, that on my coming on the Heights of Surirey, I had innumerable Proofs of the Valour and Judgment of the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham, of the Excellence of the Fusileer Brigade, and of the spirited and judicious Exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Ellis and Majors Pearson and Offley of the 23d or Royal Welch Fusileers, also of the Bravery of Major Campbell and the Light Infantry Battalion, all of which have enabled me to retain this valuable Position without Artillery, within Three Hundred Yards of the Enemy's intrenched Camp covered with Guns. The Officers belonging to my Staff distinguished themselves by their Zeal and Activity during the Heat of the Action. I have to lament the Loss of Captain Taylor, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General, who was severely wounded whilst rendering effectual Services to his Country.

I cannot omit acknowledging, that to Lieutenant Hobbs, of the Royal Engineers, I am indebted for the Rapidity of our Movements, and ultimate Success, from his Acquaintance with this Country, which enabled him to guide and direct our Movements. Enclosed is a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing on this Occasion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST, Lt. Gen.

To Lieutenant-General Beckwith,

S I R, *Heights of Surirey, Feb. 1, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to repeat, that, in Obedience to your Orders, I moved from the Habitation Bork at Seven o'Clock this Morning, with the Light Battalion commanded by Major Campbell, and being joined on the Heights of Bruno by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham with the 7th Regiment, the Rifle Company of the 23d Regiment, and the Grenadiers of the 1st West India Regiment, I proceeded towards the Heights of Defourneaux, agreeably to my Instructions. The Column was scarcely in Motion before a considerable Body of the Enemy's Regular Forces commanded (as has been since ascertained) by General of Brigade D'Houdelet, was discovered very advantageously posted on the Declivity of a Hill, with the River Monsieur in their Front, and One or Two Field Pieces on their Left. Having reconnoitered their Position, I determined to attack them, although the Light Artillery attached to the Brigade could not be brought up. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, with the Rifle Company and Grenadiers of the 7th, and the Rifle Company of the 23d, was directed to turn the Right, and Major Campbell with the Light Battalion the Left of the Enemy's Position, whilst I proceeded to attack them in Front with the Battalion Companies of the 7th, and the Grenadiers of the 1st West India. The Result proved in every Respect such as was to be expected from the Bravery and Discipline of the Troops which I had the Honour to have placed under my Command. The Enemy were driven back from every Part of their Position with considerable Loss, and retired in the greatest Disorder.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham having turned the Right Flank of the Enemy, pushed forward towards the Heights of Surirey, supported, in the first Instance, by the Right Wing of the 23d, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, and subsequently by the Remainder of that Regiment

ment (under Major Pearson), which had joined me, by your Orders, immediately after the Action on the River Montieur.

The Enemy had collected a considerable Force (chiefly drawn from Fort Bourbon) to defend the Approaches to the Heights of Surirey, supported by a small field Train, and favoured by a very strong Position. Notwithstanding such formidable Obstacles, Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, seconded by the Exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, Majors Pearson and Offley of the 23d, and the determined Bravery of the whole Detachment, after repeated Attacks, at length, by a very spirited Charge, compelled the Enemy to take shelter under the Cover of their Redoubts, and established his Position on the Heights.

At this Moment you resumed the Command of the Advance, and in conformity with your Orders, I brought up the Remainder of the Royal Fusiliers, and the Light Battalions, to the Heights of Surirey.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

DANIEL HOGHTON, Brig. Gen.

To Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Et. Et. Et.

SIR, *Camp, la Cofte, February 8, 1809.*

THE Division under my Command landed at St. Luce early on Monday Morning the 30th January, without Opposition. I had previously directed the Royal York Rangers, commanded by Major Henderson, to land at Ance d'Arlet to take the Battery on Point Solomon, and to possess himself of the Heights commanding Pigeon Island.

The Day we landed we marched to the Neighbourhood of Ance Ceron, and the following Day to Riviere Sallée. We halted for a Supply of Provisions on the 1st of the Month; on the 2d we marched from the Riviere Sallée to Lamantin; on the 3d from Lamantin to Champin and La Croifades, within Gun-Shot of the Enemy's Fort *

* Fort George or Bourbon.

Deffaix, which Position covers the landing Place at Cohé. We have met with no Opposition. The Militia was numerous, but as we advanced rapidly, and intercepted the Main Body near Lamantie, they submitted, and agreed to disperse and return to their Plantations.

The Royal York Rangers, under the Command of Major Henderfon, landed the same Day with the rest of my Division upon another Point ; and having taken the Battery at Point Solomon, marched and gained the Heights above Pigeon Island. He was not opposed. Brigadier-General Sir Charles Shipley, Commanding Engineer, and Brigadier-General Stehelin, commanding the Royal Artillery, superintended the Construction of the Batteries. The necessary Ordnance was landed in a small Bay, West of Point Noire ; Captain Cockburn of His Majesty's Ship *Pompée* with the Seamen, got the Mortars and Howitzers to the Batteries by the greatest possible Exertions, and nothing can exceed what has been reported to me of the great Executions of Captain Cockburn of the Royal Navy.

The Morning of the 4th the Island surrendered, our Batteries having done great Execution among the Garrison the Night preceding.

On the 5th Instant my Division marched from *La Croissades* and *Champion*, by *Bruet, des Fourneau, Tiberge, Bagou, Monique*, to our present Position at *La Colle* above Point *Negroe*, which completes the Investment on the West Side.

I have every Reason to be highly satisfied with the Troops I have the Honour to command ; neither Officers or Soldiers have failed in Exertion, and in bearing the great Fatigues of the March with exemplary Fortitude.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) • FRED. MAITLAND, Maj.-Gen.
*Lieutenant-General Beckwith, commanding
the Forces, &c. &c. &c.*

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Division under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. in the Action of the 1st February 1809.

7th or Royal Fusileers, 1st Batt.—1 Captain, 9 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 56 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File, missing.

23d or Royal Welch Fusileers, 1st Batt.—1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 79 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, missing.

Detachment of the 1st West India Reg.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Drummer, 18 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Subaltern, missing.

Light Battalion—11 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 2 Bugles, 30 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Rank and File, missing.

Total—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 35 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 5 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 2 Bugles, 183 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, missing.

Officer killed.

Captain Taylor, of the Royal Fusileers, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Officers wounded.

Captain Gledstanes, of the 3d West India Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the 4th ditto.

Lieutenant Jackson, of the Rifle Company Royal West India Rangers.

Officer missing.

Lieutenant Gilmour, of the 1st West India Regiment, taken Prisoner.

(Signed) A. LIGERTWOOD,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General to
the Forces under the Command of
Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost.

Return,

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the First Division of the Army upon the Height of Surirey, February 2, 1809.

7th Royal Fusileers, 1st Batt. — 1 Serjeant, 20 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 58 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Rank and File, missing.

8th King's Regiment, 1st Batt — 1 Field Officer, 4 Rank and File, killed; 13 Rank and File, wounded.

23d Royal Welch Fusileers, 1st Batt. — 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Staff, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, missing.

Detachment 1st West India Reg — 1 Rank and File, killed.

Light Battalion — 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field Officer, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 36 Rank and File, wounded.

Total — 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 42 Rank and File, killed; 2 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 126 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, missing.

Officers killed.

8th Reg. - Major Maxwell.

Light Batt. — Captain Sinclair, 25th Reg.

Officers wounded.

7th Regiment — Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham; Captains Rowe and Cholwick.

23d ditto — Lieutenant Roskelly; Surgeon Power.

Light Batt. — Major Campbell of the Royal West India Rangers; Lieutenant Hopwood of ditto.

Staff — Captain Coore, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, slightly.

GEO. W. RAMSAY, Brig. and Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Neptune, off Martinique, the 4th of February 1809.

S I R,

HAVING on the 20th January received a Letter from Lieutenant-General Beckwith, informing me that in consequence of some Alteration of Circumstances he was induced to proceed on the Attack of Martinique, and expressing a Wish to see me at Barbadoes, in order to make the final Arrangements, I lost no Time in meeting him there for that Purpose; and having embarked all the Troops, I committed the principal Landing of the Army intended to be put on Shore at Bay Robert, to Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's Ship Acasta, who had Lieutenant-General Beckwith, the Commander of the Forces, with him; Major-General Sir George Prevost, commanding the Division, being embarked on board the Penelope. By the inclosed Letter from Captain Beaver their Lordships will see that he completed this Service, with his usual Ability, on the 30th of January, and Morning of the 31st, whilst the other Division, under Major-General Maitland, was landed on the 30th at Saint Luce, under the Superintendance of Captain Fahie, of the Belleisle, who had formed the most judicious Arrangements for the Purpose.

About Six Hundred Men were detached on board His Majesty's Ship York, under the Command of Major Henderson of the Royal York Rangers, to take Possession of the Battery at Point Solomon, in order to secure a safe Anchorage for the Men of War and Transports: after effecting this the Rangers pushed on, and invested the Fort of Pigeon Island, on
which

which a Mortar was brought to bear so early as the 1st Instant, but not finding the Fire of that sufficient, Nine others, including Howitzers, were landed, Five of which were got up to the Top of a commanding Height, by the very great Exertions of Captain Cockburn of the *Pompée*, and the Seamen under his Orders, who ably gave Support to Brigadier-Generals Sir Charles Shipley and Stebelin in completing the Batteries, which opened last Night, at six o'Clock, with such Effect as to oblige the Enemy to capitulate this Morning; and One Hundred and Thirty-six Persons that were in the Fort, surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. Our Loss consisted of Two Seamen killed, and One Soldier of the Royal York Rangers wounded. The Enemy's of Five killed and several wounded.

In order to cut off the Retreat of the Enemy, I previously sent the *Aeolus* and *Cleopatra*, Frigates, and the *Recruit*, Sloop of War, to the upper Part of Fort Royal Bay; when this was perceived, the Enemy set Fire to, and destroyed the *Amphitrite* Frigate, of Forty-four Guns, and all the Shipping in the Harbour; having, on our first Landing, burnt the *Carnation* at Marin, also a *Corvette* at St. Pierres on the following Night.

The Army under Lieutenant-General Beckwith having advanced towards the Heights of Surirey, fell in with the Enemy on the 1st Instant, who was defeated with considerable Loss; since then two Actions have taken place, which has given to His Majesty's Forces Possession of the before-mentioned Heights, commanding Fort Bourbon. The Enemy upon this abandoned the lower Fort, or Fort de France, having destroyed the Guns, and from the different Explosions I suppose they have blown up the Magazines.

Major-General Maitland reached Samantin on the 2d without Opposition, and has since formed a Junction with the Lieutenant General. I am now moving

moving the Squadron to the Fort Royal Side of the Bay, so as to embrace the double View of an early Communication with the Head Quarters of the Army, and affording the Supplies necessary for the Siege of Fort Bourbon on both Sides.

From the Zeal which has manifested itself in each Service, I make no doubt but the Batteries will soon be in a fit State to open upon the Enemy, and I hope before long, that I shall have the Satisfaction to communicate to their Lordships that the Fort has surrendered.

The Militia who were forced to serve, have returned to their Homes.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1809.

Copy of another Letter from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c. to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Neptune, off Martinique, the 5th February 1809.

SIR,

HAVING left Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, about Noon on the 28th January, with the Expedition for the Attack of this Island, I had the Pleasure, on the Evening of the same Day, to meet with His Majesty's Ship Cleopatra, and the French Frigate La Topaze in Company; when Captain Pechell gave me the Letter, of which the inclosed is a Copy, stating the Manner of her Capture; and on my Arrival off here, the Hazard joined with Captain Maude of the Jason's Report, which I also inclose.

Captain Pechell in the Cleopatra, from his advanced Position, closed the Enemy first, and bore the Brunt of the Action. He placed his Ship in a Situation to attack with Advantage, and in such a Manner as did credit to his Intrepidity and Judgment, and evinced also the high State of Discipline and Steadiness of his Officers and Crew.

Captain

Captain Maude, of the *Jafon*, lost not a Moment in getting into Action, and I had every Thing to expect from his Zeal and Gallantry, which I have witnessed for a Series of Years.

Particular Credit is also due to Captain Cameron, of His Majesty's Sloop *Hazard*, for boldly chasing, with a Determination to bring to Action, an Enemy's Frigate of the largest Class, before any of the other Ships were in Sight.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

His Majesty's Ship Cleopatra, off Basseterre,
S I R, *Guadaloupe, Jan. 23, 1809.*

IN Consequence of separating from His Majesty's Ship *Jafon*, and there being no Probability of Communication either with Captain Maude, or Captain Pigot of the *Latona*, and Senior Officer of the Blockading Squadron, I beg to inform you, that Yesterday, in obedience to the Signals made to me by Captain Maude, I chased a Ship in the N. N. W. which I shortly afterwards made out to be a French Frigate, who, on seeing us, hauled close in Shore, and anchored under a small Battery a little to the Southward of Point Noir, having ascertained that they were securing her, (by Springs on her Cables, and others fast to the Trees on Shore) as well as her Situation would permit, I made every Preparation for attacking her, the Wind being at this Time from the Southward and Westward, but very light and variable; at half past Two P. M. we got the true Breeze and turned up to Windward till within a Cable's Length of the Shore, and half Musket-shot distant from the Enemy, which was effected at Five o'Clock, when his Firing commenced. I saw from the Shape of the Land and the shoal Water between us, that I could not close without Danger of being raked, I was therefore obliged to anchor in Six Fathoms and a Half, and returned his Fire, which
fortunately

fortunately cut away his outside Spring, when he swung in Shore with his Head towards us, giving us the Advantage I refused him before ; this I so effectually preserved, that he never afterwards got more than Half his Broadside to bear ; we thus engaged for Forty Minutes, when the Jason and Hazard came up, the former having taken a Position on her Starboard Quarter, and firing her Bow Guns, the Hazard at the same Time directing hers to the Fort, the Enemy hauled down his Colours, finding he was not able to sustain so unequal a Combat.

She proves to be the French National Frigate Topaze, carrying Forty eight Guns, Eighteen, Twenty-four, and Thirty-six Pounders, commanded by Monf. Lahalle, Capitaine de Frigate, with a Complement of Three Hundred and Thirty Men ; she has been from Brett Forty-seven Days, and had on board One Hundred Troops and Eleven Hundred Barrels of Flour for Cayenne, but meeting with superior Force off that Port she was obliged to push for Guadaloupe

Our Loss is comparatively small with that of the Enemy, having only Two Killed and One Wounded, as his Guns were chiefly pointed at our Masts and Rigging, which he succeeded in cutting very much, most of our Fore and Main Rigging shot away, and had we been under sail must have lost our Main Topmast ; on the other Side Twelve Killed and Fourteen Wounded, as near as can be ascertained, for the Instant her Colours were hauled down, One-third at least took to the Water, and several were either killed or drowned in attempting to effect their Escape.

Having thus, Sir, given you the Detail, it becomes a pleasing Duty to me to represent the Zeal with which Captain Cameron of the Hazard offered his Services before the Action, and had the Wind allowed him to get up sooner, would have attacked the Fort, and thereby prevented many of the Troops getting on Shore.

I am

I am happy, also, in having an Opportunity of bearing Testimony to the Gallantry displayed by the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship under my Command; and beg leave to recommend my First Lieutenant Simpson to their Lordships' Notice; also Lieutenants Puckingham and Lambert as good Officers, and every Way deserving their Lordships' Favour.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) SAM. JOHN PECHELL.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Bart.

Es. Es. Es.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on Board His Majesty's Ship Cleopatra, in Action with the French National Frigate La Topaze, 22d January 1809.

Alexander M'Cloud and John Simms, killed.

John Francis, wounded.

(Signed) SAM. JOHN PECHELL.

His Majesty's Ship Jason, off Basseterre,

SIR, *Guadaloupe, Jan. 23, 1809.*

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that while cruising off Basseterre in pursuance of your Order to blockade the French Frigate at that Anchorage, on the Morning of the 22d the Cleopatra made the Signal for a suspicious Sail bearing North, which I immediately directed her to reconnoitre, and soon after made sail in the Jason in that Direction; she was in a short Time discovered to be an Enemy's Frigate, standing in for the Land, where she effected her Purpose of anchoring close under a small Battery. As I perceived by the Cleopatra's Motions, it was Captain Pechell's Intention to bring her to Action as early as possible, I considered it unnecessary to make any Signals to him; and he most fully anticipated my Wishes, by bringing his Ship to Anchor on the Frigate's star-board Bow, and opened a heavy Fire, which was warmly returned and kept up by the Enemy, till the

1809. N Jason

Jason came to on his Quarter, and commenced her Fire from the Bow Guns, soon after which she struck her Colours. After silencing the Battery she was taken possession of, and proved to be the National Frigate *La Topaze*, of Forty-eight Guns, (long Eighteens and Thirty-two Pounder Carronades) and Four Hundred Men, many of whom, with some Troops she had on board, had escaped on Shore, from Rochefort, loaded with Flour for the Supply of the French Colonies, commanded by Monsieur Lahalle, Capitaine de Fregate, and Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Captain Pechell speaks in high Terms of Commendation of the Conduct of his Officers and Ship's Company; and I have also every Reason to be satisfied with that of those of my own Ship, and only regret a fuller Opportunity for their Exertions was not afforded them.

In justice to Captain Cameron, of the *Hazard*, I conceive it my Duty to inform you that (notwithstanding the Disparity of Force, and the Uncertainty of falling in immediately with any of our Cruizers) the Enemy's Ship was chased by him from Day-light, and that nothing but the baffling Winds prevented his coming into Action, and taking the Station assigned him.

Being anxious to regain my Station off Basseterre, to prevent the Escape of the other Frigate, which I had in the Afternoon dispatched the *Cherub* to watch, I left the Prize in Charge of the *Cleopatra* and *Hazard*; and the Service on which I have since been employed not having permitted me to communicate with them, I am ignorant of the Number killed and wounded on board the French Ship. The *Cleopatra*, I am sorry to say, had two badly wounded (since dead); this Ship not a Man hurt.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. MAUDE.

*To Hugh Pigot, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's
Ship Latona, and senior Officer off Guada-
loupe.*

His

His Majesty's Ship Acasta, Bay Robert,

SIR, 31st January 1809.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that, at Day-dawn of Yesterday, the Division of Transports carrying the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Beckwith were Four Leagues to Windward of the Carvel Rock.

I immediately bore up with it for Bay Robert, being joined in my Way thither by the Ethalion, Foirester, Ring-Dove, Haughty, and Eclair, the Eurydice having joined me the preceding Evening.

The Weather was uncommonly windy and squally, and there was a very considerable Swell as far out as Loup Garou, neither of the small Frigates (the Cleopatra or Circe) had joined, to go in with the Transports, and, not knowing what Opposition might be made to a Landing, I determined to enter the Cul de Sac with all the Men of War, that I might effectually protect the Landing, if Occasion required, which I could not possibly have done had I anchored as far out as Loup Garou.

Having therefore placed Boats with Flags, at a Graplin upon the Edges of the Shoals, I led in with the Acasta, followed by the Penelope and Transports, and anchored the whole of them about Noon.

This Decision, I trust, Sir, you will approve, as it enabled me to land the First and Second Brigades, amounting to Four Thousand Five Hundred Men, with a certain Proportion of Artillery and Horses, before Sunset, which I could not otherwise have done, and this Morning by Seven o'Clock all the Reserve were landed.

To Captains Cochrane of the Ethalion, and Bradshaw of the Eurydice, I am indebted for arranging the Boats for the first Landing, and more particularly to Captain Dick of the Penelope, for superintending that Arrangement, and leading in the Transports, which he did with great Judgment.

From Captain Withers, the principal Agent for

Transports, I received all that Assistance in the various Arrangements which I had to make, which could be expected from an Officer of great Zeal and clear Comprehension; and Lieutenant Senhouse, whom you did me the Honour to appoint as my Adjutant for this Expedition, rendered me very essential Service in carrying on the detailed Duties of the Squadron.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. BEAVER.

*To the Honourable Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B.
Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in
Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Browne, of His Majesty's Sloop the Plover, to Admiral Young, Commander in Chief at Plymouth, and transmitted by the latter to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at Sea, the 22d Instant.

I BEG to report to you that His Majesty's Sloop under my Command, this Day at 10 P. M. captured, after a Pursuit of Thirty-six Hours, the French Ketch Privateer, L'Amiral Martin, of Bayonne, mounting Four Eighteen-Pounder Guns, with a Complement of One Hundred and Four Men.

Admiralty-Office, March 28, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Captain M'Kinley, of His Majesty's Ship the Lively, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Villa Garcia, March 15, 1809.

I BEG Leave to state to you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my last Letter of the 6th Instant (which I had the Honour of transmitting by the Statira,) on the 7th Instant, a Body of French Troops entered the Towns of Coruil and Villagarcia, and having killed some old Men and Women whom they saw in
the

the Streets, and set Fire to a few Houses of the People whom they judge inimical to them, they retreated to Paden.

On the 9th a Party of Eighty Infantry and Four Cavalry, under the Command of Three Officers from Pontivedra, entered Marin, but a Fire being opened on them from this Ship, and the Plover, and the Caronade from the Launch, they made a most precipitate Retreat; the Commanding Officer on a good Horse, and the Four Cavalry benefitting by their being mounted, left their Companions, who out-running their Officers, a Captain and Lieutenant fell into the Hands of the Spaniards, who delivered them to me.

It is with the most heartfelt Satisfaction that I can with Confidence assure their Lordships that the Spirit of the Gallicians is aroused to the most enthusiastic Ardour, governed by a cool and determined Courage, which the Feelings of Loyalty and Patriotism naturally inspire, and they confidently look for Aid to the Generosity of the British Government speedily to succour them with Arms and Ammunition to enable them to succeed in the glorious and just Cause which they have undertaken, to expel the perfidious Invaders of their Country.

The Enemy is much distressed by a malignant Fever; not less than two Cart Loads are buried daily from the Head Quarters at St. Iago; the Military Governor and Commanding Officer of Artillery, with a Number of other Officers, have fallen victims to it.

Skirmishes daily take place between the Peasants and the Enemy, which renders their procuring Provisions both difficult and harassing, and many fall Victims to Fatigue. In this perpetual Warfare, the Enemy invariably suffer, particularly on the 2d Instant, when One Hundred and Five Frenchmen were pillaging the Convent of St. Bernardo de San Claudio, where Don Bernardo Gonzales, with Thirty-Two Spaniards attacked them, took many Horses laden

laden with Pillage, and only Sixteen of the Enemy escaped. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th Instant, the French attacked the Peasants of Deza and Trafeza, sustained by those of Banos and Tabeiros, and were obliged to retreat with the Loss of One Hundred and Fourteen Men and an Officer.

The Appearance of His Majesty's Ship has very much gratified the Spaniards, who are incessant in their Praise and Gratitude to the British Government.

On my coming to this Place on the 11th Instant, I left the Plover at Marin, the French being at Pontevedra, but have received Information To-day, that a Division of the Spanish Army, under the Command of the Marquis de Valladares was attacked on the 11th by Marshal Soult, who has since retired to Tuy, and ordered all his Detachments in the Vicinity of Vigo to join him by forced Marches; I would not therefore detain her longer.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. M^cKINLEY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF APRIL 13th, 1809.

No. XV.

Downing-Street, April 12, 1809.

CAPTAIN PREEDY, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Beckwith, Commander of His Majesty's Troops in the Leeward Islands, arrived at One o'Clock this Day, with Dispatches from the Lieutenant-General, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are Copies :

Head-Quarters, Martinique,

MY LORD,

Feb. 15, 1809.

I HAVE the Honour to submit to your Lordship's Consideration the Details of our taking Possession of St. Pierre upon the 9th, the Occupation of the French Hospitals in the Town of Fort Royal upon the 10th, and the Surprize of a French Picquet close to the Bouillé Redoubt upon the Night of the 11th.

In my general Report of the Action of the 2^d, Time did not admit of my expressing my Regret at the Loss of Captain Sinclair, of the 25th Light Infantry, a very respectable Officer, who fell at the Head of his Company in the course of Duty,
1809. O and

and Ensign Adamson, of the 3d West India Light Infantry, was omitted to be included in the List of the Wounded. I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BECKWITH. Com. Forces.

S I R, *Camp la Cofte, 9th Feb. 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to transmit to you a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, who commands the Third Brigade, containing the Particulars of his taking Possession of St. Pierre, with the Capitulation agreed on between him and the Commandant of the National Guards; also Copy of the Summons sent by me; this, I trust, will receive your Approbation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes has executed this Service with Promptitude and Judgment, and I am perfectly confident his Measures will be productive of the best Effects to the public Service, in that populous Town.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) FRED. MAITLAND, Maj. Gen.
His Excellency Lieutenant-General Beckwith,
Com. of the Forces.

S I R, *St. Pierre, February 8, 1809.*

IN Obedience to the Orders I had the Honour to receive from you, I proceeded with the Detachment of the 63d Regiment, commanded by Major O'Rourke, on board His Majesty's Sloops Pelorus and Cherub, off Corbet, where the Troops were disembarked, and marched without Delay towards St. Pierre; about a Mile from the Town I found a Body of the Militia posted, and immediately sent Major O'Rourke forward with a Flag of Truce, offering them Terms on which their own Surrender and that of the Town would be accepted, which I have herewith the Satisfaction to transmit to your Excellency for the Ratification of the Commanders in Chief by Sea and Land.

I cannot

I cannot conclude without acquainting you with the very zealous and active Exertions of Major O'Rourke, and the steady and orderly Conduct of the Detachment of the 63d Regiment, and of availing myself of this Opportunity of expressing my Thanks to Captains King and Tucker, of the Royal Navy.

I feel much Pleasure in bearing Testimony to the very active Attention of Captain De Courcy, of the Quarter-Master-General and Barrack Department, in taking Possession of the Barracks, as well as in preparing an Inventory of the Ordnance Stores, &c. Likewise to the Conduct of Dr. Burke in taking Charge of all Concerns relating to the Medical Department, and of Lieutenant Hamilton of the 46th Regiment, officiating as Major of Brigade, who on all Occasions merits my entire Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. BARNES, Lieut. Col.

His Excellency Major-General Mailand, &c. &c.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION entered into between Major O'Rourke, 63d Regiment, on the Part of His Britannic Majesty, and Mons. d'Espres, Commandant of the Town of St. Pierre, Martinique, on the Part of the French Government, for the Surrender of the Town of St. Pierre and its Dependencies.

Heights of St. Mark, Feb. 8, 1809.

Art. I. The Troops of the Line to surrender themselves Prisoners of War, and the Militia or National Guards to lay down their Arms and return to their domestic Occupations.

Art. II. The Fortifications and public Buildings of every Description to be surrendered in the State they now are.

Art. III. All public Property on Shore, and all Ships and Vessels, and Property of whatsoever Nature afloat, to be likewise surrendered.

Art. IV. The Inhabitants and People of all Descriptions to conduct themselves peaceably, and in conformity to the Orders and Regulations of the Commandant *ad interim*, under a full Assurance that their private Property will be protected, and their true Interests considered, by the respective Commanders in Chief by Sea and by Land of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in their definitive Regulations, founded on the Basis of the Proclamation already published.

(Signed) D'ESPRES, Commandant la Garde Nationale.

E. O'ROURKE, Major, attached to 63d Reg.

(Approved)

LA GREGNERAY, Com. en 2de la Garde Nationale.

E. BARNES, Lieut. Col. commanding.

WILLIAM FITZROY, Captain of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Æolus*, and Senior Officer off Saint Pierre.

SIR,

Camp la Cofte, Feb. 8, 1809.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARNES, who commands a Brigade in the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Beckwith, proceeds to St. Pierre, to take Possession of the Town in the Name of His Britannic Majesty.

I therefore summon you to surrender the Forts and Batteries to the Troops under his Command, being Part of my Division.

Inclosed is a Proclamation, issued by the Commanders in Chief. This Proclamation is the Basis upon which you are expected to capitulate; but the detailed Conditions can only be explained when the Capitulation takes place, at the Surrender of the Fort besieged.

In the mean Time I require, by Order of the Commander

Commander in Chief, that you receive the Troops sent, and that you observe a faithful and loyal Conduct towards the British Army; and this I demand under Pain, in case of Refusal, of severe Measures being taken against you.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

FRED. MAITLAND, Maj. Genl.

To the Commandant of St. Pierre.

SIR, *Camp la Cofte, Feb. 10, 1809, Six A.M.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M'NAIR, commanding the 5th Brigade, was detached last Night at Twelve o'Clock, with Three Hundred Men of the 90th Regiment, for the Service you had desired relative to the Enemy's Hospitals.

I had taken the necessary Precautions to communicate with Major Henderson, and that no Mistakes should happen with our Outposts.

What was ordered has been well performed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. MAITLAND, M. G.

*Lieutenant-General Beckwith, Com. of
the Forces, &c. &c.*

SIR, *Martinico, Feb. 11, 1809.*

HAVING Yesterday Evening reconnoitered the Enemy's advanced Picquet, I decided upon attempting the Surprize of it in the Course of the Night, and gave Directions accordingly to Major Pearson commanding the Light Battalion, a Copy of whose Report upon this Subject I have the Honour to inclose for your Excellency's Information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. PREVOST.

To Lieutenant-General Beckwith.

SIR, *February 11, 1809.*

IN obedience to your Orders of Yesterday, I proceeded with the Two Flank Companies of the

25th Regiment, in order, if possible, to surprize the advanced Piquet of the Enemy, which, I am happy say, was effected after a very intricate and difficult March of Two Hours. The Enemy left Five or Six killed on the Ground, and the rest made a most precipitate Retreat to their Fort.

I beg leave to state, that the Officers and Men of the 25th Regiment behaved in a most steady and gallant Manner, and am happy to add, that no Casualty occurred on our Side.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. PEARSON,
Maj.-Comm. Light Infantry Batt.

Head-Quarters, Martinique,

Feb. 28, 1759.

MY LORD,

IN my Letter of the 15th Instant, I had the Honour to transmit to your Lordship the Details of our Operations to the 11th preceding, from that Period until the 19th we were incessantly employed in the Construction of Gun and Mortar Batteries, and in the landing Cannon, Mortars, and Howitzers, with their Ammunition and Stores, in dragging them to the several Points selected by the Engineers, and in the Completion of the Works, and in mounting the Ordnance. The Exertions of Commodore Cockburn, and other Naval Officers under his Orders upon the Right, and of Captains Barton and Nesham of the Navy upon the Left, in forwarding these Services, were most conspicuous. The Enemy during the Interval fired upon our Encampments with Shot and Shells, but fortunately with little Effect, and his Picquets, when pressed, constantly fell back under the Protection of his Works.

On the 19th, at Half past Four in the Afternoon, we opened from Six Points upon the Enemy's Forts, with Fourteen Pieces of heavy Cannon, and Twenty-eight Mortars and Howitzers, and the Cannonade and Bombardment continued with little
Remission

Remission until Noon of the 23d, when the French General sent a Trumpet with a Letter to our advanced Posts, near the Bouillé Redoubt, in the Front of Attack. In this Communication General Villaret proposed, as the Basis of Negotiation, that the French Troops should be sent to France free from all Restriction as to future Service; but this being inadmissible, the Bombardment recommenced at Ten at Night, and continued without Intermision until Nine o'Clock of the 24th, when Three white Flags were discovered flying in the Fortrefs, in consequence of which our Fire from the Batteries immediately ceased.

It is with the most heartfelt Satisfaction I have now the Honour to report to your Lordship, for His Majesty's Information, that, supported by the Talents of the General Officers, and in particular of Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevolt, and of Major-General Maitland, the Experience and Zeal of all the other Officers, and the Valour and unremitting Labour of this Army, strengthened by the indefatigable Exertions of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and the Squadron, the Campaign, notwithstanding incessant Rains, has been brought to a glorious Conclusion in the short Space of Twenty-seven Days from our Departure from Barbadoes.

The Command of such an Army will constitute the Pride of my future Life. To these brave Troops, conducted by Generals of Experience, and not to me, their King and Country owe the Sovereignty of this important Colony; and I trust that by a Comparison of the Force which defended it, and the Time in which it has fallen, the present Reduction of Martinique will not be deemed eclipsed by any former Expedition.

I have the Honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation, as originally produced by the French Commissioners, in consequence of General Villaret's Application to me for this Purpose, during the

Forenoon of the 24th, and acceded to by Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Major-General Maitland and Commodore Cockburn, appointed by the Rear-Admiral and myself to meet them. This Capitulation, which was mutually ratified the same Night, will, I trust, be honoured with His Majesty's Approbation.

I inclose also a Return of the French Garrison, which it is supposed will be in a State to embark in the Course of a few Days; from which it will appear that I did not over-rate the original Numbers of the Enemy.

By the next Conveyance, I shall have the Honour to submit to your Lordship's Consideration the various Details which are now referred to in general Terms, and to report the Merits of the several Corps; but the Science of the Officers of the Royal Artillery has been too conspicuous not to be particularly noticed, the Interior of the Enemy's Fortrefs being torn to pieces by Shells; his Works have also been much injured by Shot from the Gun-Batteries, manned by the Seamen under the Direction of Commodore Cockburn and other Naval Officers.

After the Embarkation of the French Troops, I shall have the Honour to command the Eagles taken from the Enemy to be laid at the King's Feet.

Captain Preedy of the 90th Regiment, one of my Aides-de-Camp, has the Honour to be the Bearer of this Dispatch: He is an Officer of Service, and I beg Leave to recommend him to His Majesty's Favour, and to your Lordship's Protection.

I annex the following Returns—Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores taken from the Enemy; Provisions in the Fortrefs, with the Daily Issues; the King's Hospitals.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BECKWITH, Com. Forces.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *between Lieutenant-General George Beckwith, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Land Forces, and Rear Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron, upon a Joint Expedition against the French Colony of Martinique, on the one Part, and General Villaret, Captain-General in the Service of France, on the other Part.*

FORT Defaix shall be given up to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty on the following Conditions :

Art. I. The Garrison of Fort Defaix shall march out in order to be embarked and conveyed to one of the Ports of France, between Bourdeaux and L'Orient, on the Days and at the Hours which shall be agreed upon, with all the Honours of War, viz. Drums beating, Colours flying, and Matches lighted, having in their Front Four Field-Pieces with their Artillery Men. The Officers, Civil and Military, of the Marine, and every one belonging to this Department, shall be also conveyed to the same Port.

Answer. - The Garrison shall march out with all the Honours of War demanded, but must ground their Arms beyond the Glacis. Officers shall keep their Swords. In Answer to the Rest of this Article, it is agreed that the Forces of France shall be embarked in proper Vessels as Prisoners of War : That they shall proceed to Quiberon Bay, under Guard of some English Ships of War. There an Exchange shall take place between the two Nations, Rank for Rank ; but from the high Respect and Esteem with which His Excellency the Captain-General Villaret Joyeuse is held by all, it is admitted, that himself and his Aides-de-Camp shall be sent to France free from any Restriction.

Art. II. The Captain-General, the Colonial Prefect, the General Officers, and those of the Staff, of the Artillery and Engineers, the Officers, Non-Com-

Commanding Officers and Soldiers of the Land Service, the Officers, Troops, and Crews of the Navy, the Chief of the Civil Staff, the Commissaries and others employed in the Administration of the Marine and Colonies shall carry away their Arms, their personal Effects and every Thing belonging to them:—they shall besides have leave to dispose of their private Property of every Kind, and full Security assured to the Purchasers.

Answer.—Granted, excepting in what it differs from the Answer to the preceding Article.

Art. III. The Garrison shall be embarked at the Expence of His Britannic Majesty by Battalions and Companies; each Person belonging to the Military, or Officer or other Person employed in the Civil Staff shall receive, during the Passage, the Ration allowed to each Rank according to the French Laws and Regulations.

Answer.—Granted, but to be victualled according to the English Ration.

Art. IV. The necessary Number of Carriages and Boats for transporting and embarking the personal Effects, Papers, and other Property of the Captains General, of the Colonial Prefect, of the General Officers, Commissaries, and Chiefs of Corps, of the Officers of the Administration of the Land and Sea Service, and particularly the Papers of the Council of Administration of Corps, of the Paymaster of the Colony, and of other Persons in Civil and Military Employments. These Papers shall not be subject to any Search or Inspection, under the Guarantee, that they contain nothing foreign to the public Duties of these Agents.

Answer.—Granted, it being understood that this is not to protect public Papers or Property.

Art. V. The Sick and Wounded, as well those in the Hospitals at the Period of the Attack of the Colony, as those who have since entered them, shall be attended at the Expence of His Britannic Majesty,

Majesty until their Cure, and shall share the Fate of the Garrison. Those who are able, shall be immediately embarked along with it. The Sick and Wounded remaining, shall be confided to the Honour of the English Commander. A sufficient Number of French Officers of Health, and an Officer of the Civil Staff shall remain to take Care of them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. The Garrison of Pigeon Island, as well as all others, Officers and Agents of the Military Staff, who are at this Moment out of Fort Defaix, shall share the Fate of the Garrison, and shall be sent back to France in the same Manner.

Answer.—It is not objected that the Garrison of Pigeon Island shall be treated in the same Manner as the Rest of the Garrison.

Art. VII. The Fortifications of Fort Defaix shall not be demolished until after a Treaty of Peace to be concluded between the Two Powers.

Answer.—The British Government alone can reply to this Article.

Art. VIII. There shall be prepared a Report of the State of the Fort, of its Establishments and Magazines, which shall be formally compared and signed by the Commissioners charged with the Execution of the present Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IX. As soon as the present Capitulation shall be concluded, the Redoubt of Bouillé shall be occupied, partly by English and partly by French Troops. Their Number shall be regulated by the Commissioners. The French Garrison shall continue to occupy Fort Defaix until its Embarkation, having its Communication with the Town free. The Period and the Mode of evacuating it shall be regulated by the Commissioners. The Sick and Wounded actually within Fort Defaix shall be removed to the Hospital de France, and the Means of Transport shall be provided for this Purpose. The Garrison,

garrison, until the Moment of embarking, shall be subsisted from their own Magazines, and by the French Agents.

Answer.—Granted; but it is required that Possession should be given also of the Sally Port of the North Front, and of the Demi Lune, as soon as the Articles are ratified by the respective Commanders in Chief.

Art. X. The Officers and all others employed in the Military or Civil Service who are married, may take on board with them their Wives and Children. Those who have Property or Business in Martinique shall be permitted to remain there Six Months. The English Commanders will give them every Protection for this Purpose during their Stay in the Colony. They shall afterwards share the Fate of the Garrison, and be conducted to France at the Expence of His Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—Granted, and those Officers who remain for a Time shall be assisted with Passages as convenient.

Art. XI. The Officers of Health, and all others who have been attached for the Moment, and by Order, to the Service of the French Army, shall be permitted to return to their Homes without being molested.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XII. The Colonists and Inhabitants who wish to follow the Fate of the Garrison, and to go to France with their Property, shall be permitted to do so:—All the Individuals, of whatever Nation they may be, who are Inhabitants of the Isle of Martinique, shall not be troubled, molested, or questioned on account of their political Opinions. Those who may have been arrested under this Pretext shall be immediately set at Liberty.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XIII. The Persons and Property of all the Inhabitants of the Island of Martinique shall be respected.

spected. The Laws which are there actually in Force shall be maintained until a Peace between the Two Nations. The Organization of the Tribunals shall remain as it actually stands. The Exercise of the Catholic Religion shall be preserved in its present State. Its Ministers shall be protected and respected. The National Property appropriated for their Maintenance shall be strictly applied to that Purpose.

Answer.—Granted; subject to such Alterations as His Britannic Majesty may judge necessary.

Art. XIV. In Consideration of the State of Distress to which the Colony is reduced, the Inhabitants shall remain exempt from all Taxes for Two Years.

Answer.—Not granted; but every Consideration will be had for the State of the Colony.

Art. XV. The General in Chief of the French Army shall be permitted to send immediately an Officer to His Majesty the Emperor and King, with the Account of the present Capitulation. A Vessel shall be provided by the English Admiral to convey this Officer to Bourdeaux, Rochefort, or L'Orient.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVI. If any Doubt should arise as to the Meaning of any Article, it shall be interpreted in the most favourable Manner for the French Garrison.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XVII. Hostages of the Rank of Field Officers, shall be delivered on the Part of the English Army and Fleet, and on the Part of the French Army, for the reciprocal Guarantee of the present Capitulation. The Officer of the English Army shall be restored when the Articles relative to the Garrison have been executed, and the Officer of the Fleet after the Debarkation of the Troops in France, the same shall take Place on the Part of the French Garrison.

Answer.—No Hostages are necessary.

Art. XVIII. His Excellency Admiral Cochrane shall

shall be invited to receive on board the Line of Battle Ships and Frigates of His Excellency the Captain General, the Colonial Prefect, and the other Officers of the French Army.

Answer.—Granted, and a Ship of War will be provided for the Captain-General, and his Suite.

Art. XIX. The Embarkation of the French Troops shall take Place at soonest in Eight, and at furthest in Fifteen Days, according as His Excellency Admiral Cochrane can prepare the Transports.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XX. The Articles of the present Capitulation shall be ratified as soon as possible, and not later than this Evening at Ten o'Clock.

Answer.—The present Capitulation is signed by the Commissioners appointed by Lieutenant-General George Beckwith, Commander of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty, and by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron, on the one Part, that is to say, Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart., Major-General Maitland, and Commodore Cockburn, and of the Commissioners appointed by General Villaret, Captain-General in the Service of France, on the other Part, that is to say, the General of Brigade Villaret Joyeuse, Colonel Montfort of the 82d Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Boyer, Chief of the Staff.

Done at the Advance Posts this 24th Day of February 1809.

GEO. PREVOST, Lieutenant-General.

FRED. MAITLAND, Major General.

G. COCKBURN, Commodore.

VILLARET JOYEUSE, Gen. Brigade.

MONTFORT, Col. 82d Regiment.

BOYER, Chief of the Staff.

(Ratified)

GEO. BECKWITH.

A. COCHRANE.

VILLARET, Captain-General.

Colonies—French Empire—Army of Martinique.

Head-Quarters, Fort Desaix, Feb. 25, 1809.

GENERAL STAFF.

List of Men capable of being embarked.

General Staff—1 General Officer, 6 Officers.

26th Reg.—2 Superior Officers, 30 Officers, 450
Petty Officers or Soldiers.

82d Reg.—2 Superior Officers, 50 Officers, 1100
Petty Officers or Soldiers.

Artillery—5 Officers, 171 Petty Officers or Sol-
diers.

Artificers—2 Officers, 57 Petty Officers or Soldiers.

Horfe Chasseurs—2 Officers, 42 Petty Officers or
Soldiers.

Engineers' Department—1 Superior Officer, 2 Of-
ficers.

Artillery Department—1 General Officer, 1 Supe-
rior Officer, 2 Officers.

Colonial Gendarmerie—7 Petty Officers or Soldiers.

Marines—1 Superior Officer, 23 Officers, 242 Ma-
rines.

Civil Staff—5 Superior Officers, 19 Officers.

Total—2 General Officers, 12 Superior Officers,
141 Officers, 1827 Petty Officers or Soldiers,
242 Marines.

The Chief of the General Staff,

(Signed) BOYER.

*Return of Ordnance and Stores found in Fort Desaix
and its Dependencies, Martinique, Feb. 26, 1809.*

Brass Guns.

9 serviceable, 1 unserviceable Twenty-four-Pounders,
(Field-Pieces complete.)—10.

3 serviceable, 1 unserviceable Sixteen-Pounders.—4.

2 serviceable Twelve-Pounders (Carriages all good).

3 serviceable, 1 unserviceable Eight-Pounders, (Car-
riages all good except one.)—4.

6 service-

6 serviceable Four-Pounders, (Four large Chambers.)

Brass Mortars.

5 serviceable Twelve-Inch, (1 small.)

1 unserviceable Eight-Inch.

Brass Howitzers.

1 unserviceable Eight-Inch.

5 serviceable Six-Inch.

Iron Guns.

17 serviceable, 2 unserviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.—19.

14 serviceable Eighteen-Pounders.

14 serviceable, 3 unserviceable Twelve-Pounders.—

17.

19 serviceable, 2 unserviceable Eight-Pounders.—21.

8 serviceable Twelve-Inch Iron Mortars.

4 serviceable Thirty-six-Pounder Iron Carronades.

900 serviceable bright Muskets, quite new.

500,000 serviceable Musket Ball Cartridges.

1670 Barrels of serviceable Powder, single of 100lb. each.

60 Barrels of serviceable Powder, double of 200lb. each.

Carriages.

23 serviceable, 15 unserviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.—38.

11 serviceable, 10 unserviceable Eight-Pounders.—21.

5 serviceable, 1 unserviceable Sixteen-Pounders.—6.

13 serviceable, 5 unserviceable Twelve-Pounders.—18.

15 serviceable, 12 unserviceable Eight-Pounders.—27.

8 serviceable Four-Pounders.

Mortar Beds.

10 serviceable, 3 unserviceable Twelve-Inch.—13.

1 serviceable, 1 unserviceable Eight-Inch.—2.

Howitzer

Howitzer Carriages.

- 1 serviceable, 1 unserviceable Eight-Inch.—2.
- 5 serviceable, 2 unserviceable Six-Inch.—7.

Round Shot.

- 10,000 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 7500 serviceable Eighteen-Pounders.
- 1600 serviceable Sixteen-Pounders.
- 7500 serviceable Twelve-Pounders.
- 4000 serviceable Eight-Pounders.
- 600 serviceable Six-Pounders.
- 3500 serviceable Four-Pounders.

Mortar Shells.

- 1500 serviceable Twelve-Inch.
- 1700 serviceable Eight-Inch.

Howitzer Shells.

- 2000 serviceable Eight-Inch.
- 600 serviceable Six-Inch.

Cafe or Grape Shot.

- 200 serviceable Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 600 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 250 serviceable Eighteen-Pounders.
- 120 serviceable Sixteen-Pounders.
- 400 serviceable Twelve-Pounders.
- 600 serviceable Eight-Pounders.
- 800 serviceable Four-Pounders.
- 150 serviceable Cartridges filled with Powder, for
Twenty-four and Eighteen-Pounders.
- 60 serviceable Cartridges for Mortars.
- 70 Cwt. of serviceable Slow Match.
- 200,000 serviceable Musket Flints.
- 30 Reams of serviceable Cannon Cartridge Paper.
- 80 Reams of serviceable Musket Cartridge Paper.
- 600 Rounds of serviceable Ammunition for Field-
Pieces, in 100 Boxes, containing 6 Rounds each.
- 700 serviceable Tubes.
- 200 serviceable Fuzes.
- 200 lbs. of serviceable Saltpetre.
- 10,000 serviceable empty Paper Cartridges.
- 125 Dozens of serviceable Portfires.

Pidgeon Island.

- 8 serviceable Thirty-six-Pounder Iron Guns.
- 1 serviceable, 2 unserviceable Twenty-four-Pounder Iron Guns.—3.
- 2 serviceable Eight-Pounder Iron Guns.
- 1 serviceable Twelve-Inch Brass Mortar.
- 2 serviceable Twelve-Inch Iron Mortars.

Trinite.

- 4 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounder Iron Guns.
- 1 unserviceable Twelve-Inch Brass Mortar.

St. Pierre.

- 14 serviceable, 3 unserviceable Twenty-four-Pounder Iron Guns.—17.
- 2 serviceable Twelve-Inch Iron Mortars.
- 1 serviceable Nine and Three-Quarter-Inch Brass Mortar.

N. B. Carriages bad ; 100 Shot for the Guns ;
no Powder at any of the Out-Posts ; 1
Spunge for each.

Point Negro.

- 2 serviceable Thirty-six-Pounder Iron Guns.
- 6 serviceable Twenty-four Pounder Iron Guns.
- 1 serviceable Twelve-Inch Iron Mortar.

Gonorau.

- 2 unserviceable Twenty-four-Pounder Iron Guns.

Point Catherine.

- 4 unserviceable Twenty-four-Pounder Iron Guns.

Carparane Redoubt.

- 3 serviceable Eight-Pounders Iron Guns.

Ponicis Redoubt.

- 2 serviceable Twelve-Pounders Iron Guns.
- 2 serviceable Eight-Pounders Iron Guns.

Morne Virogiee.

- 2 serviceable Four-Pounders Brass Guns.

Coumac.

- 2 serviceable Eight-Pounders Iron Guns.

N. B. 30 Round Shot and 20 Case for each
Picce. *Fort*

Fort Edward.

Guns.

- 10 serviceable Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 14 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 3 serviceable Sixteen-Pounders.
- 3 serviceable Twelve-Pounders.
- 2 serviceable Eight-Pounders.

Mortars.

- 4 serviceable Thirteen-Inch.

Shot.

- 85,000 serviceable Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 76,000 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 6,000 serviceable Sixteen-Pounders.
- 4,500 serviceable Twelve-Pounders.
- 120 serviceable Eight-Pounders.
- 504 serviceable, 57 unserviceable loose Muskets.—
561.
- 414 serviceable Muskets, in Cases.
- 6100 serviceable Musket Flints.

Arsenal.

- 5 serviceable Four-Pounder Brass Guns, 2 of them
and Carriages are in the Canal.
- 5 serviceable Five-Pounders Brass Swivels.
- 2 serviceable Eight-Pounders Iron Guns.
- 8 serviceable Six-Pounders Iron Guns.
- 4 serviceable Four-Pounders Iron Guns.

Shot.

- 500 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 495 serviceable Eighteen-Pounders.
- 70 serviceable Sixteen-Pounders.
- 706 serviceable Twelve-Pounders.
- 550 serviceable Eight-Pounders.

Shells.

- 26 serviceable Twelve-Inch.
- 498 serviceable Eight-Pounders.
- 1000 serviceable, 250 unserviceable Muskets.
- 6 unserviceable Chests of Muskets.

- 12 Kegs and 1 Box serviceable Musket Flints.
 - 1 Twenty-four Pounder serviceable Gun Carriage.
 - 4 Four-Pounder serviceable Gun Carriages.
 - 2 serviceable Gins Triangle.
 - 2 serviceable Limbers.
 - 2 serviceable Devil Carts.
 - 1 serviceable Petard.
 - 17 Hhds serviceable Slow Matches.
- (Signed) EDWARD STEHELIN,
Brig. Gen. Comm. Roy. Artil. W. Indies.
-

Fort-Royal, Martinique, Feb. 27, 1809.
Return of Engineers' Stores found in the Ordnance
Arsenal at Fort-Royal.

- Intrenching Tools**—3 serviceable Earth Rammers.
9 serviceable large Mats of Wood. 19 serviceable scaling Ladders, Joints of 6 Feet. 30 serviceable Picks. 40 serviceable Pick Axes. 40 serviceable Mattocks.
- Lumber**—250 serviceable of 2 Inch running Feet Plank. 34 serviceable 12 Feet long Pieces of 4 Inch Plank. 9 serviceable 24 Feet long Pieces of 4 Inch Plank. 8 serviceable sawed scantling Pieces. 20 serviceable Timber Pieces.
- 8 serviceable Spars, 6 Inches diameter, 30 Feet long.
5 serviceable Pieces of Hardwood Plank.
950 serviceable Staves of White Oak.
22 serviceable Bundles Hazel Hoops.
- Smith's Tools**.—13 serviceable and 4 unserviceable spare elevating Screws. 3 ton. 10 cwt. serviceable in Bars of Sorts. 25 serviceable spare Axle Trees. 120 serviceable Tires for Wheels. 8 serviceable large Vices. 8 serviceable Anvils. 8 serviceable Forge Bellows. 8 serviceable Tongs. 6 serviceable Pincers. 3 serviceable Beek Irons. 1 serviceable Mandrils. 3 serviceable Sledge Hammers.
- Gun Carriage Work**—60 serviceable Naves for
Wheels.

Wheels. 57 serviceable Fellies for Wheels. 100
serviceable Spokes for Wheels. 3 serviceable
Cheeks for Gun-Carriages. 14 serviceable, 20
repairable, and 23 unserviceable spare Wheels.
9 serviceable Noingle Trees.
1 serviceable Grindstone with Trough. 4 service-
able Grindstones without Troughs.

CHARLES SHIPLEY,
Brig. Gen. commanding Royal Eng. W. I. R.
SAM. LAWRENCE, Comm. of Eng. Stores
G. B.

Fort Desaix, 27th February 1809.

THERE appears to be about 200 Pick-Axes,
the like Number of Shovels and Spades, and about
50 Wheelbarrows, some filled Sand Bags, &c. dif-
fered upon the different Works.

CHARLES SHIPLEY,
Brig. Gen. and Comm. Roy. Eng. W. I. R.
SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Com. of Eng. Stores.
G. B.

Martinique, 26th Feb. 1809.

*Return of Provisions, Rum, &c. in Fort Desaix,
this Day.*

1300 Barrels Flour.
2500 Pounds Biscuit
300 Tierces Salt Beef.
98 Barrels Salt Pork.
12,600 Pounds Sugar.
10,000 Pounds Coffee.
19,000 Pints Rum.
600 Pints Brandy.
2000 Pints Claret.
2000 Pints Vinegar.
1600 Pounds Salt.
500 Pounds Sweet Oil.

150 Pounds Fish Oil.
650 Cords Wood Fuel.
1000 Pounds Candles.

N. B. Five Oxen, strayed, not included in the above.

(Signed) J. H. VAUX, Assit Com.

Return of Sick and Wounded in His Majesty's General Hospital at Martinico, between the 1st and 27th February 1809, inclusive.

Admitted of,

Royal Artillery—Gun-Shot Wounds 16, Fevers 14, Fluxes 14, Ulcer 1, Casualty 1—Total 46.
7th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 119, Fevers 2, Fluxes 15—Total 136.
8th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 18, Fevers 4, Fluxes 17—Total 39.
13th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 4, Fever 1, Fluxes 5, Debility 4—Total 14.
15th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 3, Fevers 30, Fluxes 16—Total 49.
23d Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 88, Fevers 9, Fluxes 44, Casualties 3—Total 144.
25th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 12, Fever 1, Fluxes 7, Ulcer 1, Casualty 1—Total 22.
3d Batt. 60th Foot—Gun-Shot Wound 1—Total 1.
4th Batt. 60th Foot—Fever 1—Total 1.
63d Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 3, Fevers 22, Fluxes 13, Ulcer 1—Total 39.
90th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 4, Fevers 19, Fluxes 12—Total 35.
York Light Infantry Volunteers—Gun-Shot Wounds 2, Fevers 13, Fluxes 49—Total 64.
Royal York Rangers—Gun-Shot Wounds 15, Fevers 12, Fluxes 29—Total 56.
Royal West India Regiment—Gun-Shot Wounds 20, Fevers 5, Fluxes 2, Ulcers 4—Total 31.
1st West

1st West India Regiment—Gun-Shot Wounds, 37
Fever 2, Casualty 1—Total 40.
3d Ditto—Gun-Shot Wounds 12, Fevers 2, Ulcers 2
—Total 16.
4th Ditto—Gun-Shot Wounds 11, Fever 1—Total
12.
8th Ditto—Gun-Shot Wounds 2, Fevers 19, Fluxes
6—Total 27.
Flank Companies*—Gun-Shot Wounds 2, Fevers
14, Fluxes 12—Total 28.
Seamen—Fever 1—Total 1.
French—Gun-Shot Wounds 11, Fluxes 3—Total
14.
Total—Gun-Shot Wounds 380, Fevers 172,
Fluxes 244, Ulcers 9, Casualties 6, Debility
4—Total 815.

Discharged cured of,

Royal Artillery—Gun-Shot Wounds 2, Fevers 5,
Fluxes 8, Casualty 1—Total 16.
7th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 35, Fevers 2, Fluxes
2—Total 39.
8th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 4, Fever 1, Fluxes 5
—Total 10.
13th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 2, Flux 1—Total 3.
15th Foot—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Fevers 15, Fluxes
11—Total 27.
23d Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 28, Fevers 6, Fluxes
15, Casualties 3—Total 52.
25th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 4, Fever 1, Fluxes
3, Casualty 1—Total 9.
63d Foot—Fevers 6, Fluxes 5—Total 11.
90th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 4, Fevers 5, Fluxes
7—Total 16.
York Light Infantry Volunteers—Fevers 9, Fluxes
32—Total 41.

* Flank Companies from the Colonies to Leeward, which
not having rendezvoused at Barbadoes, were not formed into
a Flank Battalion.

Royal York Rangers—Gun-Shot Wounds 12, Fevers 4, Fluxes 7 - Total 23.
Royal West India Regiment—Gun-Shot Wounds 7, Fevers 3, Fluxes 2, Ulcer 1—Total 13.
1st West India Regiment—Gun Shot Wounds 11, Fever 1 - Total 12.
3d Ditto—Gun-Shot Wounds 5, Fever 1, Ulcer 1—Total 7.
4th Ditto—Gun Shot Wounds 4, Fever 1—Total 5.
8th Ditto—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Fevers 9, Fluxes 6—Total 16.
Flank Companies—Fevers 10, Fluxes 7—Total 17.
Seamen—Fever 1—Total 1.
French—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Flux 1—Total 2.
Total—Gun-Shot Wounds 121, Fevers 80, Fluxes 112, Ulcers 2, Casualties 5—Total 320.

Died of,

Royal Artillery—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Fevers 3—Total 4.
7th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 3, Flux 1—Total 4.
8th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 2—Total 2.
13th Foot—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Flux 1—Total 2.
15th Foot—Flux 1—Total 1.
23d Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 5, Flux 1—Total 6.
63d Foot—Fluxes 2—Total 2.
90th Foot - Flux 1 - Total 1.
York Light Infantry Volunteers—Gun-Shot Wound 1—Total 1.
Royal York Rangers—Gun-Shot Wounds 2, Fever 1, Fluxes 2—Total 5.
1st West India Regiment—Gun Shot Wounds 3—Total 3.
3d Ditto—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Fever 1—Total 2.
French—Gun-Shot Wound 1—Total 1.
Total—Gun-Shot Wounds 20, Fevers 5, Fluxes 9—Total 34.

Remain-

Remaining of,

- Royal Artillery—Gun Shot Wounds 13, Fevers 6, Fluxes 6, Ulcer 1—Total 26.
- 7th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 81, Fluxes 12—Total 93.
- 8th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 12, Fevers 3, Fluxes 12—Total 27.
- 13th Foot—Gun Shot Wound 1, Fever 1, Fluxes 3, Debility 4—Total 9.
- 15th Foot—Gun Shot Wounds 2, Fevers 15, Fluxes 4—Total 21.
- 23d Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 55, Fevers 3, Fluxes 28—Total 86.
- 25th Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 8, Fluxes 4, Ulcer 1—Total 13.
- 3d Batt. 60th Foot—Gun-Shot Wound 1—Total 1.
- 4th Batt. 60th Foot—Fever 1—Total 1.
- 63d Foot—Gun-Shot Wounds 3, Fevers 16, Fluxes 6, Ulcer 1—Total 26.
- 90th Foot—Fevers 13, Fluxes 4—Total 17.
- York Light Infantry Volunteers—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Fevers 4, Fluxes 17—Total 22.
- Royal York Rangers—Gun Shot Wound 1, Fevers 7, Fluxes 20—Total 28.
- Royal West India Regiment—Gun-Shot Wounds 13, Fevers 2, Ulcers 3—Total 18.
- 1st West India Regiment—Gun-Shot Wounds 23, Fever 1, Casualty 1—Total 25.
- 3d Ditto—Gun-Shot Wounds 6, Ulcer 1—Total 7.
- 4th Ditto—Gun-Shot Wounds 7—Total 7.
- 8th Ditto—Gun-Shot Wound 1, Fevers 10—Total 11.
- Flank Companies—Gun-Shot Wounds 2, Fevers 4, Fluxes 5—Total 11.
- French—Gun-Shot Wounds 9, Fluxes 2—Total 11.
- Total—Gun-Shot Wounds 239, Fevers 86, Fluxes 123, Ulcers 7, Casualty 1, Debility 4—Total 460.

Remarks.

Remarks.

Eight Men were received into the Hospital in a dying State from mortal Wounds.

One Man of the West India Regiment died of a Lock Jaw, and Three died of Gangrene, in consequence of Wounds.

The Recoveries from Operations have been very successful, the wounded Men in general are doing well.

Eleven Officers have been admitted into the Hospital of Wounds, Two of whom were mortally wounded, Major Maxwell, 8th Regiment. and Captain Taylor, Acting Quarter-Master General, and One has been discharged, Major Campbell; the others are doing well.

(Signed)

A. BAILLIE,
Inspector of Hospitals.

Admiralty-Office, April 12, 1809.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SPEAR, of His Majesty's Sloop the *Wolverene*, arrived at this Office this Morning with Dispatches from Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are Copies :

Neptune, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique,

SIR,

February 25, 1809.

BY my Letter of the 18th, a Duplicate of which accompanies this, together with one of the 4th, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will have been informed, that it was intended to open a Fire on the Enemy from Four Batteries on the succeeding Day, in addition to his own Guns turned upon him from Fort Edward, which was accordingly done at Half past Four in the Afternoon, the Time appointed.

The

The Enemy at first returned the Fire with Spirit, but it gradually slackened until the following Morning, and then entirely ceased, except at long Intervals, which made it evident he was beaten from his Guns.

While the Batteries were kept constantly firing on the Enemy from the Western Side, Captains Barton and Nesham, of the York and Intrepid, with about Four Hundred Seamen and Marines, continued to be employed in getting the heavy Cannon, Mortars, and Howitzers, up to Mount Surirey from the Eastern Side of the Fort, which was a Service of the utmost Labour and Difficulty, owing to the Rains and Deepness of the Roads; but notwithstanding which, a Battery of Four Twenty-Four Pounders and Four Mortars was finished by the 22d, and the Guns mounted ready for Service.

On the following Day several more Guns were got up, and ready to be placed in an advanced Battery, intended to consist of Eight Twenty-four Pounders; a similar Battery was preparing to the Westward, and the whole would have been in a State to open on the Enemy by the 26th, had not a Flag of Truce been sent from the Fort on the 23d, with Proposals for a Surrender, on the Principle of being sent to France on Parole; but Lieutenant-General Beckwith, the Commander of the Forces, and myself, not judging it proper to accede to such Terms, the Batteries, which had before opened their Fire, recommenced the Attack at Half past Eight o'Clock in the Evening, and continued it without Intermision during the Night.

The next Morning, a little past Six o'Clock, one of the Magazines in the Fort blew up with a great Explosion, and soon afterwards Three Flags of Truce were hoisted by the Enemy, and Hostilities ceased on our Part.

A Letter was then received from the Captain-General Villaret Joyeuse, requesting that Commissioners

soners might be appointed on both Sides to settle the Terms of Capitulation, which was agreed to, and Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost and Major-General Maitland were named by the Commander of the Forces, and Commodore Cockburn by me. These Officers were met by the General of Artillery Villaret, (the Captain General's Brother,) and Colonels Montfort and Boyer, in a Tent erected for the Purpose between the Advanced Piquets on each Side, when the Terms were settled and ratified before Midnight; a Copy of which I have the Honour to inclose.

This Morning a Detachment of Troops took Possession of the Bouillé Redoubt, and the Ravelines and Gateway of Fort Bourbon on the Land Side; and the Garrison (a Return of which, as well as the Rest of the Prisoners taken since the Commencement of the Siege, is inclosed) will be embarked in the Course of Eight Days in Transports, and His Majesty's Ships Belleisle and Ulysses will proceed with them as a Guard to Europe.

I now beg Leave to congratulate their Lordships on the happy Termination of a Siege, which was, by the uncommon Exertions of the Army and Navy, brought to a Close within Twenty-eight Days from the sailing of the Expedition from Barbadoes.

The Fire kept up by the Batteries was irresistible, the Enemy was driven from his Defences, his Cannon dismounted, and the whole of the Interior of the Work ploughed up by the Shot and Shells, within Five Days after the Batteries opened.

Never did more Unanimity prevail between the two Services than on the present Occasion. One Sentiment, one Wish pervaded the whole; and they looked with Confidence to a speedy and glorious Termination of their Toils.

I had on this Service the Happiness to act with Lieutenant-General Beckwith, an Officer I have
long

long been in the Habits of Intimacy with, from whose Zeal I had every Thing to expect, and which the recent Events have so fully realized. He did me the Honour to consult me on various Occasions, and his Communications and Co-operation were friendly and cordial, which, on all conjunct Expedition, is the surest Pledge of Success.

I have already informed their Lordships, that I entrusted the whole of the Naval Arrangements on Shore to Commodore Cockburn. His Exertions have been unremitting, and his Merit beyond my Praise. He speaks in Terms of high Approbation of the able Support and Assistance he received from Captains Barton, Nesham, and Brenton, whom I had selected to act with him. To all these Officers, and the Lieutenants and other Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen and Marines immediately under their Commands, I feel truly obliged for performing the arduous Duties imposed upon them. The Seven-Gun Battery at Folville was entirely fought by Seamen, from which the Enemy suffered severely.

I have also the fullest Reason to be thankful to the other Officers and Men of the Squadron employed on the Blockade and Reduction of the Island, for their general Activity and Emulation.

I subjoin a List of the several Returns and Papers which I have been able to collect, and send herewith.

For any other Information I beg to refer their Lordships to Captain Spear, of the *Wolverene*, an old and deserving Commander, whom I have entrusted with this Dispatch.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

ENCLOSURES.

Terms of Capitulation.
Return of the French Garrison.
Return of the Batteries erected.

Return

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Squadron.

Return of the Squadron.

General Memorandum issued to the Squadron.

The Return of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Com-
missary Stores, &c. has not yet been completed.

Colonies—French Empire—Army of Martinique.

Head-Quarters, Fort Desaix, Feb. 25, 1809.

STAFF.

List of Men capable of being embarked.

Staff—1 Superior Officer, 6 Officers.

26th Reg.—2 Superior Officers, 30 Officers, 450
Subalterns and Soldiers.

82d Reg.—2 Superior Officers, 50 Officers, 1100
Subalterns and Soldiers.

Artillery—2 Superior Officers, 7 Officers, 171 Sub-
alterns and Soldiers.

Artificers—2 Officers, 57 Subalterns and Soldiers.

Horse Chasseurs—2 Officers, 42 Subalterns and Sol-
diers.

Engineers—1 Superior Officer, 2 Officers.

Colonial Gendarmerie—7 Subalterns and Soldiers.

Seamen—1 Superior Officer, 23 Officers, 242 Sea-
men.

Administration—5 Superior Officers, 19 Officers.

Total—14 Superior Officers, 141 Officers, 1827
Subalterns and Soldiers, 242 Seamen.

(Signed) BOYER,
Chef d'Etat Major-Général.

*Return of the Batteries erected and intended to be erected
against Fort Bourbon, in the Island of Martinique.*

Batteries completed.

1. Tartenson—4 Thirteen-Inch Mortars, 4 Howit-
zers.

2. Folville—4 Ten-Inch, 3 Eight-Inch, 4 Five
and

- and Half-Inch Mortars, 2 Howitzer Mortars,
7 Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
3. L'Arche—1 Thirteen-Inch Mortar, 1 Howitzer Mortar.
 4. Chilcott Ridge—2 Ten-Inch Mortars, 2 Howitzer Mortars, 4 Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
 5. Fort Louis—4 Thirteen-Inch Mortars, 4 Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
- Total—9 Thirteen-Inch, 6 Ten-Inch, 3 Eight-Inch, 4 Five and Half-Inch Mortars, 5 Howitzer Mortars, 4 Howitzers, 15 Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.

Batteries not completed.

- Courville—8 Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
Bexons—8 Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
Bexons Advance—1 Ten-Inch, 2 Eight Inch Mortars, 1 Twenty-four-Pounder Gun.
Fauche—2 Eight-Inch, 2 Five and Half-Inch Mortars.
Morne Vannier—3 Thirteen-Inch Mortars.
Total—3 Thirteen-Inch, 1 Ten-Inch, 4 Eight-Inch, 2 Five and Half-Inch Mortars, 17 Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

Return of Officers and Seamen killed and wounded whilst serving on Shore under the Orders of Commodore Cockburn, at the Reduction of Martinique.

- Neptune None killed; 2 badly, 1 slightly wounded.
Pompée—3 killed; 3 badly, 3 slightly wounded.
Belleisle—None killed; 1 badly, 3 slightly wounded.
Amaranthe—3 killed, 4 badly, 2 slightly wounded.
Total—6 killed; 10 badly, 9 slightly wounded.
(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Commodore.

Names of Officers wounded.

- Amaranthe—Mr. Thomas Wickland, Boatswain;
Mr. Thompson, Gunner, slightly.

Pompée

Pompée—Mr. James Scott, Master's-Mate, slightly;
Mr. Thomas Mills, Midshipman, slightly; Mr.
John Edevearn, Gunner, badly.

Names of Men killed.

Pompée—Robert Rundle, Carpenter's Crew; Mo-
ses Butler, Able; Patrick Mackey, Landman.
Amaranthe—John Kerr, Coxswain; William Ro-
berts, Boy.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Commodore.
Martinique, February 25, 1809.

*List of the Squadron employed in the Reduction of
Martinique.*

Ships of the Line.

Neptune.	York.
Pompée.	Captain.
Écluse.	Intrepid.

Frigates.

Acasta.	Circe.
Penelope.	Ulysses.
Ethalion.	Eurydice.
Æolus.	

Sloops, &c.

Goree.	Swinger.
Wolverene.	Forrester.
Cherub.	Recruit.
Stork.	Star.
Amaranthe.	Eclair.
Haughty.	Frolic.
Exprefs.	

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

*Neptune, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique,
February 26, 1809.*

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

I HAVE great Satisfaction in announcing to the
Squadron the Surrender of the Fort Bourbon,
which

which Event was finally concluded, and the Terms of Capitulation ratified, on Friday Night; and Yesterday the British Troops marched in, and took Possession of the principal Defences of that Fortrefs; by which the Sovereignty of this important Island has been secured to Great Britain.

When I reflect on the Labour and Difficulties the Commodore, the several Captains and Officers, Petty-Officers, Seamen and Marines, have encountered, and on the short Time in which this Service has been accomplished, I am impressed with the highest Sense of their Perseverance and Courage; and I shall not fail to report the same to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have also viewed with Admiration the Bravery and Discipline of the Army; but British Troops, led on by such Officers as we have had the Happiness of serving with in the Reduction of this Island, are invincible; and it is with no little Pride I have witnessed the Cordiality which has so-uninterruptedly subsisted between the Land and Sea Forces, which, on all combined Expeditions, is the surest Means of leading to Success.

I request that Commodore Cockburn and the several Captains will do me the Honour to accept my warmest Thanks for their Exertions, also the other Officers and Petty-Officers, Seamen, and Marines; and that the Captains will communicate the same to the latter in a suitable Manner.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE.

*To the Commodore, the respective Captains,
Commanders, &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, April 12, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Captain George M^cKinley, of His Majesty's Ship Lively, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board that Ship, Vigo, the 29th of March 1809.

S I R,

AS I have thought it of Importance that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should have the earliest Intelligence of the Surrender of Vigo, I have dispatched Mr. T. Fuber, Senior Lieutenant of this Ship, (in a Vessel hired for the Purpose,) with a Copy of my Letter on that Subject to the Honourable Vice-Admiral Berkeley.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE M^cKINLEY.

S I R,

Lively, Vigo, March 29, 1809.

IN consequence of a Letter I received at Villagarcia from Captain Crawford, of the Venus, off Vigo, informing me that the Loyal Peasantry were in considerable Force around the Castle and Town of Vigo, and that the Presence of another Frigate would very much contribute to the Surrender of that Fortrefs, I joined him on the Evening of the 23d Instant.

The next Morning I went to the Head-Quarters of Don João de Almada de Sauzo e Silva, who commanded the Patriots. At the Instant, a Summons was sent to the Governor of Vigo to surrender at Discretion, which led to a Negotiation between him and the French, which continued till the 26th, when Don Pablo Murillo, commanding a regular Force of Fifteen Hundred Men, composed of retired Soldiers in this Province, arrived, and sent in a Summons to surrender. In consequence of which, on the following Day, the Proposals (No. 1.) were brought on board by Don Pablo Murillo, accompanied by Three French Officers. The Answers to them
(No.

(No. 2.) were delivered at 5 P. M. by Captain Crawford, who concluded the Capitulation which I have the Honour to inclose; and the whole of the Garrison, consisting of a Colonel, Forty-five Officers, and about Thirteen or Fourteen Hundred Men, were embarked the next Morning.

I should be wanting in every feeling of an Officer, were I not to acknowledge the liberal Attention and zealous Services of Captain Crawford.

It also becomes most gratifying that I am enabled to inform you of the Spirit and Determination of the Spaniards to expel from their Country the Invaders of all that is dear to a brave and loyal People. No Doubt of Success could have arisen, had the Enemy persisted in holding out, from the able and prompt Conduct of Don Pablo Murillo, and the good Order of his Troops, the strongest Proof of his Zeal in the just Cause of his King and Country, and the Ardour of the Peasantry is beyond all Description.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE M·KINLEY.

The Honourable Vice-Admiral Berkeley,

&c. &c. &c.

P. S. I beg to inclose as correct a Statement of the French Force as Time would allow me to procure.

GEORGE M·KINLEY.

No. 1.

TOWN OF VIGO.

THIS Day, the 27th of March 1809, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, the Garrison of the Town and Forts of Vigo, commanded by Monf. Chalot, Chef d'Escadron, Governor of the Town, assembled and represented by its Body of Officers, in pursuance of Orders from the Governor, for the Purpose of entering into an honourable Capitulation, according to what is required by the Circumstances of the general Blockade by Land and Sea, by the British

tish, Spanish, and Portuguese Forces, and of the several Summonses which have been made by these Forces for the Surrender of the Town and Forts at Discretion. The following Articles, after having been maturely and deliberately considered and discussed, have been unanimously agreed upon :

I. The Garrison shall march out of the Town and Forts with their Arms and Baggage, and with the Honours of War.

II. The Officers and Men shall be embarked in English Vessels, and conveyed to the nearest French Port, on Parole not to bear Arms against Spain and her Allies until exchanged, or until Peace shall take place.

III. The Officers, and Persons employed in the Military, shall keep their Arms and the whole of their Equipages ; they shall take with them their confidential Attendants and Servants.

IV. The Money belonging to the French Government, and destined for the Payment of the Troops of the Second Corps, shall remain in the Hands of the Principal Paymaster, who is accountable for it. The Papers relating to the Accounts of the Regiments shall be preserved.

V. The Troops shall not lay down their Arms till the Moment of embarking, and then under the Protection of the British ; that is to say, that each Division or Section shall successively lay down their Arms when respectively embarking.

VI. The Inhabitants of the Town of Vigo shall be respected.

VII. The Two Hospitals, containing about Three Hundred Sick, shall be taken Care of by the Inhabitants of the Town, under the British and Spanish Protection.

VIII. The Place and the Forts shall only be delivered up at the Moment of embarking, to a Number of the blockading Troops, consisting of Three Officers and Fifty Subalterns and Soldiers.

IX. The

IX. The present Capitulation will only take Effect when ratified on one Part by Monf. Chalot the Governor, and on the other by the Commandants of the blockading Land and Sea Forces, and guaranteed in all its Articles by the British commanding Officers.

Done at Vigo the Day, Month, and Year above-mentioned.

J. CONSCIENCE, Paymaster.

L'ARMINOT, Capt. 36th.

LAPOULLE.

LIMOSIN, Captain.

DE LA MOTTE, Paymaster.

MONTALANT, Officer 2d Reg. 7th Leg.

DE WATRONVILLE, Lieut. 2d.

T. M. VABLANC, Capt. of Engineers.

SERIN, Lieut.

DE CRAUZOT, Officer 19th.

BELETTRE, Lieut.

KELM, Lieut.

No. 2.

GEORGE M'KINLEY, Esq. Captain of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Lively, and Senior Officer before Vigo, and Don Pablo Murillo, Commandant en Xefe of the Spanish Forces forming the Siege of Vigo, having considered the Articles of Capitulation proposed for the Surrender of Vigo by Monf. Chalot, Chef d'Escadron, Governor of the City, and by the Officers of the Garrison under his Command, have agreed on the following Answers to the said Articles :

Answer to Art. I.—The Garrison of Vigo will be allowed to march out of the Forts with the Honours of War to the Glacis, where they will ground their Arms, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War, the Officers keeping their Swords and their wearing Apparel.

Q 3

Answer.

Answer to Art. II.—Refused.

Answer to Art. III.—Answered in the First Article.

Answer to Art. IV.—First Part refused; Public Accounts shall be preserved

Answer to Art. V.—Answered in the First Article.

Answer to Art. VI.—The Inhabitants of Vigo shall be respected, according to the Laws of Spain.

Answer to Art. VII.—The Prisoners shall be treated as the Laws of Humanity require.

Answer to Art. VIII.—On the French Troops laying down their Arms, the Spanish Troops shall march in and relieve the Guards, taking Possession of the Place and Forts.

Answer to Art. IX.—One Hour after the Receipt of the Articles of Capitulation, they shall be ratified, or Hostilities will recommence, and no further Conference will be permitted.

The Town and Forts to be put into the Possession of the Spanish Troops immediately after the Ratification.

Colonel Chalot must be well satisfied, that the Power of the combined Forces which surround him will make Resistance vain, and must himself be responsible for the further Effusion of Blood.

Given on board the Lively, off Vigo, March 27, 1809.

(Signed) GEORGE M^cKINLEY.
(Signed to the Spanish) PABLO MURILLO.

CAPITULATION of the Town and Forts of Vigo, occupied by the Dépôt of the Regiments forming Part of the Second Corps of the French Army in Spain.

THIS Day, the 27th of March 1809, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, we, Jacques Antoine Chalot, Chef d'Escadron, Governor and Com-
mandant

mandant of the French Troops in the Town and Forts of Vigo, on one Part, and James Coutts Crawford, Esq; Captain of the British Frigate the Venus, deputed by George M'Kinley, Esq; Commanding Officer before Vigo, and Don Pablo Murillo, Colonel Commandant of the Spanish Troops before the Town, on the other, have concluded the Articles of Capitulation for the French Garrison in the Town and Forts of Vigo, in the following Terms, viz.

Art. I. The Garrison shall march out of the Town and Forts with their Arms and Baggage, and with the Honours of War.

Answer.—The Garrison of Vigo will be allowed to march out of the Forts, with the Honours of War, to the Glacis, where they will ground their Arms, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War, the Officers keeping their Swords and their Wearing Apparel.

Art. II. The Officers and Men shall be embarked in English Vessels, and conveyed to the nearett French Port, on Parole, not to bear Arms against Spain and her Allies until exchanged, or until Peace shall take place.

Answer.—The Prisoners shall be conducted to an English Port.

Art. III. The Officers and Persons employed in the Military shall keep their Arms, and the whole of their Equipages; they shall take with them their confidential Attendants and Servants.

Answer.—Answered in the first Article.

Art. IV. The Money belonging to the French Government, and destined for the Payment of the Troops of the Second Corps, shall remain in the Hands of the principal Paymaster, who is accountable for it. The Papers relating to the Accounts of the Regiments shall be preserved.

Answer.—Public Accounts shall be preserved.

Art. V. The Troops shall not lay down their

Arms till the Moment of embarking, and then under the Protection of the British; that is to say, that each Division or Section shall successively lay down their Arms when respectively embarking.

Answer.—Answered in the First Article.

VI The Inhabitants of the Town of Vigo shall be respected.

Answer.—Granted, according to the Laws of Spain.

VII. The Two Hospitals, containing about Three Hundred Sick, shall be taken Care of by the Inhabitants of the Town, under the British and Spanish Protection.

Answer.—The Prisoners shall be treated as the Laws of Humanity require.

VIII. The Place and the Forts shall only be delivered up at the Moment of embarking, to a Number of the blockading Troops, consisting of Three Officers and Fifty Subalterns and Soldiers.

Answer.—Referred to the first and last Articles.

IX. The present Capitulation will only take Effect when ratified on one Part by Mons. Chalot, the Governor, and on the other by the Commandants of the blockading Land and Sea Forces, and guaranteed in all its Articles by the British Commanding Officer.

Done at Vigo, the Day, Month, and Year as above-mentioned.

(Signed)

CHALOT.

J. COUTTS CRAWFORD.

PABLO MURILLO.

Statement of the French Forces, &c surrendered by Capitulation at Vigo, 27th March 1809, to His Majesty's Ships Lively and Venus, and the Forces of His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh.

46 Officers.

958 inferior Officers and Privates fit for Duty.

300 Sick.

Total—1304 Men.

447 Horses.

447 Horses.

62 Carriages, Covered Waggon, and Carts.
Military Chest, containing 117,153 Francs in French
Specie.

The Returns of the Garrison Cannon Field-Pieces,
Muskets, Ammunition, Ordnance Stores, &c. &c.
not yet received, but the Whole, together with the
Horses, Carriages, and Specie, have been delivered to
Don Pedro Murillo, Commander in Xété of the
Forces of His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Se-
venth.

(Signed) GEORGE M'KINLEY.

Admiralty-Office, April 12, 1809.

*Copy of another Letter from Captain M'Kinley, of
His Majesty's Ship Lively, to the Hon. W. W. Pole,
dated March 29, 1809.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, for the
Information of my Lords Commissioners of the
Admiralty, that, in the Act of embarking the French
Garrison, Advice was received of a French Force
approaching, when Don Pablo Murillo immediately
marched, attacked, totally routed them, and made
many Prisoners, who informed me they were a
Detachment of Three Hundred Men from Fuy,
for the Relief of Vigo.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE M'KINLEY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 15th, 1809.

No. XVI.

Admiralty-Office, April 15, 1809.

CAPTAIN JAMES LUCAS YEO, of His Majesty's Ship the *Confiance*, has, with his Letter dated at Cayenne, the 9th February last, transmitted to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole Copies of his Letters to Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, detailing his Proceedings in the Expedition against the above Settlement.

Having, in Conjunction with the Portuguese Land Forces under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Manoel Marques, taken Possession, on the 8th December last, of the District of Oyapok, and on the 15th of the same Month, with the *Confiance* and a Portuguese Sloop and Cutter, reduced that of Approaque; Captain Yeo, together with the Lieutenant-Colonel, proceeded to the Attack of the Island of Cayenne with the *Confiance*, Two Portuguese Sloops, and some smaller Vessels, having on board Five Hundred and Fifty Portuguese Troops; the following is a Copy of Captain Yeo's Letter on this Subject.

His

His Majesty's Ship Constance, Cayenne Harbour,

S I R, 15th January 1809.

MY last Letters to you of the 26th Ult. informed you of the Arrival of the Portuguese Troops at Approaque. On the 4th Inst. it was determined by Lieutenant-Colonel Manoel Marques and myself to make a Descent on the East Side of the Island of Cayenne. Accordingly all the Troops were embarked on board the small Vessels, amounting to Five Hundred and Fifty, and Eighty Seamen and Marines from the Constance, and a Party of Marines from the Voader and Infante Brigs. On the Morning of the 6th all dropt into the Mouth of the River. In the Evening I proceeded with Ten Canoes and about Two Hundred and Fifty Men, to endeavour to gain Possession of Two Batteries; the one, Fort Diamant, which commands the Entrance of the River Mahuree, the other, Grand Cane, commanding the great Road to the Town of Cayenne. The Vessels, with the Remainder of the Troops, I entrusted to Captain Salgado of the Voader, with Orders to follow me after Dusk, to anchor in the Mouth of the River Mahuree, and wait until I gained the beforementioned Batteries, when, on my making the Signal agreed on, he was to enter the River and disembark with all possible Dispatch. I reached Point Mahuree at Three o'Clock next Morning with Five Canoes; the others being heavy could not keep up. We then landed in a Bay half Way between the Two Batteries. The Surge was so great that our Boats soon went to Pieces. I ordered Major Joaquim Manoel Pinto, with a Detachment of Portuguese Troops, to proceed to the Left, and take Grand Cane; while myself, accompanied by Lieutenants Mulcaster, Blyth, and Read, (of the Royal Marines) Messrs. Savory, William Taylor, Forder, and Irwin proceeded to the Right with a Party of the Constance's, to take Fort Diamant, which was soon in our Possession, mounting Two
Twenty-

Twenty-four and One Brass Nine-Pounder, and Fifty Men I am sorry to add that Lieutenant John Read of the Royal Marines, a meritorious young Officer, was mortally wounded, as also One Seaman and Five Marines badly. The French Captain and Commandant, with Three Soldiers, killed, and Four wounded. The Major had the same Success: the Fort mounting Two Brass Nine-Pounders and Forty Men: Two of the Enemy were killed. The Entrance of the River being in our Possession, the Signal agreed on was made, and by Noon all were disembarked. At the same Time I received Information of General Victor Hugues having quitted Cayenne at the Head of a Thousand Troops to dispossess us of our Posts. Our Force being too small to be divided, and the Distance between the Two Posts being great, and only Twelve Miles from Cayenne, it was determined to dismantle Fort Diamant, and collect all our Forces at Grand Cane. I therefore left my First Lieutenant, Mr. Mulcaster, with a Party of the Confidence's, to perform that Service, and then join me. On arriving at Grand Cane I perceived Two other Batteries about a Mile up the River, on opposite Sides, and within Half Gun-shot of each other; the one on the Right Bank called Treo, on an Eminence commanding the Creek leading to Cayenne; the other, at the opposite Side, at the Entrance of the Creek leading to the House and Plantation of General Victor Hugues, and evidently erected for no other Purpose than its Defence. At Three o'Clock I anchored the Lion and Vinganza Cutters abreast of them, when a smart Action commenced on both Sides for an Hour; when finding the Enemy's Metal and Position so superior to ours, the Cutters having only Four-Pounders, and many of our Men falling from the incessant Shower of Grape Shot, I determined to storm them, and therefore directed Mr. Savory (the Purser) to accompany a Party of Portuguese to land

land at General Hugues' Battery ; at the same Time proceeding myself, accompanied by Lieutenant Blyth, my Gig's Crew, and a Party of Portuguese Troops, to that of Treo ; and though both Parties had to land at the very Muzzles of the Guns keeping up a continual Fire of Grape and Musketry, the cool Bravery of the Men soon carried them, and put the Enemy to Flight ; each Fort mounted Two Bras Nine-Pounders and Fifty Men. This Service was scarcely accomplished before the French Troops from Cayenne attacked the Colonel at Grand Cane. Our Force then much dispersed, I therefore, without waiting an Instant, ordered every Body to the Boats, and proceeded to the Aid of the Colonel, who, with his small Force, had withstood the Enemy, and after a smart Action of Three Hours, they retreated to Cayenne. At the same Time, Two Hundred and Fifty of the Enemy appeared before Fort Diamant ; but perceiving Lieutenant Mulcaster prepared to receive them, and imagining his Force much greater than it was, they, on hearing the Defeat of their General, followed his Example. There was yet the strongest Post of the Enemy's to be taken, which was the private House of General Victor Hugues ; he had, besides the Fort abovementioned, planted before his House a Field-Piece and a Swivel, with an Hundred of his best Troops. It is situated on the Main, between Two and Three Miles in the Interior, at the End of an Avenue the same Length from the River ; on the Right of which is a thick Wood, and on the Left the Creek Fouille. I have also to remark, that there is nothing near appertaining to Government, or for the Defence of the Colony. On the Morning of the 8th I proceeded, accompanied by Lieutenant Mulcaster, Messrs. Savory and Forder, with some Scamen and Marines of the Confidence, and a Party of Portuguese Troops, with a Field-Piece, to take the said Post ; but as my only Object was to take the Troops Prisoners, by which

the Garrison of Cayenne would be much weakened, I dispatched Lieutenant Mulcafter in my Gig with a Flag of Truce, to acquaint the Officer commanding, that my only Object was to take the Post, for which I had Force sufficient; and though I might lose some Men in taking it, there could be no Doubt as to the Result; I therefore requested, for the Sake of Humanity, he would not attempt to defend a Place not tenable, but that I was determined, if he made a useless Resistance in defending a private Habitation, against which I gave him my Honour no Harm was intended, I should consider it as a Fortrefs, and would level it to the Ground. The Enemy's Advanced Guard allowed the Flag of Truce to approach them within a Boat's Length, then fired Two Vollies at them, and retreated. I then landed; but reflecting it was possible this Outrage was committed from the Ignorance of an inferior Officer, I sent Lieutenant Mulcafter a second Time, when, on his approaching the House, they fired the Field-Piece at him. Finding all Communication that Way ineffectual, yet wishing to preserve the private Property of a General Officer, who was perhaps ignorant and innocent of his Officer's Conduct, I sent one of the General's Slaves to the Officer with the same Message, who returned with an Answer that any Thing I had to communicate must be in Writing; at the same Instant he fired his Field-Piece as a Signal to his Troops, who were in Ambush on our Right in the Wood, to fire, keeping up a steady and well-directed Fire from his Field-Piece at the House. It was my Intention to have advanced with my Field-Piece; but finding he had made several Fosses in the Road, and the Wood being lined with Musketry, not a Man of whom we could see, and the Field-Piece in Front, I ordered ours to be thrown into a Fosse, when our Men, with Cheers, advanced with Pike and Bayonet, took the Enemy's Gun; they retreated into the House, and kept up a smart

smart Fire from the Windows ; but on our entering they flew through the back Premises into the Wood, firing as they retreated. Every Thing was levelled with the Ground except the Habitations of the Slaves. As we received Information that about Four Hundred of the Enemy were about to take Possession of Beauregard Plain, on an Eminence which commands the several Roads to and from Cayenne, it was determined between the Lieutenant-Colonel and myself to be beforehand with the Enemy, and march our whole Force there direct. We gained the Situation on the Enemy of the 9th, and on the 10th Lieutenant Mulcaster and a Portuguese Officer, (Lieutenant Bernardo Mikillis,) were sent into the Town with a Summons (No. 1.) to the General. In the Evening these Officers returned, accompanied by Victor Hugues' Aide-de-Camp, requesting an Armistice for 24 Hours to arrange the Articles of Capitulation ; this being granted, and Hostages exchanged, on the 11th the Lieutenant-Colonel and myself met the General, and partly arranged the Articles ; a second Meeting on the Morning of the 12th finally fixed them, (No. 2.) and on the Morning of the 14th, the Portuguese Troops and British Seamen and Marines marched into Cayenne, and took Possession of the Town ; the Enemy, amounting to Four Hundred, laid down their Arms on the Parade, and were immediately embarked on board the several Vessels belonging to the Expedition ; at the same Time, the Militia, amounting to Six Hundred, together with Two Hundred Blacks, who had been incorporated with the Regular Troops, delivered in their Arms.

It is with Pleasure I observe, that throughout the Expedition the utmost Unanimity has prevailed between the Portuguese and British, and I have myself experienced the most friendly Intercourse with Lieutenant-Manoel Marques.

The Conduct of Captain Salgado of the *Voader*

in the Post I assigned him was that of a zealous and energetic Officer, and I feel I should do him an Injustice were I to withhold my Testimony of his Merit. I must also acknowledge with Satisfaction the Services of Lieutenant Joze Pedro Schultz, who landed the Voader's Marines, and indeed every Individual belonging to the Portuguese Squadron.

It has always been with the highest Gratification to my Feelings, that I have had to mention the good Conduct of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Ship I have the Honour to command, but during the whole Course of my Service I have never witnessed such persevering Resolution as they have displayed from the Commencement of the Campaign to the Reduction of Cayenne.

To my First Lieutenant Mr. William Howe Mulcafter I feel myself principally indebted for the very able Support I have received from him throughout, though it was no more than I expected from an Officer of his known Merit in the Service.

Lieutenant Samuel Blyth continued his Exertions, notwithstanding his Wounds, and the Assistance I derived from his active Intrepidity can never be forgotten.

I must here pay a Tribute to the Memory of a very zealous and gallant young Officer, the late Lieutenant John Read, of the Royal Marines. His Conduct was always exemplary, and whenever we landed, his Exertions were most strenuous. He was mortally wounded, as before observed, in leading the Marines into Fort Diamant. His Memory will long be cherished by his Brother Officers.

To Mr. Thomas Savory (the Purser), who has made himself remarkably useful on various Occasions, and who, from my having so few Officers on so detached a Service as this has been, was of the greatest Utility to me, I feel myself much indebted.

Mr. James Larque (Master's Mate), to whom I gave Charge of the Gun-Boat No. 1, conducted her
much

much to my Satisfaction; and James Thompson (Gunner's Mate), who had Charge of the Gun-Boat No. 2, is entitled to an equal Share of Commendation.

To Messrs. William Taylor (Carpenter), George Forder, and David Irvin, Midshipmen, Mr. Thomas Silvester, Assistant-Surgeon, who gave particular Attention to the Wounded, my warmest Thanks are due.

It is but just that I should take Notice of the Exertions of Mr. J. Acott (acting) Master, who has passed for Lieutenant, whom I left in Charge of the Ship, and who proved himself worthy of the Confidence reposed in him. The Topaze French Frigate appeared in the Offing on the 13th, with a Reinforcement for the Garrison, though with only Twenty-five Englishmen and Twenty Negroes, and no other Officers than Two young Gentlemen, Messrs. George Yeo and Edward Bryant, he contrived by his skilful Manœuvres to drive her off the Coast.

As to the Seamen and Marines, all Praise I can bestow falls short of their Merit; from the 15th December they never slept in their Beds; the Weather was constantly both boisterous and rainy; the Roads almost impassable; and from the Time we landed until the Surrender of the Place they had not the least Cessation from Fatigue.

I have the Honour to inclose a Statement of the Killed and Wounded on board the Constance (Twenty-four); also a List of the Returns of Ordnance, Stores, &c. The Portuguese Land and Sea Forces, One killed and Eight wounded; French, One Captain and Fifteen Privates killed, and Twenty wounded.

I have now, Sir, the Happiness to congratulate you on the final Success of the Expedition, and I trust the Steps I have taken will insure me your Approbation.

I am, &c. JAMES LUCAS YEO.
To Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, K. S.

Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

1809.

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CAPITULATION, *proposed by Viçor Hugues, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of His Majesty the Emperor and King, Commander in Chief of Cayenne and French Guyana, and accepted by James Lucas Teo, Post Captain in His Britannic Majesty's Service, commanding the Combined Naval English and Portuguese Forces, and Manuel Marques, Knight of the Military Order of Saint Benvit d'Avie, Lieutenant-Colonel in Chief and Director of the Corps of Artillery of Para, commanding the advanced Army of the Portuguese.*

ALTHOUGH the advanced Posts have been carried, and that the Commissioner of the Emperor and King is reduced with his Garrison to the Town, he owes it to those Sentiments of Honour which have always distinguished him, to the Valour and good Conduct of the Officers and Soldiers under his Command, to the Attachment of the Inhabitants of the Colony for His Majesty the Emperor and King, to declare publicly, that he surrenders less to the Force than to the destructive System of liberating all the Slaves who should join the Enemy, and of burning all the Plantations and Ports where there should be any Resistance.

The Commissioner of the Emperor commanding in Chief, after having witnessed the burning of several Plantations, particularly his own, the most considerable of the Colony, had attributed it at first to the Casualties of War, and the Disorganization of the Gangs, and the Liberation of the Slaves appeared to him a momentary Nuisance; but being assured in Writing that the English and Portuguese Officers acted in virtue of the Orders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and in wishing to save the Colony from total Destruction, and to preserve his august Master's Subjects, who had given him so many Proofs of their Attachment and Fidelity, the Commissioner of His Imperial and Royal Majesty surrenders the Colony to the Forces of His Royal Highness

ness the Prince Regent on the following Conditions :

Article I. The Garrison shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, and all the Honours of War; the Officers shall retain their Side Arms, and those of the Staff their Horses. The Garrison shall lay down their Arms, and engage not to serve against His Royal Highness and His Allies during one Year.

II. Vessels shall be furnished at the Expence of His Highness the Prince Regent, to carry the Garrison, the Officers Civil and Military, and all those employed in the Service, with their Families and Effects, direct to France with as little Delay as possible.

III. A convenient Vessel shall be furnished to convey to France the Commissioner of the Emperor commanding in Chief, his Family, his Officers, his Suite, and Effects, the Chief of the Administration of Finances, the Commander of the Troops, the Inspector, and the Commandant of the Artillery, with their Families.

IV. A convenient Delay shall be granted to the Officers who have Property in the Colony to settle their Affairs.

V. The Arsenals, Batteries, and every Thing belonging to the Artillery, the small Arms and Powder Magazines, and the Provision Stores, shall be given up by Inventory, and in the State in which they now are, and the same shall be pointed out.

VI. The Slaves on both Sides shall be disarmed and sent to their respective Plantations. The French Negroes whom the Commanders by Sea and Land of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent have engaged for the Service during the War and to whom, in virtue of their Orders, they have given their Freedom, shall be sent out of the Colony, as they can only remain there in future an Object of Trouble and Dissension. The Commanders engage, as they have

promised, to solicit of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the replacing of those Slaves, or an Indemnity in favour of the Inhabitants to whom they belong.

VII. The Papers, Plans, and other Articles belonging to the Engineer Department, shall be equally given up.

VIII. The Sick and Wounded who are obliged to remain in the Colony may leave it, with all that belongs to them, as soon as they are in a Situation to do so; in the mean Time they shall be treated as they have been hitherto.

IX. Private Property, of whatsoever Nature or Description, shall be respected, and the Inhabitants may dispose of it as heretofore.

X. The Inhabitants of the Colony shall preserve their Properties, and reside there, conforming to the Orders and Forms established by the Sovereign under which they remain; they shall be at Liberty to sell their Properties and retire wherever it may suit them, without any Obstacle.

XI. The Civil Laws, known in France under the Title of the Napolean Code, and in Force in the Colony, shall be observed and executed until the Peace between the Two Nations; the Magistrates shall only decide on the Interests of Individuals and Differences connected with them in virtue of the said Laws.

XII. The Debts acknowledged by Individuals during or previous to the Time fixed by the preceding Article, shall be exacted agreeably to the Basis determined by the same Article.

XIII. The Papers concerning the Controul and Matriculation of the Troops shall be carried away by the Quarter-Master.

XIV. Desirous of preserving the Spice Plantation called La Gabrielle in all its Splendour and Agriculture, it is stipulated that neither it nor any of the Plantation Trees or Plants shall be destroyed, but

but that it shall be preserved in the State in which it is given up to the Commanders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

XV. All the Papers of the Stores, of Inspection, of the Customs, or of any Responsibility whatever, shall be deposited in the Secretaries' Office, or in any other Place that may be agreed on to be referred to when there is Occasion: the Whole shall be under the Seal of the Two Governments, and at the Disposal of His Imperial and Royal Majesty.

XVI. The present Capitulation shall be written in the Three Languages, and signed by the Three Officers stipulating.

At the advanced Posts of Bourde, this 12th January 1809.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES.
JAMES LUCAS YEO.
MANUEL MARQUES.

*List of Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Ship
Confiance, James Lucas Yeo, Esq; Captain, between
the 16th December 1808, and 14th January 1809.*

Mr. John Read, Lieutenant of Royal Marines,
mortally wounded; died January 8, 1809.

Mr. Samuel Blyth, Lieutenant, dangerously wounded
in Five Places.

James Thomson, Quarter-Master's Mate, dangerously
wounded.

Hans Matteson, Able, ditto.

William Neale, Coxswain, ditto.

John Le Grandeure, ditto.

Charles Christoph, killed.

Thomas James, Landman, badly wounded.

Thomas Roberts, Able, ditto.

Samuel Gardner, Able, ditto.

Nicholas Glowmaw, Able, slightly wounded.

Thomas

Thomas Burnes, Ordinary, slightly wounded.
John Wells Ordinary, ditto.
Thomas Wolley, Landman, ditto.
John Sinnott, Ordinary, ditto.
George Leader, Able, ditto.

Marines.

William Bateman, Private, mortally wounded; died
January 14, 1809.
Hugh Carrogan, Corporal, dangerously wounded.
John Lear, Private, ditto.
David Daniels, Private, ditto.
Richard Davis, Private, ditto.
Jacob Osterlony, Private, slightly wounded.
Robert Lufcombe, Private, ditto.
James Simpson, Serjeant, ditto.
Total—1 killed, 23 wounded.

(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO, Captain.
THO. SEVESTRE, Surgeon.

Admiralty-Office, April 15, 1809.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young, Commander in
Chief at Plymouth, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated
the 13th Instant.*

SIR,

I HAVE great Pleasure in transmitting, for the
Information of the Lords Commissioners of the
Admiralty, the Copy of a Letter from Captain Sey-
mour, of His Majesty's Ship Amethyst, to Admiral
Lord Gambier, giving his Lordship an Account of
the Amethyst having taken another of the Enemy's
Frigates. I am, &c. W. YOUNG.

MY LORD, *Amethyst, off Ushant, April 12, 1809.*

I HAVE very sincere Pleasure in acquainting
you of the Capture of Le Niemen, a fine new
French Frigate of Forty-four Guns, Twenty-eight
of

of which are Eighteen Pounders on the main Deck, and Three Hundred and Nineteen Men, Copper fastened, Two Days from Verdun Roads, with Six Months Provisions and Naval Stores on board, and bound to the Isle of France, commanded by Monf. Dupotet, Capitaine de Frigate, a distinguished Officer, who defended his Ship with great Ability and Resolution.

At Eleven in the Forenoon of the 5th Instant, the Wind at East, Emerald North within Signal Distance, Cordovan bearing E by N. 42 Leagues, a Ship was perceived in the E. S. E. coming down, steering to the Westward; which hauled to the S. S. E. on making us out. She was immediately chased, but at Twenty Minutes past Seven we lost Sight of her and the Emerald, and had not gained on the Chace.

After Dark the Amethyft's Course was shaped to meet the probable Route of an Enemy, which, at Half past Nine, we crossed One, but though within Half Gun-Shot at Eleven, from which Time till One the Bow and the Stern Chasers were exchanging, her extraordinary sailing prevented our effecting any Thing serious. From One till past Three A. M. on the 6th, the Action was severe, after which the Enemy's Main and Mizenmasts fell, his Fire became faint, was just silenced, while ours continued as lively as ever, when the Arethusa appeared, and on her firing, he immediately made a Signal of having surrendered, and proved to be the same Frigate recommended to my Notice in your Lordship's Order of the 9th Ultimo. She fell on board us once in the Contest; she had Forty-seven killed and Seventy-three wounded. The Main and Mizenmasts of the Amethyft fell at the Close of the Action, and she had Eight killed and Thirty-seven wounded.

To render just Praise to the brave and admirable
Conduct

Conduct of every Officer and Man of this Ship's Company (of whom Two Officers and Thirty-seven Men were absent in Prizes, the Prisoners from which, Sixty-nine, were on board), I am perfectly unequal. The great Exertions and Experience of the First Lieutenant, Mr. William Hill, and Mr. Robert Fair, the Master, I am particularly indebted for. Lieutenants Waring and Prytherch, of the Royal Marines, deserve my best Thanks.

The Prize's Foremast fell next Day, and I left her in tow of the *Arethusa*, who afforded us in every Instance the most prompt Assistance, and by Captain Mend's Desire I write.

In justice to a most vigilant Officer, I have to observe, that from the *Emerald's* Situation, even Captain Maitland's Skill would not avail him in getting up to the Enemy, and the Darkness and equally Weather in the early Part of the Night precluded all Hope of his keeping Sight of the *Amethyst*.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

M. SEYMOUR.

Right Honourable Lord Gambier,
&c. &c. &c.

Seamen killed.

John Ridgway, Ordinary.
Magnus Slater, ditto.
John Copes, Able.
George Lime, Ordinary.
John Calcombe, Landman.
John Medlyn, Ordinary.

Seamen dangerously wounded.

Daniel Butler, Ordinary.
Gideon Dodgeon, Quarter-Master's Mate.
John White, Carpenter's Crew.
James Long, Able.
James Carmichael, ditto.

Alexander

Alexander Cooper, Armourer's Mate.
William Mitchell, Ordinary.
Mr. Boulton, Gunner.
Mark Tuck, Landman.

Seamen severely wounded.

William Woodward, Boatwain's Mate.
James Marsh, Landman.
John M'Donald (1), Captain of the Maintop.
John Fitzgerald, Able.
John Forlyth, Landman.
Andrew Grey, Yeoman of the Sheets.

Seamen slightly wounded:

Mr. Lacey, Boatwain.
Samuel Roberts, Able.
Stephen Woodland, Ordinary.
Chris. Laudebaugh, Landman.
Charles Field, ditto.
Michael Cowry, Ordinary.
James Tait, Able.
Anthony Martin, Supernumerary.
James Campbell, Quarter Gunner.
Anthony de Vos, Carpenter's Crew.

Marines killed.

Edward Burrige, Private.
Joseph Foulkes, ditto.

Marines dangerously wounded

William Binder, Corporal.
James Burrage, Private.
James Britain, ditto.

Marines severely wounded.

Mr. S. Prytherch, Second Lieutenant.
John Rutter, Serjeant.
John Wells, Private.
William Taylor, ditto.
Daniel Mears, ditto.

(140)

Thomas Bestbeach, Private.

John Baldwin, ditto.

Robert Sullinger, ditto.

Marines slightly wounded.

Mr. Henry Waring, First Lieutenant.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF APRIL 21st, 1809.

No. XVII.

Admiralty-Office, April 21, 1809.

SIR HARRY NEALE, Bart. First Captain to Admiral Lord Gambier, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the Channel Soundings, &c. arrived here this Morning with a Dispatch from His Lordship to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following is a Copy:

*Caledonia, at Anchor, in Basque Roads,
April 14, 1809.*

SIR,

THE Almighty's Favour to His Majesty and the Nation has been strongly marked in the Success he has been pleased to give to the Operations of His Majesty's Fleet under my Command; and I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Four Ships of the Enemy named in the Margin* have been destroyed at their Anchorage, and several others, from getting on Shore,

* Ville de Varsovie, of 80 Guns; Tonnérre, of 74 Guns; Aquilon, of 74 Guns; and Calcutta, of 56 Guns.

1809.

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if not rendered altogether unserviceable, are at least disabled for a considerable Time.

The Arrangement of the Fire Vessels placed under the Direction of Captain the Right Honourable Lord Cochrane were made as fully as the State of the Weather would admit, according to his Lordship's Plan, on the Evening of the 11th Inst. ; and at Eight o'Clock on the same Night they proceeded to the Attack under a favourable strong Wind from the Northward, and Flood Tide, (preceded by some Vessels filled with Powder and Shells, as proposed by his Lordship, with a View to Explosion,) and led on in the most undaunted and determined Manner by Captain Wooldridge, in the Mediator Fire-Ship, the others following in Succession, but owing to the Darkness of the Night several mistook their Course and failed.

On their Approach to the Enemy's Ships, it was discovered that a Boom was placed in Front of their Line for a Defence. This however the Weight of the Mediator soon broke, and the usual Intrepidity and Bravery of British Seamen overcame all Difficulties. Advancing under a heavy Fire from the Forts in the Isle of Aix, as well as from the Enemy's Ships, most of which cut or split their Cables, and from the confined Anchorage, got on Shore, and thus avoided taking Fire.

At Daylight the following Morning, Lord Cochrane communicated to me by Telegraph, that Seven of the Enemy's Ships were on Shore, and might be destroyed. I immediately made the Signal for the Fleet to unmoor and weigh, intending to proceed with it to effect their Destruction. The Wind however being fresh from the Northward, and the Flood Tide running, rendered it too hazardous to run into Aix Roads, (from its shallow Water), I therefore anchored again at the Distance of about Three Miles from the Forts on the Island.

As the Tide suited, the Enemy evinced great
Activity

Activity in endeavouring to warp their Ships (which had grounded) into deep Water, and succeeded in getting all but Five of the Line towards the Entrance of the Charente before it became practicable to attack them.

I gave Orders to Captain Bligh, of the Valiant, to proceed with that Ship, the Revenge, Frigates, Bombs, and small Vessels, named in the Margin *, to anchor near the Boyart Shoal, in Readiness for the Attack. At Twenty Minutes past Two P. M. Lord Cochrane advanced in the Imperieuse with his accustomed Gallantry and Spirit, and opened a well-directed Fire upon the Calcutta, which struck her Colours to the Imperieuse; the Ships and Vessels above mentioned soon after joined in the Attack upon the Ville de Varsovie and Aquilon, and obliged them, before Five o'Clock, after sustaining a heavy Cannonade, to strike their Colours, when they were taken Possession of by the Boats of the advanced Squadron. As soon as the Prisoners were removed, they were set on Fire, as was also the Tonn re, a short Time after by the Enemy.

I afterwards detached Rear-Admiral the Honourable Robert Stopford in the C sar with the Thefeus, three additional Fire Ships (which were hastily prepared in the Course of the Day), and all the Boats of the Fleet, with Mr. Congreve's Rockets, to conduct the further Operations of the Night against any of the Ships which lay exposed to an Attack. On the Morning of the 13th, the Rear-Admiral reported to me, that as the C sar and other Line of Battle Ships had grounded and were in a dangerous Situation, he thought it adviseable to order them all out, particularly as the remaining Part of the Service could be performed by Frigates and small Vessels only; and I was happy to find that they were extricated from their perilous Situation.

* Indefatigable, Aigle, Emerald, Pallas, Beagle,  tina Bomb, Insolent Gun-Brig, Conflict, Encounter, Fervent, and Growler.

Captain Bligh has since informed me, that it was found impracticable to destroy the Three-decked Ship, and the others which were lying near the Entrance of the Charente, as the former, being the outer one, was protected by Three Lines of Boats placed in advance from her.

This Ship and all the others, except Four of the Line and a Frigate, have now moved up the River Charente. If any further Attempt to destroy them is practicable, I shall not fail to use every Means in my Power to accomplish it.

I have great Satisfaction in stating to their Lordships how much I feel obliged to the zealous Co-operation of Rear-Admiral Stopford, under whose Arrangement the Boats of the Fleet were placed; and I must also express to their Lordships the high Sense I have of the Assistance I received from the Abilities and unremitting Attention of Sir Harry Neale, Bart. the Captain of the Fleet, as well as of the animated Exertions of the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines under my Command, and their Forwardness to volunteer upon any Service that might be allotted to them; particularly the Zeal and Activity shewn by the Captains of Line of Battle Ships in preparing the Fire-Vessels.

I cannot speak in sufficient Terms of Admiration and Applause, of the vigorous and gallant Attack made by Lord Cochrane upon the French Line of Battle Ships which were on Shore, as well as of his judicious Manner of approaching them, and placing his Ship in the Position most advantageous to annoy the Enemy, and preserve his own Ship; which could not be exceeded by any Feat of Valour hitherto achieved by the British Navy.

It is due to Rear-Admiral Stopford, and Sir Harry Neale, that I should here take the Opportunity of acquainting their Lordships of the handsome and earnest Manner in which both these meritorious Officers had volunteered their Services before the Arrival of Lord Cochrane to undertake an Attack
upon

upon the Enemy with Fire-Ships; and that, had not their Lordships fixed upon him to conduct the Enterprize, I have full Confidence that the Result of their Efforts would have been highly creditable to them.

I should feel that I did not do Justice to the Services of Captain Godfred of the *Ætna*, in bombarding the Enemy's Ships on the 12th, and nearly all the Day of the 13th, if I did not recommend him to their Lordships' Notice; and I cannot omit bearing due Testimony to the anxious Desire expressed by Mr. Congreve to be employed wherever I might conceive his Services in the Management of his Rockets would be useful; some of them were placed in the Fire Ships with Effect, and I have every Reason to be satisfied with the Artillerymen and others who had the Management of them, under Mr. Congreve's Direction.

I send herewith a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Fleet, which, I am happy to observe, is comparatively small. I have not yet received the Returns of the Number of Prisoners taken, but I conceive they amount to between Four and Five Hundred.

I have charged Sir Harry Neale with this Dispatch (by the *Imperieuse*) and I beg Leave to refer their Lordships to him, as also to Lord Cochrane, for any further Particulars of which they may wish to be informed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GAMBIER.

15th April.

P. S. This Morning Three of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships are observed to be still on Shore under Fouras, and One of them is in a dangerous Situation. One of their Frigates (*L'Indienne*), also on Shore, has fallen over, and they are now dismantling her. As the Tides will take off

in a Day or Two, there is every Probability that she will be destroyed.

Since writing the foregoing, I have learnt that the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane (Lord Cochrane's Brother) and Lieutenant Bissell of the Navy, were Volunteers in the Imperieuse, and rendered themselves extremely useful, the former by commanding some of her Guns on the Main Deck, and the latter in conducting one of the Explosion-Vessels.

Names of the Ships in Aix Roads, previous to the Attack on the 11th April 1809.

- L'Ocean, 120 Guns, Vice-Admiral Allemande, Captain Roland.—Repaired in 1806; on Shore under Fouras.
- Foudroyant, 80 Guns, Rear-Admiral Gourdon, Captain Henri.—Five Years old; on Shore under Fouras.
- Cassard, 74 Guns, Captain Faure, Commodore.—Three Years old; on Shore under Fouras.
- Tourville, 74 Guns, Captain La Caille.—Old; on Shore in the River.
- Regulus, 74 Guns, Captain Lucas.—Five Years old; on Shore under Madame.
- Patriote, 74 Guns, Captain Mahèe.—Repaired in 1803.
- Jemappe, 74 Guns, Captain Fauvau.—On Shore under Madame.
- Tonnèrre, 74 Guns, Captain Clement de la Roucieriè.—Nine Months old, never at Sea.
- Aquilon, 74 Guns, Captain Maingon.—Old.
- Ville de Varsovie, 80 Guns, Captain Cuvillier.—New, never at Sea.
- Calcutta, 56 Guns, Captain La Tonic.—Loaded with Flour and Military Stores.

Frigates.

Indienne, Captain Proteau.—On Shore near Isle d'Enet, on her Beam Ends.

Elbe, Captain Perengier.

Pallas, Captain Le Bigot.

Hortense, Captain Allgand.

N. B. One of the Three last Frigates on Shore under Isle Madame.

Return of the Names of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed, wounded, and missing, belonging to the Fleet under the Command of Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Gambier, Commander in Chief, &c. between the 11th and 14th of April 1809, inclusive.

CALEDONIA.

Mr. Edward Fairfax, Master of the Fleet; Contusion of the Hip.

CÆSAR.

William Flintoft, Acting Lieutenant; killed.

Thomas Maddox, Able; ditto.

John Nelson, Able; ditto.

John Ellis (2d), Able; missing, and supposed to be drowned.

THESEUS.

Richard Francis Jewers, Master's Mate; severely wounded in the Head and Hands by Powder in the Fire-Ship.

John Podney, Marine; wounded in the Scrotum.

Thomas Williams, Boy; wounded in the Hand and Arm.

IMPERIEUSE.

Henry Crookman, Captain of the Forecastle; killed.

Peter Daronk, Boatswain's Mate; ditto.

John Marfovich, Seaman; ditto.

James Mason, Seaman; severely wounded.

John Solomon, Seaman; slightly wounded.

Mr. Gilbert, Surgeon's Assistant; ditto.

M. Marsden, Purser; ditto.

John Gordon, Seaman ; slightly wounded.
John Sheridan, Seaman ; ditto.
John Hunter, Seaman ; ditto.
John Wheelan, Seaman ; ditto.
Matthew Goud, Seaman ; ditto.
William Meuchenton, Marine ; ditto.
John Budd, Marine ; ditto.

REVENGE.

Henry Johnson, Landman ; killed.
Thomas Cranmer, Marine ; ditto.
Thomas Pessy, Marine Boy ; ditto.
James Garland, Lieutenant ; severe Contusion of
the Shoulder and Side.
James Cooke (1), Ordinary ; Left Thigh ampu-
tated, and a very dangerous Wound of the Right
Foot.
Thomas Whittock, Landman ; Wound in the Head.
Thomas Tyler, Landman ; Wound of Eye.
Dennis Grey, Ordinary ; Contusion of Back.
Thomas Trigworth, Ordinary ; Contusion and
Wound of Right Foot.
Charles Chew, Marine ; Right Thigh amputated,
and a very dangerous and extensive Wound of
Left Leg and Thigh.
Thomas Berry, Marine ; Contusion of Thigh.
John Wiseman, Marine ; Contusion of Shoulder.
Timothy Burn, Marine ; Contusion of Thigh.
George Skelly, Marine ; Contusion of Shoulder.
Joseph Weeks, Marine Boy ; Wound of Thigh,
and Contusion of Back.
John Cooper, Marine ; Contusion of Head and
Arm.
James Hughes, Corporal of Marines ; Contusion of
Back.
John Ward, Marine ; Contusion of Arm.

MEDIATOR.

James Seggefs, Gunner ; killed.
James Wooldridge, Captain ; very much burnt.
Nicholas

Nicholas Brent Clements, Lieutenant ; slightly burnt.

James Pearl, Lieutenant ; ditto.

Michael Gibson, Seaman ; ditto.

N. B. The last Four blown out of the Mediator after she was set on Fire.

GIBRALTAR.

John Conyers, Master's Mate ; very badly scorched in the Face and Hands.

Total—2 Officers, 8 Men, killed ; 9 Officers,
26 Men, wounded ; 1 Man, missing.—

Total 46. GAMBIER.

Received since the above was written.

Beagle—James Sutherland, Seaman, wounded.

Ætna—Richard W. Charlton, Midshipman, slightly wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 22d, 1809.

No. XVIII.

Admiralty-Office, April 22, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Halifax, to the Honourable William Wellefley Pole, dated at Bermuda, the 22d February 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inclose to you, for their Lordships' Information, the Copy of a Letter from Captain Scott, of His Majesty's Ship *Horatio*, who returned here this Day with the French Frigate *La Junon*, of Forty-four Guns, Eighteen-Pounders, and Three Hundred and Twenty-three Men; captured after a very gallant Action, in which the good Conduct and Skill of Captain Scott, his Officers, and Men, appeared with much Distinction.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

*His Majesty's Ship Horatio,
February 19, 1809.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that, in performing your Orders, in the Morning of the
10th

10th Instant, in Lat. $19^{\circ} 50'$ N. Long. $63^{\circ} 30'$ W. standing on the Larboard Tack, Ship's Head South and by East, the Driver Sloop of War under my Orders about Fifteen or Sixteen Miles nearly astern, at Half-past Ten A. M. saw a Sail on our Lee Bow, and shortly afterwards another. In the Course of an Hour, we discovered the Lee one evidently to be an Enemy's Frigate, and the other one I took to be an English Brig of War dodging her.

The Enemy's Frigate on making us out bore right up before the Wind for a short Time, but very soon hauled up again. At Three Quarters past Twelve, we met upon different Tacks and came to close Action, the Horatio wearing under the Enemy's Stern to get upon the same Tack with her. In the early Part of the Action the Country lost the Services of the First Lieutenant Manley Hall Dixon, being badly wounded, and not long after, I am sorry to say, that I received a severe Wound in the Shoulder by a Grape Shot, which obliged me to submit to quit the Deck: however, the Service did not suffer by that Event, as the succeeding Lieutenant the Honourable George Douglas fought the Ship through the Action in a most gallant Manner, which continued about One Hour and Thirty-five Minutes. The Enemy having from the Beginning pointed their Guns high, we were by this Time a complete Wreck in our Masts, Sails, and Rigging. Notwithstanding the Situation the Enemy was then reduced to, she tried to effect her Escape, which I knew was impossible, from the State of her Rigging, and more particularly as at that Time the Superieur (the Brig I before mentioned) hailed us, and gave us Information that the strange Sail just seen to Leeward was the Latona. On the Latona's coming within Gun Shot of the Enemy and giving her a few Guns, which she returned, and slightly wounded a few of the Latona's Men, she immediately brought to on the Starboard Tack, and every Mast went by

by the board. She proved to be the French Frigate *La Junon*, of Forty-four Guns, and Three Hundred and Twenty-three Men, commanded by *Monf. Augustin Rousseau*, a Member of the Legion of Honour; out from the Saints only Four Days, bound to France.

I now detail the Losses and Damages sustained by His Majesty's Ship under my Command.

The *Horatio* has suffered but little in her Hull, from the Reason already given, of the Enemy's aiming particularly at our Masts and Rigging, which they effected, having nothing else standing but our lower Masts, much wounded, and completely dismantled, all to our Forefail, and the Rags of our Mainfail.

The Number of Officers, Seamen, and Marines lost on this Occasion to their Country and their Friends, are by no Means considerable, when compared with the dreadful Losses of the Enemy, which I shall hereafter relate. The Losses on board the *Horatio* consists of *Mr. George Gunter*, Midshipman, and Six Seamen, killed; *Mr. Andrew Lock*, Boatswain, and Twelve Seamen, badly wounded; *Lieutenant Richard Blakeney*, of the Royal Marines, *Mr. Robert King*, Master's Mate, Six Seamen, and Two Marines, slightly wounded. The Losses of the Enemy, as I have before stated, was all her lower Masts; her Hull most wonderfully cut up, making, in consequence, a great Deal of Water, until the Shot-Holes were stopped.

The Losses in killed and wounded amounted to One hundred and thirty. The Captain expired soon after the Action from the Wounds he received.

The Gallantry and good Conduct of the Officers and Ship's Company under my Command, I must always remember with Gratitude, and were I to enter into Particulars it would be endless.

The Captain *Ferrie*, who commands the Brig *Supérieur* (one of *Sir Alexander Cochrane's* Squadron),
I feel

I feel much indebted for the very gallant Manner he behaved, although I believe he had only Four small Carronades on board ; and to Captain Pigot of the Latona I shall ever feel thankful for his Exertions and Activity in erecting Jury Masts, &c. and putting the Prize in a Sea worthy State.

I have much Pleasure in informing you that the Junon appears a very fine Ship, only Three Years old, never having been at Sea before she left France, about Three Months ago.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. SCOTT.

Right Hon. Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. and K. B.

Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships Horatio, Latona, and Driver, in Action with the French Frigate La Junon, on the 10th Day of February 1809.

HORATIO.

Killed.

Mr. George Gunter, Midshipman.
James Achman, Captain of the Foretop.
Charles Chatterton, Able.
Robert Lawder, Able.
Joseph Williams, Able.
Samuel Johnson, Ordinary.
Francis Mick, Boy.

Badly wounded.

George Scott, Captain.
Manley Hall Dixon, Lieutenant.
Andrew Lock, Boatswain.
Swallow Stone, Coxswain.
John Ellifon, Quarter Master.
Thomas Jones, Quarter Gunner.
John Young, Able.
Charles Brittain, Able.
Peter Vaughan, Able.

Thomas

Thomas Korkham, Able.
Edward Lloyd, Able.
Thomas Allen, Ordinary.
John Palmirt, Ordinary.
John Miller, Ordinary.
Thomas Nead, Ordinary.
James Sapeton, Ordinary.
Lew Vanderstain, Ordinary.

Slightly wounded.

Richard Blakeney, First Lieutenant of Royal Marines.
Robert King, Master's Mate.
William Boyd, Quarter Master's Mate.
James Nightingale, Able.
Henry Callsted, Able.
William Johns, Ordinary.
Michael Molley, Ordinary.
Joseph Shore, Marine.
Thomas Young, Drummer.

LATONA.

Slightly wounded.

Mr. Hoop, Midshipman.
A. Hayes, Seaman.
J. Arrogan, Seaman.
D. Wright, Seaman.
J. Murphy, Seaman.
J. Anfon, Seaman.

DRIVER.

Thomas Colville, Seaman ; badly wounded.
(Signed) G. SCOTT.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 29th, 1809.

No. XIX.

Admiralty-Office, April 29, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Gambier, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the Channel Soundings, &c. to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Caledonia, in Basque Roads, the 16th Instant.

IT has blown violently from the Southward and Westward since the Departure of the Imperieuse, which has rendered it impracticable to act in any way with the small Vessels or Boats of the Fleet against the Enemy.

I have the Satisfaction to observe this Morning, that the Enemy have set Fire to their Frigate (L'Indienne); and that the Ship of the Line, which is aground at the Entrance of the River, (supposed to be the Regulus.) there is every Reason to believe will be wrecked.

Admiralty-Office, April 29, 1809.

Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Gambier to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Caledonia, in Basque Roads, the 15th Instant.

SIR,

BE pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed Letter which I have this Day received from Captain Mends, of His Majesty's Ship *Arethusa*, detailing Particulars of the Destruction of Three different Batteries (one of Twenty heavy Guns) at Lequito and other Places on the North Coast of Spain, by Boats from that Ship; and of their active Annoyance of the Enemy in attempting to send Supplies to their Army along that Coast.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GAMBIER.

*His Majesty's Ship Arethusa, off Bilbao,
20th March 1809.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure of acquainting you, for the Commander in Chief's Information, that on the 15th Instant, at Daybreak in the Morning, a Party of Seamen and Marines belonging to this Ship were landed under the Command of the First Lieutenant, Mr. Hugh Pearson, and Lieutenant Scott of the Marines, and destroyed upwards of Twenty heavy Guns mounted on the Batteries at Lequito, defended by a Detachment of French Soldiers, a Serjeant and Twenty of whom were made Prisoners, who, on our People forcing the Guard-House in the principal Battery, threw down their Arms, and begged for Quarter; the rest of their Comrades effected their Escape by running for it.

This little Affair was conducted by Lieutenant Pearson with that Boldness and Promptitude which generally commands Success, to which I attribute our having only Three Men wounded, notwithstanding a quick Fire of Musketry for some Time from
the

the Battery and Guard-House as our People advanced. A small Chaloupe, laden with Brandy, was found in the Harbour and brought away.

The following Day, having received Information of Two Chassé Mares being up River Andaro, laden with Brandy for the French Army in Spain, in the Evening the same Party was again landed, who found them aground, about Four Miles up, with their Cargoes on board, which were destroyed; but the Vessels appearing to be Spanish Property, and forcibly seized on to carry those Supplies, were restored to their Owners.

On the 20th Lieutenant Elms Steele, with a Party, destroyed the Guns at Baignio, and captured a small Vessel laden with Marino Wool, which had run in there for Security, from St. Andero bound to Bayonne; whilst Lieutenant Fennel, of the Marines, accompanied by Mr. Elliott, the Purser, and a Boat's Crew, ascended the Mountain and destroyed the Signal Posts.

The same Evening Lieutenant Pearson, with the Officers and Men who were with him at Laquito, took Possession of the Batteries at the Town of Paifance without Opposition, and destroyed the Guns; the small Parties of the Enemy stationed at these Places retiring as our People approached.

I am, &c. (Signed) R. MENDS.

To Charles Adams, Esq. Captain of
His Majesty's Ship *Resistance*.

Admiralty-Office, April 29, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable George Elliot, Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Modeste, to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, and transmitted by the latter to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

SIR, *Modeste, off Sandshhead, Oct. 9, 1808.*

I HAVE great Satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency of His Majesty's Ship *Modeste*, under

der my Command, having last Night captured La Jena, French National Corvette, pierced for Twenty-four Guns, but only Eighteen on board, and Complement One Hundred and Fifty Men, commanded by Monf. Morice, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, after a Chace of Nine Hours, and a running Action of nearly One Hour, (from it being but a light Breeze, which enabled her to keep her Distance with her Sweeps,) when she struck, a complete Wreck in her Sails and Rigging; she had cut away her Boats and Booms, and thrown Three Guns overboard, in the Chace. We received no Damage to signify, but the Loss of Mr. William Donovan (the Master), a very valuable and gallant Officer, unfortunately killed, and One Seaman wounded. La Jena has not received any material Damage in her Hull; she sails well, and appears a very fit Vessel for His Majesty's Service. She had been Four Months from the Isle of France, and taken the Jenet of Madras, and the Swallow of Penang; the first she sunk, the latter was in Sight during the Chace, but sailing very well, got out of Sight to Leeward before La Jena was taken, and we have not been fortunate enough to see her since.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE ELLIOT.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 6th, 1809.

No. XX.

Admiralty-Office, May 6, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, the 15th March 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inclose to you, to be laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Letter of Captain Brisbane, of His Majesty's Ship Belle Poule, informing me of his having fallen in with, and captured, the French Frigate Le Var, in the Gulph of Valona.

Also a Letter from Captain Hoste, of His Majesty's Ship the Amphion, stating his having captured a French Armed Brig, mounting Six Guns, and a Trabacculo, which were employed in transporting Troops from Zara to the Coast of Italy.

The unremitting Vigilance of those Officers, and of all who are employed in the Adriatic and off Corfu, is deserving of the highest Commendation. Their strict Watch on the Enemy's Possessions has reduced the Ionian Islands to the greatest Want of
1809. X every

every Necessary, most of the Supplies from the Continent having been intercepted by them; and the Frigate captured by the Belle Poule, I understand, was on her Way to some Port in Italy for a Cargo of Corn. I am, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

*His Majesty's Ship Belle Poule, off
Corfu, Feb. 16, 1809.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honour to report to your Lordship, that His Majesty's Ship under my Command being driven by a hard southerly Gale about Twelve Leagues to the Northward of Corfu, a suspicious Ship was discovered on the Morning of the 14th Instant, far distant on the Lee Bow. All Sail was instantly made in Pursuit of her, but light and partial Winds having come on, prevented our closing with her on that Day; we, however, evidently made her out to be a French Ship of War, and very distinctly saw her Intention of making for the Gulf of Valona. Our Course was directed accordingly, and Daylight on the following Morning discovered her moored with Cables to the Walls of the Fortrefs of Valona, mounting Fourteen Eighteen and Twenty-four-Pounders, with another Fort on an Eminence above her, completely commanding the whole Anchorage. A Breeze at length favouring us, at One P. M. His Majesty's Ship was anchored in a Position at once to take or destroy the Enemy, and at the same Time to keep in check the formidable Force we saw prepared to support the French Frigate. A most animated and well directed Fire was opened on the Enemy's Ship. The Forts making no Effort to protect her, and our Attention being thus undivided, the Contest of course was very short. She surrendered after a few Broadlides, and proved to be Le Var French Frigate, pierced for Thirty-two Guns, but having only Twenty-two Nine-Pounders and Four Twenty-four-Pounder Caronades

ronades mounted, commanded by Capitaine de Frigate Paulin, with a Complement of Two Hundred Men, from Corfu, destined to any Port in Italy she could reach.

I cannot close my Letter without expressing my Regret, that the Occasion had not afforded more Room for the Display of that Exertion and Gallantry which my Officers and Ship's Company have proved themselves at all Times so ready to evince; and it is with sincere Satisfaction I add, that, with the Exception of some trifling Damage in our Rigging, we sustained no Loss whatever; that of the Enemy cannot be ascertained, as the greater Part of her Officers and Ship's Company took the Opportunity of getting on Shore the Moment the Ship struck.

Le Var is but Two Years off the Stocks, coppered, and Copper-fastened, and Eight Hundred Tons Burthen.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BRISBANE.

Right Honourable Cutbbert Lord Collingwood, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Amphion, at Sea,

MY LORD, *Feb. 10, 1809.*

THE Redwing joined me on the 8th Instant off Long Island, with Information that an Armed Brig and a Trabacculo were lying in a small Creek in the Island of Malida. I proceeded there in consequence with the Redwing, and found the above Vessels advantageously moored for defending the Entrance of the Creek, and several Hundred Soldiers drawn up behind some Houses and Walls. The Brig and a Twelve-Pounder from the Shore opened on the Ships whilst they were taking their Stations, which was no sooner effected, than they fled in all Directions.

She mounted Six Twelve-Pounder Carronades, had

had failed from Zara, in Company with the *Trabaculo*, on the 4th January, with Four Hundred French Troops for Ancona, which, on our Approach, landed, and were those I mentioned above, but kept a respectable Distance from our Guns the whole Time.

The Boats' Crews of the Two Ships, under the Direction of Lieutenant Phillott, landed, and brought off Three Guns, One Twelve-Pounder and Two small ones, and destroyed Two Storehouses of Wine and Oil collected there.

I am happy to say, no Person was hurt on this Service, and have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

To the Right Hon. Lord Collingwood.

Es. Es. Es.

The Brig sunk soon after we got her out in deep Water, from the Effects of our Shot.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 23^d, 1809. .

No. XXI.

Admiralty-Office, May 23, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Neptune, off the Mona Passage the 17th of April 1809.

SIR,

HAVING in my Letter, (No. 637,) dated the 7th Instant, informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the Arrangements that had been made between Licutenant-General Beckwith and me for the Reduction of the Saints, and, if possible, to secure the French Squadron of Three Ships of the Line and Two Frigates, then at Anchor there, which it is ascertained were sent to this Country expressly for the Relief of Martinique; I have now the Honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, with our subsequent Proceedings, which have been attended with the Capture of *Le D'Hautpoult*, a fine new Ship, of Seventy-four Guns, of the largest Class.

The Troops, under the Command of Major-General Maitland, arrived at the Saints on the 13th Instant, 1809. Y

Instant, and were landed the following Day with little Loss; the Direction of all naval Operations connected with the Army having been left entirely with Captain Beaver, of the Acasta, who conducted that Service with all the Correctness and Celerity which I expected of him.

On the Afternoon of the same Day Two Howitzers and Mortars began to play upon the Enemy's Ships; and I received Information that one of the Line had weighed one of her Anchors, but that the others did not appear to be preparing for Sea.

I must here call their Lordships' Attention to the Situation of the Saints, which have Three Passages the Enemy could escape through, and these being situated in different Directions made it particularly difficult to guard by Five Ships of the Line, so as to bring an equal Force to meet the Enemy at either Point.

At Halfpast Nine in the Evening the concerted Signal was made for the Enemy's Ships having put to Sea; but the Signals were for their having gone both to Windward and to Leeward of the Islands, which was literally the Case, as I am informed the Two Frigates proceeded one Way, and the Three Line of Battle Ships the other.

The Neptune being at the Time off the South West Passage, made Sail to join the Pompée stationed under the West End, which Ship I found had closed with, and in Chace of Three Ships, apparently standing to the W. S. W. but from their Appearance in the Dark, I did not suppose them to be of the Line.

At this Time I was particularly at a Loss how to act, for if those Ships should be the Enemy's small Men of War, and the Line of Battle Ships reported to be preparing for Sea, should remain behind, the withdrawing of the Squadron from the Saints would have been fatal to the Troops landed the preceding Day. The Night was very dark,
and

and it was not possible to determine whether the whole of the Ships making off were of the Line or not, although we crossed so near the sternmost, that her Shot struck the Neptune, and killed One Man and wounded Four. When Daylight approached they were clearly discovered, and every Endeavour used to come up with them, the Pompée being the only Line of Battle Ship in Company, and the Frigates not joining until the following Day. Some Ships were seen from the Masthead, to whom I sent to signify, by a Sloop of War, the Course we were steering.

The Superiority of the Enemy's sailing, left little Chance for the Neptune getting up, unless some of the Ships were disabled, and if any Accident had happened to the Pompée's Masts, they must inevitably have all escaped; I therefore directed Captain Fahie to endeavour to cripple the sternmost Ship, without bringing on the collected Fire of the Three, then in Line abreast. In this Attempt he was most gallantly supported by Captain Napier, of His Majesty's Sloop Recruit, who kept close up, although fired at from all their Stern Chase Guns, and did every Thing that was possible to be done to cut away the Enemy's Masts and Rigging, and continued on this Service during the whole Chace, which lasted until this Morning at Half-past Three, when Le D'Hautpout was brought to Action by the Pompée and Castor, as will more fully appear by Captain Fahie's Letter, here inclosed.

I should not render Justice to that excellent Officer was I to withhold the Praise due to him for his unremitting Attention during so long and arduous a Pursuit, and his taking such Advantages of the Enemy's Situation as they occasionally occurred.

I have much to regret in the Loss of those that have fallen and suffered on the Occasion, a List of whom is inclosed.

As the other Two Ships of the Enemy separated

on the Morning of the 17th, at Two o'Clock, their Route cannot be well ascertained, I suppose they made Sail to the Southward, and will pass through the Sambrero Passage. They had outfailed this Ship so much as to be at too great a Distance to be observed when they parted, we of Course followed the Pompée's Lights.

I am now waiting until the Pompée and the Prize are refitted, to proceed to the Windward; and I have detached the York and Captain, with Two Frigates and a Sloop of War, to the Northward to try to intercept the Enemy's Two Ships that have escaped.

Until their Lordships' Pleasure is known, I have commissioned the Prize, and appointed Captain Napier to the Command of her, as a Reward for his spirited Conduct during the Chace.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE.

*His Majesty's Ship Pompée, April 17,
1809, Cape Roxo, Porto Rico, N. E.*

SIR, *by N. Seven or Eight Leagues.*

HAVING, in Obedience to your Orders communicated to me by Telegraph at Five P. M. on the 14th Instant, proceeded under the Lower Saint for the Purpose of watching the Enemy's Motions should they attempt to escape from thence to the Northward, I observed soon after Nine o'Clock the Signal from the small Ships and Brigs more in Shore, under the Orders of Captain Cameron, of His Majesty's Sloop the Hazard, that the Enemy had put to Sea, those Signals were repeated to you; and at Forty Minutes after Nine o'Clock, the Lower Saint bearing East, about a Mile and a Half, I distinctly saw Three large Ships coming down under all Sail, and followed closely by the Hazard and several others of the Inshore Squadron, with the Signal for their being the Enemy. At Ten o'Clock I closed

closed up with the sternmost Ship, and endeavoured to stop her, by the Discharge of Two Broadfides, but being under a Press of Sail, and a strong Breeze steering away W. S. W. she succeeded in crossing us, without returning our Fire. At this Moment the Neptune was seen in the S. W. standing towards us with all Sail, and as you hailed me soon after and joined in the Pursuit, it is unnecessary for me to touch on any of the Occurrences on board this Ship from that Period until Five o'Clock P. M. of the 15th Instant, at which Hour we entirely lost Sight of the Neptune from the Masthead; the Latona and Castor then in Company, and One of the Enemy's Ships about Three Mile ahead, steering away N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

Our Exertions to close her continued unremitted. Just before Sunset the high Land of Porto Rico was seen bearing N. N. E. about Nine Leagues. The Night shut in extremely dark, and as we drew in with the Land, we were baffled with light and variable Winds from the Northward and Westward, but fortunately never for a Moment lost Sight of the Enemy. At Half-past Three A. M. the Castor succeeded in getting within Shot of him, and soon after begun a smart Caunonade, which was immediately returned by the Enemy, who, in yawing to bring his Guns to bear, gave me an Opportunity of ranging up abreast of him. At Four o'Clock I brought him to close Action, and continued hotly engaged with, and constantly nearing him, until a Quarter past Five, when both Ships being complete Wrecks in their Rigging and Sails, and within their own Lengths of each other, the Pompee nearly unmanageable, and the Enemy entirely so, she surrendered.

I must here, Sir, express my Obligations to Captains Pigot and Roberts, of His Majesty's Ships Latona and Castor, for their Attention during the Chace, and their spirited Efforts to afford me their
Support

Support in the Battle. The latter, as I have already stated, had a partial Opportunity of doing so; and I am assured that the Want of Opportunity alone, prevented my receiving it equally from the former.

And it may not be improper here, Sir, to go back to the Occurrences of the 15th Instant, in order to express my Admiration of the gallant Conduct of Captain Napier, of His Majesty's Brig the *Recruit*, in keeping within the Fire of the Stern Chasers of Three Sail of the Line throughout that Day, and constantly annoying them with his.

To the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, my warmest Thanks are due, for their unabated and cheerful Exertions throughout so long and anxious a Chace, and for their steady and gallant Conduct during the Action; to Mr. William Bone, the First Lieutenant, I must particularly offer them.

The captured Ship is the *D'Hautpoult*, of Seventy-four Guns, commanded by Captain Armand Le Due, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, with a Crew of Six Hundred and Eighty Men; between Eighty and Ninety of whom were killed and wounded, including several Officers. She is a perfectly new Ship, never at Sea until she quitted *L'Orient* in February last.

Inclosed is a Return of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship under my Command, together with that of the Damages sustained in her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. C. FAHIE.

To Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex.
Cochrane, &c. &c. &c.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's
Ship Pompée, in the Action with the French Na-
tional Ship D'Hautpoul, on the Morning of the
17th of April 1809.*

Killed.

Mr. Edward Casey, Boatswain.
Richard Codlin, Seaman.
Joseph Pool, ditto.
John Miles, ditto.
Joseph Lee, ditto.
John Falconer, ditto.
Christopher Finisfer, ditto.
Edward Rowe, ditto.
Thomas Charles, Marine.

Wounded.

Wm. Chas. Fahie, Esq; Captain.
William Bone, First Lieutenant.
Charles Edward Atkins, Lieutenant Royal Marines.
John Effen, Sailmaker.
John Craig, Captain of the Forecastle.
John Harris, Seaman.
Thomas Norton, ditto.
Edward Ellis, ditto.
William Rayner, ditto.
William May, ditto.
James Lay, Seaman.
John Carey, ditto.
John Miller, ditto.
John Sheerman, ditto.
John Gorman, ditto.
Boston Gaw, ditto.
William Short, Gunner's Mate.
Daniel Hall, Seaman.
John Bryan, ditto.
Benjamin Booth, Private Marine.
Henry Wagg, 63d Regiment.
Alexander Allan, Boatswain's Mate.
David Melchin, Seaman.

John Buntin, Seaman.
John Davis, ditto.
Jeremiah Mahony, ditto.
Christopher Cain, ditto.
John Noglet, Private Marine.
Thomas Peafe, 63d Regiment.
Thomas Mortimer, ditto.
Total—9 killed, 30 wounded.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board the under-mentioned Ships.

Neptune.

William Bozier, Able Seaman, killed.
Michael Sands, ditto, wounded.
William Callow, ditto, ditto.
Andrew Saunders, Quarter Gunner, ditto.
John Williams (4), Able Seaman, ditto.
Total—1 killed, 4 wounded.

Castor.

Mr. Samuel Crofs, Mate, killed.
John Russell, Seaman, wounded.
William Conterfon, ditto, ditto.
Thomas Mafon, Marine, ditto.
Benk Blophn, Seaman, ditto.
John Lynn, ditto, ditto.
Peter Murphy, ditto.
Total—1 killed, 6 wounded.

Recruit.

Serjeant of Marines wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF MAY 25th, 1809.

No. XXII.

Downing-Street, May 24, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received this Evening from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD, *Oporto, May 12, 1809.*

I HAD the Honour to apprise your Lordship, on the 7th Instant, that I intended that the Army should march on the 9th from Coimbra to dispossess the Enemy of Oporto.

The Advanced Guard and the Cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole had halted on the 8th to afford Time for Marshal Beresford with his Corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

The Infantry of the Army was formed into Three Divisions for this Expedition, of which Two, the Advanced Guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brigadier-General R. Stewart's Brigade, with a Brigade of Six-Pounders, and a Brigade of Three-Pounders under Lieutenant-General
1809. Z Paget,

Paget, and the Cavalry under Lieutenant-General Payne, and the Brigade of Guards; Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General Brigades of Infantry, with a Brigade of Six-Pounders, under Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, moved by the High Road from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major-General Hill's and Brigadier-General Cameron's Brigades of Infantry, and a Brigade of Six-Pounders, under the Command of Major-General Hill, by the Road from Coimbra to Aveiro.

On the 10th in the Morning, before Daylight, the Cavalry and Advanced Guard crossed the Vouga with the Intention to surprize and cut off Four Regiments of French Cavalry, and a Battalion of Infantry and Artillery, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and the neighbouring Villages, about Eight Miles from that River, in the last of which we failed; but the Superiority of the British Cavalry was evident throughout the Day; we took some Prisoners and their Cannon from them; and the Advanced Guard took up the Position of Oliveira.

On the same Day Major-General Hill, who had embarked at Aveiro on the Evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the Rear of the Enemy's Right; and the Head of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's Division passed the Vouga on the same Evening.

On the 11th, the Advanced Guard and Cavalry continued to move on the High Road towards Oporto, with Major-General Hill's Division in a parallel Road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the Arrival of the Advanced Guard at Vendas Novas, between Sonto Redondo and Grijon, they fell in with the Outposts of the Enemy's Advanced Guard, consisting of about Four Thousand Infantry, and some Squadrons of Cavalry, strongly posted on the Heights above Grijon, their Front being covered by Woods and broken Ground. The Enemy's left Flank was turned by a Movement

well

well executed by Major-General Murray, with Brigadier-General Langworth's Brigade of the Hanoverian Legion; while the 16th Portuguese Regiment of Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's Brigade attacked their Right, and the Rifle Men of the 95th, and the Flank Companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the same Brigade under Major Way, attacked the Infantry in the Woods and Village in their Center.

These Attacks soon obliged the Enemy to give Way; and the Honourable Brigadier-General Charles Stewart led Two Squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, under the Command of Major Blake, in Pursuit of the Enemy, and destroyed many and took many Prisoners.

On the Night of the 11th the Enemy crossed the Douro, and destroyed the Bridge over that River.

It was important, with a View to the Operations of Marshal Beresford, that I should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Major-General Murray in the Morning with a Battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, a Squadron of Cavalry, and Two Six Pounders, to endeavour to collect Boats, and, if possible, to cross the River at Ovintas, about Four Miles above Oporto; and I had as many Boats as could be collected brought to the Ferry, immediately above the Towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The Ground on the Right Bank of the River at this Ferry is protected and commanded by the Fire of Cannon, placed on the Height of the Sierra Convent at Villa Nova, and there appeared to be a good Position for our Troops on the opposite Side of the River, till they should be collected in sufficient Numbers.

The Enemy took no Notice of our Collection of Boats, or of the Embarkation of the Troops, till after the First Battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken up their Position under the Command of Lieutenant-General Paget on the opposite Side of the River.

They then commenced an Attack upon them, with a large Body of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, under the Command of Marshal Soult, which that Corps most gallantly sustained, till supported, successively by the 48th and 66th Regiments, belonging to Major General Hill's Brigade, and a Portuguese Battalion, and afterwards by the First Battalion of Detachments belonging to Brigadier General Richard Stewart's Brigade.

Lieutenant-General Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the Attack commenced, when the Command of these gallant Troops devolved upon Major General Hill.

Although the French made repeated Attacks upon them, they made no Impression, and at last Major General Murray having appeared on the Enemy's Left Flank on his March from Ovinre, where he had crossed, and Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, who by this Time had availed himself of the Enemy's Weakness in the Town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro at the Ferry, between the Towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the Right with the Brigade of Guards, and the 29th Regiment, the whole retired in the utmost Confusion towards Amaranthe leaving behind them Five Pieces of Cannon, Eight Ammunition Tumbrils, and many Prisoners.

The Enemy's Loss in killed and wounded in this Action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.

Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart then directed a Charge by a Squadron of the 14th Dragoons, under the Command of Major Hervey, who made a successful Attack on the Enemy's Rear Guard.

In the different Actions with the Enemy, of which I have above given your Lordship an Account, we have lost some, and the immediate Services of other valuable Officers and Soldiers.

In Lieutenant-General Paget, among the latter,

I have lost the Assistance of a Friend, who had been most useful to me in the few Days which had elapsed since he had joined the Army.

He had rendered a most important Service at the Moment he received his Wound, in taking up the Position which the Troops afterwards maintained, and in bearing the first Brunt of the Enemy's Attack.

Major Hervey also distinguished himself at the Moment he received his Wound in the Charge of the Cavalry on this Day.

I cannot say too much in Favour of the Officers and Troops.

They have marched in Four Days over Eighty Miles of most difficult Country, have gained many important Positions, and have engaged and defeated Three different Bodies of the Enemy's Troops.

I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's Attention to the Conduct of Lieutenant-General Paget, Major-General Murray, Major-General Hill, Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Delancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Mellish, Assistant Adjutant-General, for the Assistance they respectively rendered General Stewart in the Charge of the Cavalry this Day and on the 11th, Major Colin Campbell, Assistant-Adjutant-General, for the Assistance he rendered Major-General Hill in the Defence of his Post, and Brigadier-General Stewart in the Charge of the Cavalry this Day, and Brigade-Major Fordyce, Captain Corry and Captain Hill, for the Assistance they rendered General Hill.

I have also to request your Lordship's Attention to the Conduct of the Riflemen and of the Flank Companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d Regiments, under the Command of Major Way of the 29th, and that of the 16th Portuguese Regiment, commanded by Colonel Machado, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle is Lieutenant-Colonel, and that of the
Brigade

Brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, under the Command of Brigadier-General Langworth, and that of the Two Squadrons of the 16th and 20th Light Dragoons, under the Command of Major Blake of the 20th, in the Action of the 11th; and the Conduct of the Buffs commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, the 48th commanded by Colonel Duckworth, and 66th commanded by Major Murray who was wounded, and of the Squadron of the 14th Dragoons under the Command of Major Hervey, in the Action of this Day.

I have received the greatest Assistance from the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General Colonel Murray, and from all the Officers belonging to those Departments respectively throughout the Service, as well as from Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst and the Officers of my personal Staff, and I have every Reason to be satisfied with the Artillery and Officers of Engineers.

I send this Dispatch by Captain Stanhope, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordship's Protection: his Brother the Honourable Major Stanhope was unfortunately wounded by a Sabre whilst leading a Charge of the 16th Light Dragoons on the 10th Instant. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Abstract of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Action with the Advanced Posts of the French Army at Albergaria Nova, the 10th May 1809.

None killed; 1 Major, 2 Rank and File, wounded;
1 Rank and File, missing.

Total—4.

Name of Officer wounded.

Hon. Major Lincoln Stanhope, of the 16th Dragoons, slightly wounded in the Shoulder.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Action on the Heights of Grijón, on the 11th May 1809.

19 killed, 63 wounded, 14 missing.—Total 96.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

- 16th Light Dragoons—Captain Sweatman, wounded slightly; Lieutenant Tomkinson, severely.
 1st Batt. Detachments—Captain Owens, 38th Foot, wounded; Lieutenant Woodgate, 52d Foot, severely wounded.
 1st Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Delaring, killed.
 2d ditto—Captain Langrelin, severely wounded.
 Rifle Corps King's German Legion—Lieutenant Lodders, wounded.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Army under Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Action with the French Army under the Command of Marshal Soult, in the Passage of the Douro, on the 12th May 1809.

23 Rank and File, killed; 2 General and Staff Officers, 3 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 85 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

Total—23 killed, 96 wounded, 2 missing—121.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

- Lieutenant-General Paget lost his Arm, but doing well.
 Captain Hill, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Hill, slightly.
 14th Lighth Dragoons—Major Hervey lost his Right Arm, but doing well; Captain Hawker and Lieutenant Knipe, slightly.
 3d Foot—Lieutenant Monaghan, slightly.
 48th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Erskine, slightly.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Murray, severely in the Arm; Captain Binning, slightly.
Royal Engineers—First Lieutenant Hamilton, severely.

Oporto, May 13, 1809.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, Carriages, and Ordnance Stores, &c. &c. taken in the Arsenal of Quartieri St. Oviêdo, on the 12th May 1809.

Brass Guns French, the Carriages broken to Pieces
— 10 Twelve-Pounders, 12 Eight-Pounders, 18
Four-Pounders, 16 Three-Pounders.

Brass Howitzers French, One Carriage good—2
Eight Inch, 1 Six Inch.

French Caissons — 4 serviceable, 36 unserviceable.

3000 whole Barrels of English Gunpowder.

300,000 English Musket Cartridges.

Round Shot—2000 Nine-Pounders, 256 Eighteen-Pounders, 508 Twelve-Pounders, 656 Eight-Pounders, 580 Four-Pounders, 200 Three-Pounders.

Shells—400 Six-Inch.

600 Flannell Cartridges.

Cafe Shot—120 Six-Inch Howitzers.

Wheels good—8 Guns, 30 Howitzers, 18 Carra.

60 Handspikes.

12 Tarpaulins.

3,000 French Flint.

10 Slow Matches.

100 Sponges.

30 Copper Ladles.

G. HOWARTH,
Brig. Gen. Royal Horse Artillery.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 27th, 1809.

No. XXIII.

Admiralty-Office, May 27, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, at Sea, the 6th March 1809.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, to be laid before their Lordships, a Letter I have received from Lord Cochrane, Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Imperieuse*, who has been for some Time past employ'd on the Coast of Catalonia, and where the good Services of His Lordship, in aid of the Spaniards and in annoyance of the Enemy, could not be exceeded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

His Majesty's Ship Imperieuse, Caldagues,

MY LORD, 2d January 1809.

HAVING received Information of Two French Vessels of War, and a Convoy of Victuallers for Barcelona, being in this Port, I have the Honour to inform your Lordship, that they are all, amounting to Thirteen Sail, in our Possession.

1809.

A a

The

The French have been driven from the Town of Caldagues, with the Loss of Nine Cannons, which they had mounted and were mounting on the Batteries.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

The Right Hon. Lord Collingwood,

&c. &c. &c.

La Gauloise Cutter, commanded by M. Avenet,
Member of the Legion of Honour, 7 Guns,
46 Men.

La Julie Lugger, commanded by M. Chaferiau,
5 Guns, 4 Swivels, 44 Men.

And Eleven Victuallers.

Admiralty-Office, May 27, 1809.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, a Letter which he had received from Captain Hollis, of His Majesty's Ship the Standard, who had been detached with the Ships and Vessels named in the Margin*, for the Purpose of attacking the Island of Anholt, giving an Account of its Reduction on the 18th Instant, by a Party of Seamen and Marines, landed under the Command of Captain Selby, of the Owen Glendour, assisted by Captain Edward Nicholls, of the Royal Marines. The Garrison, consisting of One Hundred and Seventy Men, surrendered at Discretion. On our Side One private Marine was killed and Two wounded.

The Acquisition of this Island is stated to be of Importance in furnishing Supplies of Water to His Majesty's Fleet, and affording a good Anchorage to the Trade in going to or coming from the Baltic.

* Standard, Owen Glendour, Avenger, Ranger, Rose, Snipe Gun-Vessel.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of *JUNE 3d*, 1809.

No. XXIV.

Downing-Street, June 2, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Fort Royal, Martinique,
April 20, 1809.

MY LORD,
THE French Squadron, consisting of Three Sail of the Line and Two Frigates, from L'Orient, having taken Shelter in the Saints, in the Vicinity of Guadaloupe, where they were blockaded by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane with a superior Force, I detached a Corps, of between Two and Three Thousand Men, under the Command of Major-General Maitland, to co-operate with the Navy in the Reduction of those Islands, to destroy or capture the Ships of the Enemy, or to force them to Sea.

I have the Satisfaction to report to your Lordship, for His Majesty's Information, that after Three Days of great Toil and most active Service,
1809. B b the

the Forts were reduced, and the Troops surrendered Prisoners of War.

The French Ships of the Line pushed to Sea early on the Night of the 14th; on the 16th the Admiral was within Four Miles of them, and, I trust, will be enabled to bring them to close Action.

I have the Honour to inclose the Major-General's Report upon the honourable Termination of this Service; and I beg Leave to recommend to His Majesty's favourable Consideration, the meritorious Services of this General Officer, not only in the present Instance, where he held a distinct Command, but for his general good Conduct during the whole Campaign.

The Officers of all Ranks have done their Duty in an exemplary Manner, and the Troops employed upon this Service have maintained that Superiority which has distinguished this Army during the whole Series of our Operations since our Departure from Barbadoes.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. BECKWITH.

*The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.*

SIR, *Camp, at the Saints, April 18, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to transmit you a Report of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Troops detached for the Reduction of the Saints.

We sailed from Fort Royal Bay on the 12th; Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's Ship *Acasta*, who was Commodore of the Division, left the Squadron under Charge of Captain Carthew, of His Majesty's Ship *Gloire*, and went forward to meet Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane. The 13th was passed in examining the Enemy's Positions, and in making Arrangements.

The Disembarkation was fixed to be at Six o'clock in the Morning of the 14th, but a bad Night separated

separated our Ships. By Ten they were collected. Soon after the Acasta led in, through a very narrow Channel which was buoyed on each Side. The Gloire, Narcissus, and Circe followed; the Intrepid about an Hour after, but the Dolphin not until next Day. His Majesty's Ships anchored opposite to the little Bay Bois Joly. The Landing was meant to have been at the next to the Eastward, called Ance Vanovre. As much Time, it was then seen, would be lost by persevering to go to Ance Vanovre, because the Boats would have had a long Row against Wind and Current, we landed at Ance Bois Joly; a secure Landing, though a stony Beach, protected by the Fire of the Frigates. We experienced no Opposition, except a Cannonade from the Islet of Cabrit, the Guns of which fired over the Ridge among the Shipping.

When advanced to the first Ridge, we found the Enemy occupied the great Mountain which is above Eight hundred Feet high, called Mount Ruffel. This was immediately on our Right, nor could we advance. The Rifle Companies of the 3d and of the 4th Battalions 60th Regiment were ordered to dislodge the Enemy. The Exertion of these Companies under Captains Dolling and Lupton was great; the Ascent no less steep than an Angle of Fifty Degrees, covered with Bush and prickly Pears, they most gallantly effected the Service, and drove back the Enemy who suffered considerably. The Rifle Companies were supported to their Right by the Flank Companies of the 3d West India Regiment and One Company of the Royal York Rangers led by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Deputy Adjutant-General, whom I detached for this Service. We had now a strong Position. Before us were the Enemy's three Forts, showing stout Garrisons, and Three Line of Battle Ships, and Two Frigates in the Harbour. The large Ships very full of Men. We found, however, we could not advance

without being flanked on our Left by the Fort on Isle de Cabrit. Two Eight-Inch Howitzers were immediately landed, a Battery quickly constructed by Lieutenant Hobbs of the Royal Engineers. Brigadier-General Stehelin of the Royal Artillery and all his Officers and Men were most strenuous, and before Six that Evening our Battery opened on the Enemy's Squadron at a very fair Distance. About an Hour after there were Indications that the French Squadron was about to push out, and by Eight it was not doubtful. Not a Moment was lost; Captain De Courcy of the Quarter-Master-General's Department was sent by me to Captain Beaver of the Acasta, and we fired Six Rockets from a Headland at Five Minutes interval, being the signal fixed on by the Admiral. About Ten at Night, the Three French Line of Battle Ships were seen to go through the windward Passage. Next Morning, the 15th Instant, the Intrepid was the only Line of Battle Ship in Sight.

The Difficulty of advancing on the West Side of the Island, forced us to re-embark the greater Part of our Troops, to land at Ance Vanovre, but as the Enemy occupied a strong and commanding Position on the East Side of this Bay, Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott, with the Flank Companies of the 3d West India Regiment, and the Two Rifle Companies of the 60th, and Major Henderfon with the Reserve, were ordered to descend from Morne Ruffel to protect the Landing, and to dislodge the Enemy. This was well executed, and we gained a favourable Position, whence our Mortars could reach Fort Napoleon at a proper Distance, as well as the Fort on the Islet. A Mortar Battery of Two Thirteen-Inch, and Four Ten-Inch was immediately begun, and carried on with unremitting Exertions; —all our Men volunteering every Labour. Between the Enemy's Forts Napoleon and Morelle, and us, was a Middle Ridge, which was on the Back of the
Town,

Town, and held by the Enemy. On the Night of 15th, a strong Picquet of the Enemy's was surpris'd by Two Companies of the Royal York Rangers, commanded by Captain Starke, and Lieutenant White. The French had One Officer and Seventeen Men bayoneted, and Twelve Prisoners were brought away. This Affair was highly creditable to the Officers named. The Night following we determin'd to occupy the Middle Ridge, and confine the Enemy within his Works. Major Alen was order'd with the Two Flank Companies of the 3d West India, and a Flank Company of the 8th West India for this Service,—he was supported by Part of the Royal York Rangers under Major Henderson. The Position was taken up without Opposition, but about Eight next Morning the Enemy advanced from Forts Napoleon and Morelle to recover this Ground. A sharp Action took place, the whole of the York Rangers, and the Rifle Companies of the 60th, supporting our Black Troops. The Ground lay open in great Part to the Grape Shot from Forts Napoleon and Morelle, and to Round Shot from Ilet de Cabrit; but all our Troops were undaunted;—none were more brave or active than the Flank Companies of the 3d West India Regiment, and a Flank Company of the 8th West India under Major Alen. The Enemy was driven back with Loss, and our Possession of the Ground completely secur'd. On this Occasion our Loss was about Thirty Men, killed and wounded.

I omitted to say that the Two French Frigates, both loaded with Flour, took their Chance of escaping on the Forenoon of the 15th. They went through the Windward Passage, keeping a little from the Wind to gain the Shore of Guadaloupe. The leading Frigate was engag'd by His Majesty's Ship Intrepid. This Frigate however doubl'd the Point of Vieux Fort, was follow'd by the other, and both escap'd into Basse Terre.

About the Middle of the Day, Yesterday the 17th, the French Commandant, Colonel Madier, sent a Flag of Truce to enter into Terms. They expected what we would not concede, and they submitted to what we were willing to grant. They are Prisoners of War.

I understand their Number to be from Seven to Eight Hundred; of this Number, Six Hundred were landed by the French Squadron.

We are to take Possession of the Forts this Evening at Four o'Clock. The French Troops will be immediately embarked, and I shall proceed to carry the Remainder of your Orders into Execution without Loss of Time. But I must not conclude my Report without doing Justice to the Merits of those whom I have been so happy as to command.

The Navy have most cordially supported us. Captain Beaver of His Majesty's Ship *Acasta*, has increased that Character which I know his Conduct at Bay Robert, Martinique, in your Presence gained him. His Arrangement and Presence of Mind render him particularly qualified for joint Operations. Captain Carthew of the *Gloire*, and Captain Malcolm of the *Narcissus*, also merit the warmest Acknowledgment; and I am also much obliged to the Honourable Captain Bertie of His Majesty's Ship *Dart*, who acted on Shore.

The Royal Artillery under Brigadier General Stehelin, have continued their usual spirited Manner. If the Enemy had not capitulated Yesterday, we should have opened a fine Battery of Six Mortars; and I am certain from what happened at Martinique, our Artillery would have given them enough of it in One Night.

To Lieutenant Colonel Rial 15th Regiment, I with Pleasure acknowledge the Assistance I have received from him. He tantalized me with an Offer to take Fort Morelli by Assault with the 15th Regiment the Morning of Yesterday during the
Action.

Action. Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost deserves equal good Report. Major Henderfon who commands the Reserve is a true Soldier; and Major Alen, 3d West India Regiment, gallantly led his black Troops.

The Staff have all been active. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Deputy Adjutant-General, has been always forward; he is an Officer who must rise from his Merit.

The Honourable Captain de Courcy, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, has shewn an Activity and Exertion which does him great Credit, and proves him to be an Officer for Service.

Lieutenant Hobbs, Royal Engineers, yields to no one in Work, and is an admirable Officer for a Service of this Nature.

The Medical Department has been ably conducted by Doctor Burke.

I have been much assisted by Colonel Soter, the Royalist, a Man inflexible in Loyalty.

My Aide-de-Camp, Captain Taynton, 64th Regiment, will have the Honour to deliver this Dispatch to you; he has been many Years with me; I wish I could get him the Promotion his Merit deserves.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. MAITLAND, Maj. Gen.

*His Excellency Lieutenant-General Beckwith,
Commander of the Forces.*

P. S. I inclose the necessary Returns. There are Fourteen Pieces of Artillery and Four Mortars; Eighteen in all in Fort Napoleon alone.

(Signed) F. M.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *proposed by Colonel Madier, Member of the Legion of Honour, Commandant of all the Saints, to Major-General Maitland, commanding the Troops of His Britannic Majesty, and Captain Beaver, of His Majesty's Ship Acasta, Senior Naval Officer.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Captain Mercier, of the 66th Regiment, in the Service of France, being appointed Commissioners, agreed upon the following Terms.

Article I. ALL the Troops shall march out with all the Honours of War.

II. They shall be Prisoners of War, and conveyed to England.

III. The Officers shall equally be considered as Prisoners of War upon their Paroles of Honour, to be transported to England until exchanged. They shall retain their Swords.

Answer.—Articles I, II, and III, granted.

To be carried into Execution between Twelve and Four o'Clock.

Arms to be deposited Outside of the different Forts, and the Troops to embark immediately after.

IV. The Troops shall retain their personal Baggage.

Answer.—Granted.

V. The Officers shall also retain their private Baggage.

Answer.—Granted.

VI. All the Officers regularly employed in the Administration, and Medical Officers, shall not be considered as Prisoners of War; they shall be sent to Guadaloupe, with their private Baggage.

Answer.—Granted.

VII. Private Property shall be respected, and the Inhabitants shall return to their Houses.

Answer.—All Inhabitants possessing Property in the

the Saints who are not Soldiers in the Service of France, may return to their Houses, and shall not be molested as long as they conform to the Laws of the Colony.

All private Property shall be respected, and every Individual treated with the same Liberality and good Faith of the British Nation.

VIII. Whatever is doubtful in these Articles of Capitulation, shall be construed in favour of the Inhabitants.

Answer.—Granted.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

AN Officer of Artillery and One civil Officer shall be appointed from each Side, who will meet at this Spot To-morrow Morning at Eight o'Clock, in order to take a List of all Military Stores and other public Property. They shall be given precisely in the State they are at this Moment.

Subscribed by us at the Saints, the 17th Day of April 1809.

(Signed) N. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. and
Dep. Adj. Gen.

MERCIER, Capt. 66th. Reg.

Ratified,

(Signed) FRED. MAITLAND, Maj. Gen.
P. BEAVER, Captain of His Majesty's
Ship Acasta, and senior Officer at the
Saints.

(Signed) M. MADIER, Colonel, Commandant
les Isles des Saintes.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army
under Major-General Maitland at the Saints, from
14th to 17th April 1809.*

3d Batt. 60th Reg.—1 Officer, 1 Rank and File,
killed; 1 Officer, 16 Rank and File, wounded.
York Light Infantry Volunteers—3 Rank and File,
wounded.

Royal.

- Royal York Rangers—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Officer, 24 Rank and File, wounded.
- 3d West India Reg.—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 12 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.
- 8th Ditto—1 Officer, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Officer, 7 Rank and File, wounded.
- Total—2 Officers, 4 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 62 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.

N. B. The Officer of the 60th returned killed, is Captain Dolling, who fell from a Precipice, and was found dead Two or Three Days after.

The Officer killed of the 8th West India Regiment, is Lieutenant John Crosbie.

The Officer wounded of the 60th, is Lieutenant Von Koning.

The Officer wounded of the Royal York Rangers, is Major Henderson, slightly.

Assistant-Surgeon Beasant, 37th Regiment, attached to 8th West India Regiment, slightly wounded.

(Signed) N. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Stores found at the Saints, at Fort Napoleon, April 18, 1809.

Iron Guns.

- 1 serviceable Eighteen-Pounder on a Garrison Carriage.
- 4 serviceable Twelve-Pounders on ditto.
- 1 serviceable Four-Pounder on ditto.
- 3 serviceable Six-Pounders on Field Carriages.
- 3 serviceable Four-Pounders on Ship Carriages.
- 3 serviceable Three-Pounders on ditto.

Brass Guns and Howitzers.

- 1 serviceable Six-Inch Howitzer, the Carriage un-serviceable.

1 service-

1 serviceable Four-Pounder Gun, the Carriage un-
serviceable.

Brass and Iron Mortars.

1 serviceable English Eight-Inch.

1 serviceable French Eight and Half-Inch, dis-
mounted.

1 repairable Twelve-Inch.

Shells.

55 serviceable Thirteen-Inch.

40 serviceable Eight-Inch.

120 serviceable Seven and Half-Inch.

178 serviceable Five and Half-Inch.

Shot.

755 serviceable Twelve-Pounders.

90 serviceable Six-Pounders.

40 serviceable Four-Pounders.

40 serviceable Three-Pounders.

57 serviceable Barrels of Powder.

711 serviceable Muskets.

40 serviceable Pistols.

100 serviceable Files.

About Six Casks of serviceable Musket Ball Car-
tridges.

5 Kegs of serviceable Musket Balls.

Fort Morelle.

Iron Guns.

2 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.

1 serviceable Four-Pounder.

1 serviceable Three-Pounder.

1 serviceable 11-en-Inch Iron Mortar.

40 serviceable Shells for ditto.

Shot — 22 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.

15 Barrels of serviceable Powder.

Point Suere Battery.

2 serviceable Iron Eight-Pounders, mounted.

Fort Iflet.

Iron Guns.

5 serviceable Twenty-four-Pounders.

1 service-

- 1 serviceable Twelve-Pounder.
- 1 serviceable 1 unserviceable Six-Pounder.
- 1 serviceable Three-Pounder.

Brass Mortars, the Beds repairable.

- 2 serviceable Eight-Inch
- 1 serviceable Seven and Half-Inch.
- 80 Barrels of serviceable Powder.
- 16,000 serviceable Musket Ball Cartridges.

Saints' Town Magazine.

- 12 Barrels of serviceable Powder.

(Signed) EDWARD STEHELIN,
Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery-

Downing-Street, June 2, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

My LORD, *Monte Alegre, May 18, 1809.*

WHEN I determined upon the Expedition to the North of Portugal, against Marshall Sout, I was in hopes that the Portuguese General Silveira, would be able to hold his Post upon the Tamaga, till he should be reinforced; by which, and by the Possession of Chaves, the Enemy's Retreat would have been cut off, excepting across the Minho; and I intended, if successful, to press him so hard, that the Passage of that River would have been impracticable.

The Loss of the Bridge of Amaranthe, however, on the 2d instant, altered our Prospects: I had no hopes that Marshall Beresford, who marched towards the Upper Part of the Douro on the Fifth, and arrived at Lamego on the Tenth, would be able to effect more than confine the Enemy on that Side, and oblige him to retire by Chaves into Galicia, rather than by Villa Real into Castille.

General

General Beresford, however, having obliged the Enemy's Posts at Villa Real, and Maifan Frien to fall back with some Loss, and having crossed the Douro, drove in General Loifons Out-Posts at the Bridge of Amaranthe ; and again acquired Possession of the left Bank of the Tamaga on the Twelfth, the Day on which the Corps under my Command forced the Passage of the Douro at Oporto.

Loifon retired from Amaranthe on the Morning of the 13th, as soon as he had heard of the Events at Oporto of the preceding Day, and met the advanced Guard of the French Army at a short Distance from the Town, which General Beresford immediately occupied.

I was unable to commence the Pursuit of the Enemy till the Morning of the 13th, when the Hanoverian Legion moved to Valonga, under Major-General Murray. On that Evening, I was informed that the Enemy had in the Morning destroyed a great Proportion of his Cannon in the Neighbourhood of Penafiel, and had directed his March towards Braga.

This appeared to be the probable Result of the Situation in which he found himself, in consequence of General Beresford's Operations upon the Tamaga ; and as soon as I had ascertained that the Fact was true, I marched on the Morning of the 14th with the Army in two Columns towards the River Minho.

At the same Time I directed General Beresford upon Chaves, in case the Enemy should turn to his Right ; and Major General Murray to communicate with General Beresford, if he should find, as reported, that Loifon remained in the Neighbourhood of Amaranthe.

On the Evening of the 14th, I was certain from the Movements of the Enemy's Detachments in the Neighbourhood of Braga, that he intended to direct his

his Retreat upon Chaves on Monte Alegre ; and directed General Beresford, in case of the latter Movement, to push on for Monterey, so as to stop the Enemy, if he should pass by Villa de Rey.

General Beresford had anticipated my Orders to march his own Corps upon Chaves, and had already sent General Silvierra to occupy the Passes of Ruivaes and Melgafsey near Salamonde, but he was unfortunately too late.

I arrived at Braga on the 15th, (General Murray being at Guimaraens, and the Enemy about Fifteen Miles in our Front) and at Salamonde on the Sixteenth.

We had there an Affair with their Rear Guard. The Guards under Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, and Brigadier General Campbell attacked their Position ; and having turned their Left Flank by the Heights, they abandoned it, leaving a Gun and some Prisoners behind them. This Attack was necessarily made at a late Hour in the Evening.

On the Seventeenth, we moved to Ruivaes (waiting to see whether the Enemy would turn upon Chaves, or continue his Retreat upon Monte Alegre) and on the Eighteenth to this Place.

I here found that he had taken a Road through the Mountains towards Orense, by which it would be difficult, if not impossible, for me to overtake him, and on which I had no Means of stopping him.

The Enemy commenced this Retreat, as I have informed your Lordship, by destroying a great Proportion of his Guns and Ammunition. He afterwards destroyed the Remainder of both, and a great Proportion of his Baggage, and kept nothing excepting what the Soldiers or a few Mules could carry. He has left behind him his Sick and Wounded ; and the Road from Penafiel to Monte Alegre is strewed with the Carcases of Horses and Mules,

Mules, and French Soldiers, who were put to Death by the Peasantry before our Advanced Guard could save them.

This last Circumstance is the natural Effect of the Species of Warfare which the Enemy have carried on in this Country.

Their Soldiers have plundered and murdered the Peasantry at their Pleasure; and I have seen many Persons hanging in the Trees by the Sides of the Road, executed for no Reason that I could learn, excepting that they have not been friendly to the French Invasion and Usurpation of the Government of their Country; and the Route of their Column on their Retreat could be traced by the Smoke of the Villages to which they set Fire.

We have taken about Five Hundred Prisoners. Upon the whole the Enemy has not lost less than a Fourth of his Army, and all his Artillery and Equipments, since we attacked him upon the Vonga.

I hope your Lordship will believe that no Measure which I could take was omitted to intercept the Enemy's Retreat. It is obvious, however, that if an Army throws away all its Cannon, Equipments, and Baggage, and every Thing which can strengthen it, and can enable it to act together as a Body, and abandons all those who are entitled to its Protection, but add to its Weight and impede its Progress, it must be able to march by Roads through which it cannot be followed with any Prospect of being overtaken by an Army which has not made the same Sacrifices.

It is impossible to say too much of the Exertions of the Troops. The Weather has been very bad indeed. Since the Thirteenth, the Rain has been constant, and the Roads in this difficult Country almost impracticable. But they have persevered in the Pursuit to the last, and have been generally on their March from Day-light in the Morning till Dark.

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The Brigade of Guards were at the Head of the Column, and set a laudable Example; and in the Affair with the Enemy's Rear Guard on the Evening of the 16th, they conducted themselves remarkably well.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

{Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 24th, 1809.

No. XXV.

Admiralty-Office, June 24, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Captain Irby, of His Majesty's Ship Amelia, addressed to Admiral Lord Gambier, and transmitted by his Lordship to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His Majesty's Ship Amelia, off St. Anders,

MY LORD, 10th June 1809.

ACTING in Obedience to your Lordship's Order of the 15th Ult. I received Information of an Attack being about to be made by the Spanish Patriots on the French Troops in Possession of the Town of St. Anders; and having established Signals between His Majesty's Ship under my Command and the Fortrets of Golezand, I proceeded off this Place in Company with His Majesty's Ship *Stattira*, she having joined me on the 8th Inst. but a strong Wind and Current prevented our getting up till this Day, when, on our Approach, firing was observed in every Direction on the Shore, and several Vessels trying to effect their Escape out of the Harbour, which were captured as per Margin*, one Boat

* French National Ship Corvette *La Mouche*, Captain Allegre, 16 Brass Eight Pounders, and 180 Men.

Boat only getting away ; more must have escaped, but were prevented through the Activity of Captain Boys, in His Majesty's Ship Statira. They appear fine Vessels, and have several of the French Army on board, with chief Part of the Hospital Staff. The Corvette is the same lately so gallantly engaged by Captain Skinner, in His Majesty's Sloop Goldfinch, and since by the Black Joke Lugger, and has proved a great Annoyance to our Trade. I learn by a Spanish Officer, who came to me from the Shore, (Aide-de-Camp to General Ballestero,) and by our own Boats which I sent on Shore, that the French Troops have all surrendered, and that the Town is in Possession of the Spanish Patriots under the Command of General Ballestero.

In consequence of the Number of Prisoners I have sent the Statira into Port with the Prizes, and shall remain myself off this Coast, in Hopes of being able to render further Assistance to the Spanish Cause. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) FRED. PAUL IRBY.

*To the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, Admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

French National Brig La Rejouie, Captain Breton, 8 Eight-Pounders, and 51 Men.

French National Schooner La Mouche No. 7, Captain Carnase, 1 Four-Pounder Gun, and 25 Men.

Lugger La Legere, Captain Squire, not being Seaworthy the Cargo put on board La Rejouie.

Lugger Notre Dame, Captain Bergo Chin, 5 Men, being a Spanish Vessel seized by the French ; the Cargo put on board La Rejouie.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 4th, 1809.

No. XXVI.

Admiralty-Office, July 4, 1809.

Copies of Two Letters from Captain M'Kinney, of His Majesty's Ship the Lively, to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

SIR,

Lively, Vigo, June 7, 1809.

BE pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, Yesterday Evening, an Express arrived from a Spanish Officer at San Payo to Commodore Don Juan Carranfas, that the Conde de Norona was retiring with his Division of the Galician Army from Pontevedra to that Place, and desiring Boats might be there to convey the Troops across the River, (the Bridge having been broken down on the 7th of May,) Commodore Don J. Carranfas requesting Assistance, Captain Winter with the Cadmus (who had been obliged to put back from Strefs of Weather) immediately sailed up the River with the Portuguese Schooner Curiosa, under my Orders from the Honourable Vice-Admiral Berkeley, the Tigre Spanish Schooner of War, and as many Boats and Vessels as could possibly be collected.

This retrograde Movement caused me much anxiety, and I very early this Morning went up in the
1809. D d Barge

Barge to San Payo, where I found Brigadier-General Carrera strongly posted on the South Side of the Bridge (the Conde de Norona being at Redondela), and in my Interview with him, I learnt that the Enemy, after the Brigadier-General had taken Santiago, united his Forces from Lugo to those of Corunna, amounting to Eight Thousand Men, Two Thousand Five Hundred Cavalry, with several Field-Pieces and some Twelve-Pounders.

This Force being very much superior to the Brigadier's, he retreated to Caldas and Pontevedra, where the Conde de Norona joined. From the excessive and continued heavy Rains we have had of late, much of the Ammunition was unavoidably damaged, and Pontevedra being too distant to receive any more when attacked, the falling back on such a strong Position was well conceived and most ably executed. On a Height above the Bridge they had a Battery of Two Eighteen-Pounders, and this Army was increased to between Six and Seven Thousand Men armed, and Three Thousand five young Men without Arms, One Hundred and Twenty Horse, Nine Field Pieces, acting under the immediate Direction of the Brigadier-General.

At Nine the Enemy appeared on the other Side in great Force, and although the Galician Troops had undergone much Fatigue, and suffered greatly from the Inclemency of the Weather, to which they had been constantly exposed, yet, on the Approach of the Enemy, nothing could exceed the Animation and Spirit of the Soldiers, all was Alacrity and Confidence, and I left the Brigadier-General, and was saluted by the Enemy from their Field Pieces, but without hurting us, although nearly within Musket-Shot; at Half-past Nine they opened their Fire on the Spaniards, which was most spiritedly returned, and their Field Artillery was moved with great Alacrity and well served.

On my Return on board I landed my Marines
and

and Twenty-five Seamen at the Castle (having taken them on board some Days past); and Lieutenant-Colonel Carroll, in the most zealous and handsome Manner, offered his Services to assist Captain Crawford in Defence of the Castle. Sixty Soldiers, whom he brought from Gijon with him, (Part of our Army,) at his earnest Request were landed, and I supplied them with Arms; and every Thing was put in the best possible Order of Defence by Commodore Don Juan Carranfas, Don Bernado Gonzalez the Governor, and Captain Crawford, of His Majesty's Ship Venus.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. M^cKINLEY.

SIR,

Livoly, Vigo. June 12, 1809.

I CONCLUDED my Letter of the 7th Instant, which I did myself the Honour of writing to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Enemy had began an Attack at Half-past Nine that Morning on the Spanish Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Carrera, on the South Side of the Bridge of St. Payo.

I have to request you will be pleased to make known to their Lordships, that the Enemy, having taken Post on the North Side of the Bridge, a Pistol-shot across, in Houses, and in a Wood a little below it, kept up his Attack, supported with Field Artillery and Three Twelve-Pounders, with great Vivacity during the whole of that Day (the 7th), which was sustained by the Galician Army with great Coolness and Bravery.

During the Night of the 7th, the Enemy erected a Battery. Commodore Don Juan Carranfas sent up Three Gun-Boats, One of which Captain Winter manned, under the Charge of Lieutenant Jefferson, his First Lieutenant. At Daylight in the Morning of the 8th, the Enemy opened his Fire.

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both

both on the Galician Troops and the Boats; the latter of which, from the Tide being up, got near, and destroyed the Enemy's Batteries. At the Fall of the Tide the Enemy made Two desperate Attempts to cross below the Bridge with his Cavalry and Infantry, but the great Courage and Spirit displayed by our Friends repulsed them with great Slaughter. A Body of them went higher up the River to the Bridge to Sottomayor, and that active and brave Officer Don Pablo Murillo was detached with a Division to oppose them, and the Enemy, after persevering for an Hour and an Half, were obliged to give way to the superior Gallantry of the Spaniards, and retreated to San Payo, where another Attack, during a thick Fog, was again made by the Enemy, who, as in the former ones, was driven back, and Marshal Ney, who commanded the French Troops, consisting of Eight Thousand Men, Two Thousand Five Hundred Cavalry, with Field Artillery and Two Twelve-Pounders, experienced a Defeat from a new raised Army consisting of Six Thousand Armed Men, and Three Thousand without Arms, and some small Field Artillery, with Two Eighteen-Pounders, and in the Night he retreated, leaving some of his Wounded. The Enemy burnt many of their Dead, and in one Pit has been discovered Thirty buried; his Loss must have been great. The Loss on the Side of the Spaniards has been trifling, only One Hundred and Ten killed and wounded. Captain Wynter, who was some Time at the Camp, and who had a narrow Escape, a Grape Shot having grazed his Hat, described to me that such was the Animation of the Spanish Troops, that it was with Difficulty they were restrained by their Officers from pushing across.

Thus, Sir, the Spirit and good Conduct of this Division of the Spanish Galician Army who, though without almost every Part of Clothing, and exposed to heavy Rains without Shelter, had shewn to their
own

own Nation, and to all Europe, that they are inspired with Ardour for the Delivery of their Country from a cruel Usurper, which alone a brave and loyal People can feel ; and the Merit of their Commanders bears so conspicuous a Part, as their Lordships must appreciate much better than I could take the Liberty of expressing of Officers superior in Rank to myself. And it is but just to say, that the Officers employed in the Gun-Boats, executed well the Instructions they received from Don Juan Carranzas, whose unwearied Attention to give every Aid and Assistance to the Army with the most active Promptitude excited Admiration.

Lieutenant Toledo, commanding the Tigre Spanish Schooner of War, who was up the River to give Succour, was most active, and Lieutenant Alves, commanding the Portuguese Schooner Curioza, was alert and zealous to support the Cause : and you will also be pleased to express to their Lordships the Happiness I feel in being enabled to inform them that Captain Wynter and the British Officers and Men felt all that Ardour to assist real Friends which is inherent in their Character.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. M'KINLEY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 8th, 1809.

No. XXVII.

Admiralty-Office, July 8, 1809.

THE following Particulars relative to the Evacuation of Corunna and Ferrol by the French, are contained in a Series of Letters from Captain Hotham, of His Majesty's Ship the *Duflance*, to Admiral Lord Gambier, dated from the 22d to the 30th of last Month.

In consequence of the Defeat sustained by the Enemy's Army under Marshal Ney in the Action against the Spanish Forces at the Bridge of the Payo, that General fell back on Corunna on the 13th June, and immediately began to take Measures for relinquishing the Possession of that Place and Ferrol, removing his Forces by Divisions to an Encampment three Leagues in advance from Betanzos towards Lugo. The last Divisions of the French left Ferrol on the 21st and Corunna on the 22d, after having in both Places spiked the Guns and destroyed the Defences on the Landside, together with the Magazines and Stores of every Kind, and completely disarmed the Places and their Inhabitants.

The Proximity of the Enemy's Position continuing to hold the Authorities established by the French at Corunna in Subjection through the Fear of his Return, no Communication being suffered with the

1809.

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British

British Ships but by Flag of Truce, and the State of Defence in which the Batteries and Lines on the Sea Side were left, rendering it dangerous for the English to land or approach the Coast in the Event of the Re-appearance of any of the Enemy, Captain Hotham on the 24th ordered a Detachment of Seamen and Marines to land and disable the Guns on the different Batteries bearing on the Anchorage, offering at the same Time to the Governor the Services of the Detachment in rendering any Assistance that might be in its Power to the Cause of the Spanish Patriots. The Cannons and Mortars on the Sea Lines at Corunna, and in the Forts commanding the Bay, were accordingly all dismounted on the same Day, leaving untouched those on the Lines towards the Land which had been spiked by the Enemy.

On the 26th Captain Hotham sent Captain Parker, of His Majesty's Ship Amazon, to Ferrol, where he was received by the People with the loudest Acclamations of Joy, and received from the higher Orders of the Inhabitants the strongest possible Marks of Attachment to the English, and Happiness at seeing once more among them an Officer of that Nation. The Castle of San Felipe, however, was still under the Command of a Person appointed by Marshal Ney, and attached to the French Interest, with a Garrison composed of a Detachment of a Legion raised by the Enemy during their Possession of Ferrol and Corunna; and on the 27th Captain Hotham received Information that the above Commandant had given Orders to fire on any English Ships or Boats that might attempt to pass the Castle. In consequence, Captain Hotham repaired to Ferrol in the Defiance, and landed the Marines of that Ship and the Amazon, with a Party of armed Seamen, under the Direction of Captain Parker, who entered the Castle without Opposition, preceded by a Flag bearing the Name of King Ferdinand the Seventh and the Spanish Colours. The Detachment

Detachment then proceeded to the Town of Ferrol, where it was received in the most affectionate Manner by the Inhabitants, and having arrested the Commandant of the Castle in the Name of King Ferdinand, sent him on board the *Defiance*. The Governor of Ferrol not having any Means of garrisoning the Castle, the Guns in it were spiked, and the Powder removed to the Arsenal, and the Place left under the Command of the former Governor, who had been superseded by the Enemy.

On the 28th Captain Hotham entered the Port of Corunna, where he was informed by the Governor that he had received Instructions from the Marquis de la Romana, dated at Orense on the 27th, to proclaim His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, with Advice that he had dispatched a Regiment from his Army to attend the Ceremony and garrison the Place: the Governor at the same Time gave Captain Hotham Assurances that the Port was from that Hour to be considered under the Controul and Authority of the lawful King of Spain; and the Captain placed himself, and every Assistance that the Ships under his Orders might be able to afford, at the Governor's Disposal.

On the 29th, Major General the Conde de Norona, Captain-General of Galicia, arrived at Corunna from St. Jago, and was followed on the next Day by General Carrera with about eleven Thousand Men, forming the Conde's Division of the Marquis of Roman's Army.

The French Army under Marshal Ney moved from its Camp near Betanzos on the 22d, taking the Road to Lugo and Astorga. It was reported that, previously to its breaking up the Camp, it destroyed its Baggage and heavy Artillery.

On the 27th the Marquis de la Romana was stated to be at Orense with General Mahi and Thirty Thousand Men. Marshal Soult's Position on the 16th was said to have been at Montforte and Quiraga.

Admiralty-Office, July 8, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from George M^cKinley, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Lively, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board that Ship at Vigo, the 2d of last Month.

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour of inclosing to you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of a Letter I received from Brigadier-General Carrera, commanding a Division of loyal Spanish Troops, giving an Account of his taking from the French the City of Saint Jago Compostella; by which their Lordships will see the Spirit and Gallantry of the Brigadier-General, and the Ardour of the Troops under his Orders.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. M^cKINLEY.

Head-Quarters at Santiago, May 23, 1809.

SANTIAGO is in our Possession:—the Enemy, consisting of Three Thousand Infantry, with Fourteen Pieces of Artillery, and Three Hundred Horse, came out to meet us, and attacked us on our March in the Plain called De la Estrella. Our Scouts having fallen in with their Voltigeurs, and exchanged some Firing, brought me the Information, and I ordered the Division to form in the best Position that could be taken. The Enemy attacked with Vigour, but were unable to gain the smallest Advantage. Our Artillery was as good as their's was bad, not a Man being wounded on our Side by a Cannon-Ball. After an Hour's Firing we became impatient of suffering it, and I ordered Don Pablo Murillo to charge them on their Right Flank, whilst I advanced in Front with the Three other Columns. The Enemy twice took up Positions, and were as often dislodged. The Unevenness of the Ground favoured their Escape; in effecting which they shamefully

shamefully blew up two Ammunition Chests; two others, with two of Clothing, upwards of Six Hundred Muskets, and some Horses and other Articles, which I have not yet examined, fell into our Hands. Murillo entered the City, and pursued the Enemy through the Streets to the Distance of more than a League from hence. I am not yet informed of the Number of Slain, nor of that of the Prisoners, of whom there are many. The General, Maquian, has been severely wounded by two Musket Shot; the Second in Command was killed in the Field, whose Insignia have been brought to me by the Soldiers. Our Loss has been trifling; the Troops are in high Spirits, and I may expect much from them. I am, &c.

MARTIN DE LA CARRERA.

*Captain M. Kinley, Commander of the
British Ships at Vigo.*

Admiralty-Office, July 8, 1809.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD STRACHAN has transmitted to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole a Letter from Lieutenant Banks, commanding the Blazer Gun-Brig, giving an Account of an Attack made by a small Party of Seamen and Marines under the Direction of Lieutenants Mansell and McDougall, of the Patriot Gun-Vessel and Alert Hired Cutter, upon a Body of French Douaniers and Soldiers stationed at Ekwarden in the River Jahde.

The Enemy being driven from their Posts, Two Douanier Boats, One Danish and Five Gallots were taken Possession of and brought out, together with a Quantity of Merchandize which had been seized by the French and Danes.

This Service, which was performed without any Loss on our Part, was executed with great Judgment and Resolution.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY JULY
11th, 1809.

No. XXVIII.

An Account of the Battle fought near Aspern, on the Marchfeld, on the 21st and 22d of May 1809, between the Archduke Charles of Austria, Generalissimo of the Imperial Austrian Armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and Allied Armies.

THE Emperor Napoleon having, after some sanguinary Engagements near Abensberg, Hausen and Dinzingen, in which the Fortune of War favoured the Austrian Arms so as to force the French Garrison at Ratisbon to surrender, succeeded in cutting off the Left Wing of the Austrian Army and driving it back to Landshut, and afterwards in advancing by Eckmuhl with a superior Corps of Cavalry, taking the Road of Egloffsheim, and forcing to retreat those Austrian Corps that were posted on the Heights of Leikepoint and Talmessing, the Archduke on the 23d of April crossed the Danube near Ratisbon, and joined the Corps of

1809. F f Belle-

Bellegarde, who had opened the Campaign by several successful Affairs in the Upper Palatinate, had reached Amberg, Neumarkt and Hemau, and had by this Time approached Stadt-am-Hof, in order to execute its immediate Junction with the Archduke.

The Emperor Napoleon ordered the Bombardment of Ratibon, occupied by a few Battalions who were to cover the Passage of the Danube. On the 23d in the Evening he became Master of it, and immediately hastened along the right Bank of the Danube to enter the Austrian States, in order, as he openly declared, to dictate Peace at Vienna.

The Austrian Army had taken a Position near Cham, behind the River Regen, which was watched by some of the Enemies Divisions, while Emperor Napoleon called all disposable Troops, in forced Marches, from the North of Germany to the Danube, and considerably reinforced his Army with the Troops of Wurtemberg, Heflia, Baden, and some Time after with those of Saxony.

Near Kirn and Nittenau, some Affairs had happened between the Out-posts, which, however, had no Influence upon the Armies.

However easy it would have been for the Archduke to continue his offensive Operations on the left Bank of the Danube without any material Resistance, and however gratifying it might have been to relieve Provinces which were groaning beneath the Pressure of Foreign Dominion; the Preservation of his Native Land did not permit him to suffer the Enemy to riot with Impunity in the Entrails of the Monarchy, to give up the rich Sources of its Independence, and expose the Welfare of the Subject to the Devastations of foreign Conquerors.

These Motives induced the Archduke to conduct his Army to Bohemia, by the Way of Klentsch and Neumark, to occupy the Bohemian Forest with Light Troops and Part of the Militia, and to direct his March towards Budweis, where he arrived on the

3d of May, hoping to join near Linz, his Left Wing, which had been separated from him, and which was under the Command of Lieutenant-General Baron Hiller.

But the latter had been so closely pressed by the united Force of the French Armies, that, after several spirited Engagements, and even after a brilliant Affair in which he had the Advantage near Neumarkt, and in which the Troops achieved all that was possible against the disproportionate Superiority of the Enemy, he indeed was able to reach Linz, but was incapable of crossing the Danube, and obliged to content himself with destroying the Communication with the left Bank, and taking up a Position behind the Traun near Ebersberg. This was the Occasion of an extremely murderous Engagement, during which the Enemy in storming the Bridge lost near Four Thousand Men: Ebersberg was set on Fire, and Lieutenant-General Hiller continued his Retreat, till he got so much the Start as to pass the Danube near Stain without being disturbed by the Enemy, and to wait the Approach of the Archduke, who, after having in vain attempted the Junction of the Army near Linz, had marched from Budweis to Zwettel; still hoping, by a quick Passage of the Danube, to arrest the Enemy's Progress towards the Metropolis.

Meanwhile a Corps of Wurtembergers had advanced from Passau along both the Shores of the Danube, had occupied Linz and the Bank opposite to it; had restored the Bridge, and signaled itself by destroying the defenceless Villages and Castles which could not be protected by the small advanced Guard proceeding by the Side of the main Army.

The Enemy, by marching through the Valley of the Danube in the straightest Line, had got so much a-head, that all Hopes of coming up with him in Front of Vienna vanished; still, however, if that City had been able to hold out for Five Days, it might have

been relieved ; and the Archduke resolved on venturing the utmost to rescue that good City, which, by the excellent Disposition of its Citizens, the faithful Attachment to its Sovereign, and its noble Devotion, has raised to itself an eternal Monument in the Annals of Austria. All his Plans were now directed towards gaining the Bridges across the Danube near Vienna, and endeavouring to save the Imperial Residence by a Combat under its very Walls.

Vienna, formerly an important Fortress, was in vain besieged by the Turks, and would, even now, from the Solidity of its Ramparts, the strong Profiles of its Works, and the extensive System of its Mines, be capable of making a protracted Resistance, had not, for upwards of a Century back, the Luxury of a large Metropolis, the Wants of Ease, the Conflux of all the Magnates in the Empire, and the Pomp of a splendid Court, totally effaced every Consideration of military Defence. Palaces adorn the Rampart, the Casemates and Ditches were converted into Workshops of Tradesmen, Plantations mark the Counter-scarpes of the Fortresses, and Avenues of Trees traverse the Glacis, uniting the most beautiful Suburbs in the World to the Corps de la Place.

Although under such Circumstances no obstinate Resistance of the Capital was to be expected, yet from the unexampled Loyalty of the Inhabitants it was confidently hoped that Vienna might for a few Days serve as a Tête de Pont to cover the Passage of the River ; whence all Preparations amounted to no more than to secure the Place against a Coup-de-Main ; and for this Reason the Archduke had some Time before directed Field-Marshal Hiller to send Part of his Corps along the right Bank towards the Capital, in the Event of his (the Archduke's) Passage to the left Shore.

Field-Marshal Hiller now received Orders to burn the Bridge near Stain in his Rear, to leave a small Corps of Observation near Krems, to hasten
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by forced Marches with the Bulk of his Army to the Environs of Vienna, and, as Circumstances would permit, by occupying the small Islands, to keep up the Communication with the City and the De-bouché across the Bridges.

The Army of the Archduke now advanced, without Interruption, by Neupölla, Horn, and Weikendorf upon Stockerau; and, in order to overawe such Enterprizes as the Enemy might project from the Environs of Linz, Part of the Corps of the General of Artillery Count Kollowrath, which till then had remained near Pilsen with a view to secure the North and West Frontier of Bohemia, was ordered to march to Budweis.

Napoleon had used so much Expedition on his March to Vienna, that on the 9th of May his advanced Troops appeared on the Glacis of the Fortrefs, whence they were driven by some Cannon-Shot. From Three to Four thousand regular Troops, as many armed Citizens, and some Battalions of Country Militia, defended the City; Ordnance of various Calibre was placed upon the Ramparts; the Suburbs were abandoned on account of their great Extent; and the numerous Islands and low bushy Ground behind the Town were occupied by some Light Troops of the Corps of Hiller as well as by Militia.

The Corps itself was posted on what is termed "the Point" on the left Shore of the River, waiting the Arrival of the Army, which was advancing in haste.

The Occupation of Vienna formed too essential a Part in the extensive Plans of the French Emperor; its Conquest had been announced by him with too much Confidence, and was of too great Importance towards confirming the Prejudice of his irresistible Power, for him not to employ every Method of taking it before the Assistance which was so near could arrive.

For the Space of Twenty-four Hours the Howitzers played upon the Town; and though several Houses were set on fire, the Courage of the Inhabitants remained unshaken. But a general Devastation threatened their valuable Property, and when at length the Enemy, availing himself of the numerous Craft which he found there, crossed the smaller Branches of the Danube, dislodged the Troops from the nearest Islands, and menaced their Communication with the left Bank, the City was justified in capitulating, while the Troops retreated by the great Bridge of Labor, which they afterwards set on Fire.

The Archduke received this Intelligence in his Head-Quarters, between Horn and Meissau, and though it was scarcely to be expected that the City, surrounded as it was, should continue its Resistance, the Archduke proceeded on his March without Interruption, flattering himself that he might be able to execute his favourite Project by a bold Attempt to pass the Danube near Vienna.

This City capitulated on the 13th of May, so that there was no further Occasion to expose the Army to Hazard by crossing the Danube, for which no sufficient Preparation had been made, and which must have been effected in the Face of the Enemy, and under local Circumstances of the greatest Disadvantage. By the Surrender of Vienna the Army had also lost a Point of Support on which to rest its military Operations.

In this Situation of Affairs the Archduke resolved to collect his Army at the Foot of the Hill Bisamberg, and allow it a few Days of rest, which, after so many forced Marches, it urgently wanted. The Cavalry, for the Convenience of Water, was posted along the Rufs, a small Rivulet, which is concealed by Ground covered with Bushes, and the advanced Guards pushed forward to the Danube, in order to observe the Movements of the Enemy, and prevent his passing the River, which
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he had already attempted to do from Nufsdorf, to what is called the Black Lacke, but with so little Success, that a Battalion of his advanced Guard was taken. The Chain of the Outposts extended on the Left Side as far as the March, and on the Right to Krems; this Place and Presburg were occupied by some Battalions; and the Head Quarters of the Archduke were, on the 16th of May, at Eberfdorf near the high Road leading to Brünn.

On the 19th the Outposts reported, that the Enemy had taken Possession of the Great Island of Lobau, within about six English Miles of Vienna; that his Numbers encreased there every Hour, and that he seemed to be employed in throwing a Bridge across the Great Arm of the Danube behind the Island. From the Top of the Bisamberg, the whole of the opposite Country appeared to be enveloped in a Cloud of Dust, and the Glitter of Arms evinced a general Movement of Troops beyond Sümmering, towards Kaiser-Eberfdorf, whither, according to later Accounts, the Emperor Napoleon had removed his Head Quarters, and was by his Presence hastening and promoting the Preparations for passing the River.

On the following Morning, at Day-break, the Archduke resolved to reconnoitre the Island, and employ for this Purpose Part of the Advanced Guard, under the Command of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Klenau, supported by some Regiments of Cavalry.

The Isle of Lobau forms a convenient Place of Arms, which is about Six English Miles long, and Four and a Half broad, and being separated by the large Arm of the Danube from the Right Bank, nothing prevents the building of a Bridge, which is concealed by Ground covered with Bushes; and the great Extent of the Island affords the Advantage of sending Troops and Ordnance from so many Points of it, that the Passage across the smaller Arm to

the large Plain of Marchfield, may be made good by Force of Arms.

It was soon perceived by the Strength of the Enemy's Columns which advanced upon the Island, and placed their Cannon so as to support the Second Passage, that he meditated a serious Attack. The Advanced Guard sustained a tolerably warm Engagement, and the Cavalry routed the First Division of the Enemy, which debouched from the low Grounds on the Edge of the River, late in the Evening; upon which, the Archduke, whose Intention was not to prevent the Passage of the Enemy, but to attack him the following Day, retreated with his Cavalry to Anderklaa, and ordered the Advanced Troops to fall back to Maafs, according as the Enemy should extend himself.

On the 21st at Day-break the Archduke ordered his Army under Arms, and formed it in Two Lines on the rising Ground behind Gerasdorf, and between the Bisam-hill and the Rivulet Rufs. The Corps of Lieutenant-General Hiller formed the Right Wing near Stammersdorf; on its Left was the Corps of the General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde, and next to that the Corps of Lieutenant-General Prince Hohenzollern, in the Allignment of Deutsch-Wagram. The Corps of Prince Rosenbergs was posted by Battalions in Column on the Rufsbach on the Rivulet Rufs, kept Deutsch-Wagram strongly occupied, having, for the Security of the left Wing, placed on the Heights beyond that Place a Division en Reserve. The whole Cavalry, which the Day before had advanced under the Command of Prince Lichtenstein by Anderklaa, was called back into the Line, filling, in Two Lines, the Space intervening between the left Wing of Prince Hohenzollern and the Right of Prince Rosenbergs.

The vast Plain of the Marchfield spread like a Carpet before the Front of the Line, and appeared,
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by the Absence of every Obstruction, to be destined to form the Theatre of some great Event. The Grenadiers remained in Reserve near Seiering, and the Corps of the General of Artillery Prince of Reufs kept the Bisam-hill, and the low bulgy Ground along the Danube strongly occupied. Part of it was still left near Krems, the Corps being almost broke up by having so many of its Divisions detached to so considerable a Distance.

At Nine o'Clock, the Archduke ordered the Arms to be piled, and the Troops to dine. The Piquet of Observation on the Bisam hill reported that the Bridge across the Danube behind the Isle of Lobau, being now quite finished, was plainly perceivable, and that Troops were without Intermission seen filing off over it, as well as passing in Boats, to the Isle. The Outposts, likewise, gave Information, of the gradual Augmentation of the Enemy in the Town of Enzersdorf and in the Villages of Efsling and Asperrn, and of his advancing towards Hirschletten.

The Archduke Charles now thought that the Moment for giving Battle had arrived, and hastened to Gerasdorf, where the Chief of his Quartermaster-General's Staff, General Baron Wimpfen, sketched out the following Plan.

Plan of Attack upon the hostile Army on its March between Ejsling and Asperrn, and towards Hirschletten.

“ The Attack to be made in Five Columns. The first Column, or the Column of the Right Wing, is formed by the Corps of Lieutenant-General Hiller. It will advance from its present Position in the Direction between the “ Point ” and Leopoldau along the nearest Arms of the Danube, pass along the left Bank towards Stadelau and Asperrn, keep constantly near the Danube and the Meadows bordering

bordering upon it, and is vigorously to repulse the Enemy, who most likely will meet it on the same Road, and to drive him from the left Bank. This Column must not suffer its Progress to be impeded by the Batteries which the Enemy perhaps may have erected on the Islands, but must endeavour to silence them by its Cannon, and spiritedly continue to advance.

“ The second Column consists of the Corps of the General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde; leaving Gerasdorf to the Left, it will march towards Leopoldau, endeavour to join the first Column on the Right, advance upon Kagran, and then, conjointly with the third Column, upon the Left, push forwards towards Hirschstetten.

“ The Third Column is composed of the Corps of Lieutenant-General Prince Hohenzollern. It will march by Süssenbrunn to Breitenlee, and from thence towards Aspern, and will endeavour to join on its Right the Second Column, and on its Left the Fourth.

“ The Fourth Column, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Prince Rosenbergh, is made up of that Part of his Corps which is posted on the Right Bank of the Rivulet Rufs: it is to advance, by Anderklau and Raschdorf, towards Esling.

“ The Fifth Column is formed by that Part of Prince Rosenbergh's Corps which stands between Deutsch-Wagram and Beumersdorf. It will cross the Rufs near Beumersdorf, leave Raschdorf and Bischofsdorf to the Right, endeavour to pass to the Left round the Town of Enzersdorf, and secure its Left Flank by the Archduke Ferdinand's Regiment of Hussars.

“ The Cavalry-Reserve under the Command of General Prince Lichtenstein, to march by the Way of Anderklau, without coming in Contact with the Fourth Column, between Raschdorf and Breitenlee, and straight to the New Inn, keeping continually at such

such a Distance between the Heads of the Third and Fourth Columns as, in case of Necessity, to be near at Hand for the Purpose of repelling the Main Body of the Enemy's Cavalry.

“ The Grenadier Corps of Reserve to march from Sciering into the Position which the Corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind Gerafsdorf.

“ All the Columns and Corps will march at Twelve o'Clock at Noon. Their Second Lines to follow them at a suitable Distance. Every Column to form its own Advanced Guard. The Order of March, and the Distribution of the Field Pieces to be left to the Judgment of the Commanders of the respective Corps. The whole will march by Half Divisions. Lieutenant-General Klenau to form the Advanced Guard of the Fourth and Fifth Columns, and, before he advances, to suffer the Heads of these Columns to come quite up to him, in order that he may have at Hand a sufficient Support of Infantry.

“ Of the Corps of Cavalry, the Brigade under the Command of Veesfy to be attached to the Second Column, and the Regiment O'Reilly to the Third ; and both Brigades are to repair immediately, the former to Gerafsdorf, and the latter to Sulfenbrunn.

“ The principal Object in view is to drive back the Enemy entirely over the First Arms of the Danube, destroy the Bridges he has thrown over them, and occupying the Bank of the Lobau with a numerous Artillery, especially Howitzers.

“ The Infantry will form on the Plain in Battalions, with Half Divisions from the Centre.

“ His Imperial Highness the General in Chief recommends Order, Closeness during the Advance, and a proper Use of every Species of Arms. His Station will be with the Second Column.

“ Gerafsdorf, May 21, 1809.”

The

The 1st Column consisted of	19	Battal.	22	Squad.
2d — — —	20	—	16	—
3d — — —	22	—	8	—
4th — — —	13	—	8	—
5th — — —	13	—	16	—
The Corps of Cavalry	—	—	78	—
The Corps of Grenadiers	16			
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Total	103	Battal.	148	Squad.

all which amounted to 75,000 Men effective Troops.

Of Artillery, there were Eighteen Batteries of Brigade, Thirteen of Position, and Eleven of Horse Artillery; in the Aggregate Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Pieces of different Calibres.

The Enemy had availed himself extremely well of the Advantages of the Ground to cover his Passage. The extensive Villages of Eßling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick Houses, and encircled all round by Heaps of Earth, resembled Two Bastions, between which a double Line of natural Trenches, intended to draw off the Water, served as the Curtain, and afforded every possible Security to the Columns passing from the Isle of Lobau. Eßling had a Granary furnished with Loop-Holes, and whose Three Stories afforded Room for several Hundred Men, while Aspern was provided with a strong Churchyard. The left Side of the latter Village borders on an Arm of the Danube. Both Villages had a safe Communication with the bushy Ground near the Danube, from which the Enemy had it constantly in his Power to dispatch, unseen, fresh Reinforcements. The Isle of Lobau served at once as a Place of Arms and as a Tête de Pont, a Bridge-head for the Bridge, in the Rear across the main Arm of the River.

The Enemy, with the Divisions of Generals Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Legrand, Espagne, Lafalle,
and

and Ferrand, under the Marshals Massena and Lannes, as well as Marshal Bessieres, together with the Guards of the Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baaden Auxiliaries, had already left this Position, and was directing his March towards Hirschstetten, when the first Austrian advanced Guards met him.

If it be at all permitted in War, to indulge favourable Presentiments, it was certainly excusable to do at that great Moment, when, on the 21st of May, exactly at Twelve o'clock, the Column began to put themselves in Motion for the Attack. A general Enthusiasm had taken Possession of the Troops: joyful War-songs, accompanied by Turkish Music, resounded through the Air, and were interrupted by Shouts of "Long live our Emperor, long live the Archduke Charles!" whenever the Imperial General appeared, who had placed himself at the Head of the second Column. Every Breast panted with anxious Desire and high Confidence after the decisive Moment; and the finest Weather favoured the awful Scene.

BATTLE OF THE 21ST OF MAY.

First Column.

The advanced Guard under General Nordman, consisting of Two Battalions of Gyulay and Lichtenstein Hussars, had formed near the destroyed Bridge of Tabor, and leaving the Villages of Kagran and Hirschstetten to the Left, and Stadlau to the Right, marched in the Plain towards Aspern.

It was followed by the Column, which having left the High Road before the Post Office at Stammersdorf, had marched from the Right by Half Divisions. Its Right Flank along the Danube was covered by a Battalion of St. Georgians, by the First Battalion of Vienna Volunteers, and by a Battalion of Militia, under the Command of Major Count Colloredo.

Within

Within a Cannon-shot of Stadelau the Outposts met the Enemy's Piquets, which gradually retreated to their original Divisions.

At this Time General Nordman ordered two Battalions of Gyulay to draw up en Echelon, in order to favour the Advance of the Column. The Enemy, drawn up in large Divisions, stood immediately before Aspern, having, to cover his Front, occupied all the Ditches of the Fields, which afforded excellent Breast-Works. His Right was covered by a Battery, and his Left by a broad and deep Ditch (one of those that carry off the Waters of the Danube when it overflows), as well as by a bushy Ground, which was likewise occupied by several Bodies in close Order.

Though the Enemy had the Advantage of Position all to himself, inasmuch as the Freshes of the Danube were only passable by Means of a small Bridge, at which he kept up a vigorous Fire from behind the Ditches both with Cannon and Small-Arms, it did not prevent the Second Battalion of Gyulay, immediately after the First had penetrated as far as the bushy Meadows, to pass the Bridge in a Column, to form without Delay, and with charged Bayonets to attack the Enemy, who precipitately retreated to Aspern, on which Occasion that Village, after a vigorous but not very obstinate Resistance, was taken for the first Time. It was, however, not long before the Enemy had it in his Power, by the Arrival of a fresh Reinforcement, to expel again the Battalions of Gyulay. By this Time some Battalions of the Column had arrived, the Chasseurs of Major Schneider, of the Second Column, joined the Advanced Guard of the First; Gyulay formed again, and the Enemy was a second Time pushed to the lower End of the Village, though he succeeded again in regaining what he had lost.

Both Parties were aware of the Necessity of maintaining themselves in Aspern at any Rate, which

which produced successively the most obstinate Efforts both of Attack and Defence ; the Parties engaged each other in every Street, in every House, and in every Barn ; Carts, Ploughs and Harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted Fire, in order to get at the Enemy ; every individual Wall was an Impediment of the Assailants, and a Rampart of the attacked ; the Steeple, lofty Trees, the Garrets and the Cellars were to be conquered before either of the Parties could stile itself Master of the Place, and yet the Possession was ever of short Duration ; for no sooner had we taken a Street or a House, than the Enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. So this murderous Conflict lasted for several Hours ; the German Battalions were supported by Hungarians, who were again assisted by the Vienna Volunteers, each rivalling the other in Courage and Perseverance. At the same Time the Second Column combined its Attacks with those of the First, having to overcome the same Resistance, by reason of the Enemy's constantly leading fresh Reinforcements into Fire. At length General Vacquant of the Second Column succeeded in becoming Master of the Upper Part of the Village, and maintaining himself there during the whole of the Night.

By the Shells of both Parties many Houses had been set on Fire, and illuminated the whole Country around.

At the Extremity of the Right Wing on the Bushy Meadow the Combats were not less severe. The Left Flank of the Enemy was secured by an Arm of the Danube ; impenetrable Underwood, intersected only by Footpaths, covered his Front ; and a broad Ditch and Pallisadoes afforded him the Advantage of a natural Rampart.

Here fought at the Beginning of the Battle the First Battalion of Gyulay under Colonel Mariaffy ; then the Battalion of Chasseurs under Major Schneider ;

neider; next the St. Georgians under Major Mikhailovich, and finally, the Two Battalions of Vienna Volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Steigentesch and St. Quentin. Here, also, the Enemy was defeated; and the first Day of this sanguinary Engagement terminated by the Occupation of Aspern by General Vacquant, at the Head of Eight Battalions of the second Column, while Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Hiller drew the Troops of his Corps from the Village, placed them again in order of Battle, and passed the Night under Arms.

Second Column.

The advanced Guard, commanded by Lieutenant-General Fresnel, advanced by Leopoldau and Kagran towards Hirschtetten, and consisted of One Battalion of Chasseurs and Two Battalions of Anton Mitsovsky under General Winzingerode, as well as the Brigades of Cavalry, Kienau, and Vincent, under General Veesey. It was followed in the same Direction by the Column from its Position near Gerasdorf.

The Enemy having been discovered from the Eminences near Hirschtetten to be near Aspern and Eslingen, the Brigade Veesey was detached against the latter Place, and the Brigade Winzingerode to dislodge the Enemy from Aspern.

The Column deployed before Hirschtetten in Two Lines, in order to support the advanced Guard, and leaving Aspern to the Right, followed upon the Plain, at a proper Distance.

The Brigade of Winzingerode, however, met with so spirited a Resistance in its Attempt upon Aspern, that an Attack upon the Front alone was not likely to be attended with Success; the Cavalry, therefore, of the advanced Guard, was pushed forward from Aspern on the Left, in order to support the Attack on the Flank with the Two Batteries of Cavalry, as well as to facilitate the Junction with the Third Column

Column which was advancing by Breitenlee. At the same Time the Regiment of Reufs Plauen was ordered to the right Side of Aspern, with a view to an Attack on that Place, the Rest of the Corps was formed into close Columns of Battalions.

Meanwhile the Enemy formed his left Wing, which he refused, towards Aspern, and his right upon Efslingen. Thus he advanced with Columns of Infantry and Cavalry upon the main Army, while an extremely brisk Cannonade supported him. A Line of Twelve Regiments of Cuirassiers formed the Centre of the second Line of the Enemy, giving to the whole an imposing Aspect.

Meanwhile the Attack of a Battalion of Reufs-Plauen on Aspern was repulsed, and it gave way, being thrown into Consternation by the Loss of its Commander, but it rallied immediately after. Count Bellegarde ordered General Bacquant to renew the Attack with the Regiment of Vogelfang, and to carry the Village at all Hazards. The latter obeyed the Order with the most brilliant Success, and Aspern, though defended by Twelve Thousand of the best of the Enemies' Troops, was carried by Storm; Bacquant being assisted by the Regiment of Reufs-Plauen, by a Battalion of Archduke Rainer, and by the Brigade of Maier of the Third Column.

To frustrate this Attack, the Enemy advanced with Two Columns of Infantry, supported by his heavy Cavalry, upon the main Army, repulsed the two Regiments of Klenau and Vincent's Light Horse, and fell upon the Infantry.

The latter expecting him with their Firelocks ready, and with cool Intrepidity, fired at ten Paces Distance so effectually, as totally to rout the Enemy, upon which General Veezey, at the Head of a Division of Klenau, attacked the Enemies' Cuirassiers with such Energy, that their Retreat was followed by that of the Infantry.

Hereby the Army along the whole of its Line was disengaged from the Enemy, obtained Communication on the Left with the Corps of Prince Hohenzollern, and became possessed of the important Post of Aspern. The Enemy being in full Retreat attempted no further Attack, and confined himself merely to a Cannonade. The Corps remained during the Night under Arms. The Enemy repeated, indeed, his Attacks on Aspern, but they all proved unsuccessful.

Third Column.

This Column, according to its Destination, had begun its March from its Position at Seiering, by the Road of Süssenbrunn and Breitenlee. Some Divisions of O'Reilly's Light Horse and Chasseurs formed the advanced Guard of the Column, and at Three o'clock in the Afternoon met near Hirfsitten, the Left Wing of the Enemy, which consisted mostly of Cavalry.

As about this Time the First and Second Columns advanced intrepidly upon Aspern, and the Enemy began to fall back to his Position between Eßlingen and Aspern, Lieutenant-General Hohenzollern, ordered up his Batteries, and a very brisk Cannonade commenced on both Sides.

The first Line formed in close Columns of Battalions, and advanced with the greatest Resolution upon the Enemy, when his Cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such disproportionate Numbers, and with such Rapidity, that there was scarcely Time to save the Artillery which had been brought up, and the Battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported Exertions. This was the remarkable Moment in which the Regiments of Zach, Joseph Colloredo, Zettwitz, Froom, a Battalion of Stein's, and the Second Battalion of the Archduke Charles's Legion, under the Conduct
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of Lieutenant-General Brady, and Generals Bensch, Maier, and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled Fortitude what the fixed Determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous Attacks.

The Enemy's Cavalry turned these Battalions on both Wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the Squadrons of O'Reilly's Light Horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior Force, and in the Confidence of Victory, summoned these Corps of Heroes to lay down their Arms. A well directed and destructive Fire was the Answer to this degrading Proposition, and the Enemy's Cavalry abandoned the Field, leaving behind them a considerable Number of Dead.

This Corps, as well as the others, passed the Night on the Field of Battle.

Fourth and Fifth Columns.

These were both composed of the Corps of Lieutenant-General Prince Rosenberg, on either Bank of the Rufsach, and directed their March from their Position, to the right and left of Deutsch-Wagram.

The Fourth proceeded through Roschdorf straight to Eflingen. Colonel Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's Husars conducted the Advanced Guard.

The Fifth directed its March towards the Left, in order to go a Circuit round the little Town of Enzerdorf, and drive the Enemy out of the Place. It was reinforced by Stiplic's Husars, under the Command of Colonel Frölich. Lieutenant-General Klenau led the Advanced Guard of both Columns.

As this Circuit round Enzerdorf obliged the Fifth to describe a longer Line, it was necessary for the Fourth to advance rather more slowly.

Enzerdorf, however, was quickly taken Possession of by a Detachment of Stiplic's Husars, and of the Wallacho-Illyrian Frontier Regiment, as it was

already for the greatest Part evacuated by the Enemy, from whom no more than Thirty Prisoners could be taken.

Both Columns now received Orders to Advance upon Efslingen.

The Fourth in close Columns of Battalions of Czartorisky's, Archduke Louis's and Coburgs, who were twice successively attacked by upwards of Two Thousand of the Enemy's heavy Cavalry; but these were each Time put to Flight by our brave Infantry with considerable Loss.

Of the Fifth Column, Two Battalions of Chasteler's advanced directly upon Efslingen, while Two Battalions of Bellegarde's were ordered to penetrate the Left Flank of the Village, and the small contiguous Wood. Two Battalions of Hiller's and Sztarray's, besides the Archduke Ferdinand's and Stipfic's Regiments of Hussars, and Two Divisions of Rosenbergs's Light Horse, were in the Plain in readiness to support them.

These combined Attacks were made Twice successively with uncommon Intrepidity, the Enemy's Troops were repulsed at all Points, and driven into the Village of Efslingen which had been set on Fire. But as the Enemy's Army was drawn up in several Lines between Efslingen and Aßern, and met each new Attack with fresh Reinforcements, because the Safety of his Retreat depended on the Possession of this Village; our Troops were obliged to abandon it at the Approach of Night, and to await, under Arms, the Arrival of Morning.

The Reserve Corps of Cavalry had marched in two Columns, under the Command of General Prince of Lichterstein, and advanced upon the New Inn between Raschdorf and Breitenlee. General Count Wartenleben with Blankenstein's Hussars, conducted the Advanced Guard.

No sooner did the Enemy perceive the general Advance of the Army, than he placed the Bulk of his
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his Cavalry, supported by some Battalions of Infantry, in Order of Battle between Efslingen and Aspern, and commenced a brisk Cannonade upon the Columns of Austrian Cavalry as they approached.

Prince Lichtenstein directed his Columns to march forward in Two Lines, on which the Enemy detached Four or Five Thousand Cavalry from his Position to the Right by Way of Efslingen, and excited some Apprehension that he would impede the Progress of the Fourth Column, or even break through it. The Prince therefore ordered Four Regiments to the Left, and kept the second Column formed in two Lines, till he was convinced that the Fourth would not meet with any Impediment to its March.

During this Movement the Remainder of the Enemy's Cavalry also advanced with the greatest Confidence, towards the Right Wing of the Austrian. They were received with a Firmness which they probably did not expect. The Intrepidity of the Cavalry which had marched up, particularly Maurice Lichtenstein's Regiment and the Archduke Francis's Cuirassiers, the former headed by its gallant Colonel, Rouffel, frustrated the repeated Assaults of the Enemy by Counter-Attacks, by which they at length put a Stop to his impetuous Advance, and completely repulsed him with considerable Loss. In these Conflicts, the French General of Division, Durofnel, Equerry to the Emperor, was taken Prisoner a few Paces from him, as was also General Fowler, Equerry to the Empress, after having been slightly wounded. Notwithstanding the Fire of Mulketry which now ensued, the Prince ordered a general Advance, by which the Enemy was straitened in the *Alignement* between Efslingen and Aspern, but on account of the flanking Fire from Efslingen, could not be pursued any further. The Fire of his Guns was answered with Spirit by the Horse Artillery. About Seven

in the Evening, Three Thousand Horse were again detached towards the Point of Union between the Cavalry of the Corps of Reserve and the Left Wing of Prince Hohenzollern, and fell *en Masse* upon the brigades of Cuirassiers of Generals Kroyher, Klary, and Siegenthal; but by the steady Intrepidity of the Blankenstein's and Riefch's Regiments, who with the utmost Gallantry made a sudden Attack on the Enemy's Flanks, his Cavalry was again repulsed, and Part of it, which had fallen upon some of the Regiments of the New Levies, placed in the Third Line, was cut off and there taken.

Meanwhile Night came on, and it was passed by the Prince in the best State of Preparation on the Ground which he had gained from the Enemy.

For the first Time Napoleon had sustained a Defeat in Germany. From this Moment he was reduced to the Rank of bold and successful Generals, who, like himself, after a long Series of destructive Achievements, experienced the Vicissitudes of Fortune. The Charm of his Invincibility was dissolved. No longer the *spoiled Child* of Fortune; by Posterity he will be characterized as the *Sport* of the fickle Goddess. New Hopes begin to animate the oppressed Nations. To the Austrian Army the 21st of May was a grand and glorious Epoch, that must inspire it with a Consciousness of its Strength, and a Confidence in its Energies. Overwhelmed by our irresistible Infantry, its proud Opponents were extended in the Dust, and the Presence of their hitherto unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of fetching from the Heroes of Austria the Laurels which they had acquired.

Napoleon's Glory was obviously at Stake. New Efforts were to be expected the following Day; but he was also obliged to fight for his Existence. By means of Fire Ships sent down the Danube, the Archduke had caused the Enemy's Bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its Repairs would
take

take up several Hours. Meanwhile Napoleon had already in the Evening been joined by the Corps of General Oudinot; and all the disposable Troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were transported across the River in Vessels as fast as they arrived. The Archduke, on his Part, ordered the Grenadier Corps which had not had any Share in the first Engagement, to advance from its Position near Geraßdorf to Breitenlee; and the short Night was scarcely sufficient to complete the respective Preparations for the Commencement of a second Tragedy.

BATTLE OF THE 22D OF MAY.

Corps of Lieutenant-General Hiller.

With the Morning's Dawn the Enemy renewed his Attacks, which far surpassed in Impetuosity those of the preceding Day. It was a Conflict of Valour and mutual Exasperation. Scarcely had the French Guards compelled General Wacquant to abandon Aspern, when the Regiment of Klebek again penetrated into the burning Village, drove back the choicest Troops of the Enemy, and engaged in a new Contest in the Midst of the Conflagration, till, at the Expiration of an Hour, it was also obliged to give Way. The Regiment of Benjovsky now rushed in, and at the first Onset gained Possession of the Churchyard, the Walls of which Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hiller immediately ordered the first Division of Pioneers to pull down, and the Church, together with the Parsonage, to be set on Fire. Thus was this Regiment, supported by some Battalions, commanded by General Bianchi, at length enabled to maintain itself at the Entrance of the Village, after overcoming the Resistance, bordering on Despair, opposed by the Flower of the French Army.

Neither could the Enemy produce any farther Effect upon the bushy Meadow, after Lieutenant Gene-

General Hiller had ordered the Force there to be supported by Two Battalions of Anton Mittrowsky's and a Battery; on which the Jägers, St. George's, and Two Battalions of Vienna Volunteers, drove him from his advantageous Position, which he never afterwards attempted to recover.

As about this Time the Left Wing of the Corps was likewise placed in Security by Three Batteries sent by the Lieutenant-General, to support the General of Cavalry, Count Bellegarde, and the latter maintained his Ground against the most desperate Attacks of the Enemy: the Lieutenant-General Hiller kept his Position on the Left Flank of the Enemy, and the Victory was decided in this Quarter. The Corps was therefore again formed in Two Lines, and thus awaited the approaching Events.

Corps of the General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde.

Count Bellegarde, having received a Message from General Wacquant that the Enemy was assembling in Force before Aspern towards the Bushy Meadow, and apparently had in view an Assault upon that Point, was just going to throw a fresh Battalion of Argenteau's into Aspern, when the Enemy, in heavy Columns of Infantry and Cavalry, supported by a numerous Artillery, began to advance upon the Centre of the Corps in the Plain.

The Troops stationed at Aspern, exhausted as they were with the incessant Fire kept up during the Night, were unable to withstand the Impetuosity of the Attack: their Ammunition both for Artillery and Musquetry began to fail, and General Wacquant retreated in good Order to the Church-Yard. This Post, gained at so dear a Rate, was again taken from him, after several Attacks sustained in Conjunction with Lieutenant-General Hiller; the Place was alternately taken and lost, till at Length the Superiority of our Fire obliged the Enemy

Enemy to abandon the Houses, and a last Assault of Hiller's Corps prevented all farther Attempts.

From the Moment of the retaking of Aspern it became possible to oppose an offensive Movement to the Enemy advancing upon the Centre, and to operate upon his Left Flank and Communication. The Defence of Aspern was therefore left entirely to Hiller's Corps, and while Count Bellegarde appuied his Right Wing on Aspern, he formed his Left and the Centre in the Direction of Eßlingen, in such a Manner that, by Degrees, he gained the Right Flank of the Enemy, compelled him to retreat, and, by the complete Effect of the Artillery, brought to bear upon the Left Wing, which commanded the whole Space from Aspern to Eßlingen, gave him a most severe Defeat.

*Corps of Lieutenant-General the Prince of
Hohenzollern.*

The Dawn of Morning was with this Corps also the Signal for the Renewal of the gigantic Conflict. The Enemy's Infantry was drawn up in large Divisions, and between it the whole of the heavy Cavalry was formed in Masses. The General of Cavalry, Prince Lichtenstein, on observing this Order of Battle, perceived the Necessity of keeping up a close Communication with the Infantry placed near him; he therefore drew up his Right Wing *en echiquier*, behind the Corps of Infantry, but kept his Left Wing together, with Reserves posted in the Rear.

A prodigious Quantity of Artillery covered the Front of the Enemy, who seemed desirous to annihilate our Corps by the murderous Fire of Cannon and Howitzers. Upwards of Two Hundred Pieces of Cannon were engaged on both Sides, and the oldest Soldiers never recollect to have witnessed so tremendous a Fire.

Vain was every Effort to shake the Intrepidity of the Austrian Troops. Napoleon rode through his Ranks,

Ranks, and according to the Report of the Prisoners, made them acquainted with the Destruction of his Bridge, but added, that he had himself ordered it to be broken down, because in this case there was no Alternative, but Victory or Death. Soon afterwards the whole of the Enemy's Line put itself in Motion, and the Cavalry made its principal Attack on the Point where the Corps of Cavalry of Prince Lichtenstein communicated with the Left Wing of Lieutenant-General the Prince of Hohenzollern. The Engagement now became general; the Regiments of Rohan, D'Aspre, Joseph Colloredo and Stain, repulsed all the Attacks of the Enemy. The Generals were every where at the Head of their Troops, and inspired them with Courage and Perseverance. The Archduke himself seized the Colours of Zach's, and the Battalion, which had already begun to give way, followed with new Enthusiasm his heroic Example. Most of those who surrounded him were wounded; his Adjutant-General, Count Colloredo, received a Ball in his Head, the Wound from which was at first considered dangerous; a Squeeze of the Hand signified to him the Concern of his sympathizing Commander, who, filled with Contempt of Death, now fought for Glory and for his Country.

The Attacks of our impenetrable Corps, both with the Sabre and the Bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous, as to be unparalleled in military Annals, frustrated all the Intentions of the Enemy.

He was beaten at all Points, and astonished at such undaunted Intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the Field of Battle.

About this Time Lieutenant-General the Prince of Hohenzollern observed on his Left Wing, near Efslingen, a Chasm, which had been formed during the Heat of the Engagement, and afforded an advantageous Point of Attack. Frelich's Regiment, commanded by Colonel Mecfery, was ordered thither

thither in Three Corps, and repulsed Four Regiments of Cavalry, accompanied with Infantry and Artillery. The Corps remained in the Position which they had taken, till the Grenadiers of the Reserve, which the Archduke had ordered forward from Brientelee, arrived to relieve the Battalions exhausted with the sanguinary Conflict, and continued the Attack upon the Centre of the Enemy's Position. Lieutenant-General D'Aspre penetrated with the Four Battalions of Grenadiers of Przesimsky, Puteany, Scovaux, and Scharlach, without firing a Shot, to the Enemy's Cannon, where he was flanked by such a destructive Fire from Efslingen, that nothing but the Presence of the Archduke, who hastened to the Spot, could have induced his Grenadiers to maintain their Ground. Captain Count Dombasse had already reached the Enemy's Battery, when he was wounded by Two Balls, and quitted the Field.

About Noon the Archduke ordered a new Assault upon Efslingen, which was immediately undertaken by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant D'Aspre with the Grenadier Battalions of Kirchenbetter and Scovaux on the Left, and Scharlach and Georgy in Front. Five Times did these gallant Troops rush up to the very Walls of the Houses, burning internally and placed in a State of Defence; some of the Grenadiers thrust their Bayonets into the Enemy's Loop-holes; but all their Efforts were fruitless, for their Antagonists fought the Fight of Despair. The Archduke ordered the Grenadiers to take up their former Position, and when they afterwards volunteered to renew the Assault, he would not permit them, as the Enemy was then in full Retreat.

Corps of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Prince Rosenberg.

Both Divisions of this Corps, which, in advancing to the Engagement, had composed the Fourth and Fifth Columns, were formed before Break of Day for a new Attack, for which the Enemy likewise

wife made Preparation on his Side, but with a manifest Superiority in Numbers.

Prince Rosenberg resolved to attack the Village of Efslingen with the Archduke Charles's Regiment of Infantry, to push forward his other Troops in Battalions, and in particular to go and meet the Enemy, who was advancing in the open Country between Efslingen and the nearest Arm of the Danube.

The Village was already gained, and Battalions advancing on the Left, obliged the Enemy, drawn up in several Lines, to yield. The most violent Cannonade was kept up incessantly on both Sides, and it was sustained by the Troops with the greatest Fortitude.

Favoured by a Fog, which suddenly came on, the Enemy's heavy Cavalry ventured to attack on all Sides the Corps formed by Sztarray's and Hiller's Regiments of Infantry. These brave Fellows received him with fixed Bayonets, and at the last Moment poured in their Fire with such Effect, that the Enemy was compelled to betake himself to Flight with considerable Loss. Five Times were these Attacks on Sztarray's and Hiller's Regiments repeated, and each Time were they repelled with equal Courage and Resolution. The Cavalry contributed all that lay in their Power to the Pursuit of the Enemy and the Support of the Infantry.

Coburg's, the Archduke Louis's, and Czotorky's Regiments belonging to the Division of Lieutenant-General Dedovich, stationed on the Right, renewed the Exertions of the preceding Day with the same Distinction and the same Success. After this severe Conflict, the Enemy seemed to have no Inclination to expose himself to any fresh Disaster, and confined himself merely to the Operation of his superior Artillery.

About Eleven A. M. Prince Rosenberg received Orders from the Archduke, Commander in Chief, to make a new Attack upon Efslingen, and a
 Message

Message to the same Effect was sent to Lieutenant-General Dedovich, who commanded the Right Division of this Corps.

Prince Rosenbergh immediately formed Two Columns of Attack under the Conduct of Lieutenant-Generals Princes Hohenlohe and Rohan, while Lieutenant-General Dedovich advanced against the Citadel of the Place, and the Magazine surrounded with Walls and Ditches.

The Attack was made with redoubled Bravery, and our Troops rushed with irresistible Impetuosity into the Village. Still, however, they found it impossible to maintain this Post, into which the Enemy kept continually throwing new Reinforcements, which was of the utmost Importance for covering his Retreat, which he had already resolved upon, and which he defended with an immense Sacrifice of Lives. Prince Rosenbergh therefore resolved to confine himself to the obstinate Maintenance of his own Position, to secure the Left Flank of the Army, and to increase the Embarrassment of the Enemy by an incessant Fire from all the Batteries.

In the Night between the 22d and 23d the Enemy accomplished his Retreat to the Lobau, and at Three in the Morning his Rear-Guard also had evacuated Efslingen and all the Points which he had occupied on the Left Bank of the Danube. Some Divisions pursued him closely, and took Possession as near as possible of the necessary Posts of Observation.

Thus terminated a Conflict of Two Days, which will be ever memorable in the Annals of the World, and in the History of War. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the Commencement of the French Revolution.

It was decisive for the Glory of the Austrian Arms, for the Preservation of the Monarchy, and for the Correction of the public Opinion.

The Infantry has entered upon a new and brilliant Career, and by the firm Confidence it has manifested

manifested in its own Energies, has paved the Way to new Victories. The Enemy's Cavalry has seen its acquired but hitherto untried Glory dissipated by the Masses of our Battalions, whose cool Intrepidity it was unable to endure.

Cavalry and Artillery have surpassed themselves in Valour, and in the Space of Two Days have performed Achievements sufficient for a whole Campaign.

Three Pieces of Cannon, Seven Ammunition Waggon, Seventeen thousand French Muskets, and about Three Thousand Cuirasses fell into the Hands of the Conqueror. The Loss on both Sides was very great: this, and the Circumstance that very few Prisoners were taken by either Party, proves the Determination of the Combatants either to conquer or die.

The Austrian Army lamented the Death of Eighty-seven superior Officers, and Four thousand one hundred and Ninety-nine Subalterns and Privates.

Lieutenant-Generals Prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel, Generals Winzingerode, Grill, Neuhäddter, Siegenthal, Colloredo, May Hohenfeld, and Buresch, Six hundred and Sixty three Officers, and Fifteen thousand six hundred and Fifty-one Subalterns and Privates were wounded. Of these Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Weber, Eight Officers and Eight hundred and Twenty-nine Men were taken Prisoners by the Enemy.

The Loss of the Enemy was prodigious, and exceeds all Expectation. It can only be accounted for by the Effect of our concentric Fire on an exceedingly confined Field of Battle, where all the Batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic Data.

Generals Lafacs, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire, and Albuquerque are dead; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boudet, Legrand, Lafalle, and the Two Brothers Legrange wounded; Durosnel and Fouler taken.

Upwards of Seven thousand Men, and an immense Number of Horses were buried on the Field of Battle; Five thousand and some hundred wounded lie in our Hospitals. In Vienna and the Suburbs there are at present Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three wounded; many were carried to St. Pölten, Enns, and as far as Linz; Two thousand three hundred were taken. Several Hundreds of Corpses floated down the Danube, and are still daily thrown upon its Shores; many met their Death in the Island of Lobau, and since the Water has fallen in the smaller Arms of the River, innumerable Bodies, thus consigned by their Comrades to everlasting Oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the Sufferers is not yet over, and a pestilential Air is wafted from the Theatre of Death.

His Imperial Highness, the Generalissimo, has indeed undertaken the Duty so dear to his Heart, of acquainting the Monarch and the Country with the Names of those who took the most active Share in the Achievements of these glorious Days; but he acknowledges with profound Emotion, that, amidst the Rivalship of the highest Military Virtues, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the most valiant, and declares *all the Soldiers of Aspern* worthy of public Gratitude.

His Imperial Highness considers the intelligent Dispositions of the Chief of his Staff, General Baron Wimpffen, and his incessant Exertions, as the Foundation of the Victory.

The Officers commanding Corps have rendered themselves deserving of the highest Favours by uncommon Devotedness, personal Bravery, warm Attachment to their Sovereign, and their high Sense of Honour.

Their Names will be transmitted to Posterity with the Achievements of the valiant Troops who were under their Direction. Colonel Smola, of the Artillery, by his indefatigable Activity in
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the proper Application of the Ordnance, and his well-known Bravery, rendered the most important Services.

The Commanding Officers of Corps and Columns have furnished the following List of the Generals, Staff and Superior Officers, who particularly distinguished themselves.

Lieutenant-General Baron Hiller.

Major-General Von Bianchi; Colonel Czollitz, Captain Magdeburg, and First Lieutenant Ehrenstein, of the Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Fasching and Sub-Lieutenant Lenk, of the Artillery; Colonel Adler, Major Krempotich, Captain Drohn, and First Lieutenant Ehrenberg, of Jordis's; Colonel Mariaffy and Lieutenant-Colonel Trenk, of Gyulay's; Colonel Scharlach, of Spleny's; Major Ebert, Captain Fischermann, and Sub-Lieutenant Meßina, of Klebek's.

General of Cavalry Count Bellegarde.

Lieutenant-General Baron Vogelfang, Count Frefuel, and Count Nostitz; Major-General Baron Wintzingerode, and Von Waquant; the Corps-Adjutant Colonel Zechmeister; Major Häring, and Captain Maurich, of the Staff; Colonel Sitwtnik, Captain Dietrich, First Lieutenant Adler, Greinner, and Löffler, of the Artillery; Colonel Weiss, Captain Vignot, and Wunsch, of Vogelfang's; First Lieutenant Bentheim, and Major Seldenhofer, of Reufs-Plauen's; Captain Binefeld, of Kollowrath's; Captain Murmann, Fabari, and Sterndafal, of Archduke Rainer's; First Lieutenant Radichevich, of Erbach's; Major Schneider, Captain Prandt, and Sub-Lieutenant Hartieb, of the Second Battalion of Jägers; Major Kopp, of Kleman's; Adjutant-Captain Schreiber; Sub-Lieutenant Prince Hohenzollern.

Lieute-

Lieutenant-General Prince Hohenzollern.

Lieutenant-General Baron Brady; Major-General Von Burisch; Prince of Wied-Runkel, Von Koller, Von Meyer and Von Provencheres; the Corps-Adjutant Colonel Hecht; First Lieutenant Hund and Tretter; Captain Baumgarten and Ebner; First Lieutenant Ramberg, Suttula, Kopp and Marassi, of the Staff; Captain Orofz, Lieutenant Prendler, and Baumgarten, attached to the Staff; Adjutant Captain Albert; Prince Frederic Anthony Von Hohenzollern; Colonel Meefury, Captain Hettinger, First Lieutenant Lopez and Ensign Brennflech of Frelich's; Colonel Andrassy, Captain Alle magna and Jäger of Froon's; Colonel Alifern, First Lieutenant Krause, and Captain Gärzweiler, of Rohan's; Colonel Greinmer and Captain Malbeauhan of D'Aspre's; Colonel Elcher, of Joseph Colloredo's; Lieutenant-Colonel Kirchlepfky, of Zettwitz's; Major Klein and Captain Steinmetz, of Stain's; Captain Ogrady and Sub-lieutenant Reufs of Zach's; Colonel Stephanini, of the 7th Battalion of Jägers; Major Mumb, of the 8th Battalion of Jägers; Major Prince Kinsky, of the Archduke Charles's Legion; Colonel Rothkirch, and Captain Wuesthof of O'Reilly's Light Horse; Adjutant-Lieutenant Ehrmann.

Lieutenant-General Prince Von Rosenberg.

Lieutenant-General Prince Rohan and Baron Dedovich; Major-General Baron Stutterheim, Von Grill, Neustädter and Von Reinhardt; the Corps-Adjutant First-Lieutenant Pausch; Colonel Quofdanovitch; Major Schabitz; Captain Faber, Anzion and Maier; First-Lieutenant Kohl and Fischer, of the Staff; Colonel Künigl, of the Artillery; Colonel König, First-Lieutenant Weiffenwolff, Major Fodor and Porubsky of Sztarray's; Colonel Printz of Hesse-Homburg, Major Kramer, Captain August and Butsch, First-Lieutenant Plan-

ta, Rosenbaum, Wollenhofer, Maier, and Alvizetty, Sub-Lieutenant Petz and Ensign Szekely of Hiller's; Colonel Fölfeis, of the Archduke Charles's Infantry; Colonel Swinborn, First-Lieutenant Fürstenwerther, First-Lieutenant Gastgab, and Sub-Lieutenant Kramer, of the Archduke Louis's; Major Nennel, Captain Herwerth, Brandenstein, and Letege of Coburg's; Colonel Wattlet, and Captain Degrado of Czatorysky's; Major Reinisch, and Captain Hardop, of Reufs-Grietz's; Captain Schick of Bellegarde's; Major Vetter, of the Moravian Volunteers; Colonel Frelich of Stiplicz's Hussars; Major Deway, Adjutant Beozy, Winunz and Esterhazy, of the Archduke Ferdinand's Hussars; Adjutant Sub-Lieutenant Mras.

General of Cavalry Prince Lichtenstein.

Lieutenant-General Baron Kienmayer, and Prince of Hesse-Homburg; Major-General Von Sigenthal; Baron Lederer, Von Kroyher, Von Theuernern and Count Wartensleben; Corps-Adjutant Lieutenant-Colonel Gollner; Colonel Baumgarten, Major Eisbeck, and First-Lieutenant Zanino, of the Staff; Major Callott, Major Nefslinger, First-Lieutenant Führer and Sub-Lieutenant Hayden of the Artillery; Colonel Rouffel, Lieutenant Colonel Plachenfeld, and First-Lieutenant Werlau, of Maurice Lichtenstein's Cuirassiers; Colonel Morzen, Lieutenant-Colonel Desfours. Adjutant Dunst and Perzetti of the Emperor's Cuirassiers; Colonel Kutalek of Duke Albert's Cuirassiers; Major Schöffler, Captain Mann and Taxis, and First-Lieutenant Bedo, of the Archduke Francis's Cuirassiers; Captain Mercandin and First-Lieutenant Dorry, of the Crown-Prince Ferdinand's; Captain Zedlitz, of Hohenzollern's Cuirassiers; Captain Precourt, of Riefch's Dragoons; First-Lieutenant Wieland, Major Blankenstein; Adjutant Simony and First-Lieutenant Rosti of Blankenstein's Hussars; Captain Walther;

Wahler; Captain Prince Löwenstein; First-Lieutenant Tischeburky and Offenbacher.

Lieutenant-General Count Klenau, who exhibited fresh Proofs of his well-known Valour, both in the Reconnoissance of the 20th, and in the Engagements of both Days, bestows particular Commendations on the Conduct of Colonel Trapp of the Staff, of Colonel Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's Hulans, of Major Scheibler of Rosenberg's Light Horse, of Lieutenant-Colonel Lutz and Lieutenants Laghetty and Manz, of the first Battalion of Jägers.

Lieutenant-General Baron d'Aspre, at the Head of his brave Grenadiers, whom he led with the most determined Intrepidity into Fire, deems Lieutenant-Colonel Biffingen and Majors Puteany, Kirchenbutter and Winiawiky worthy of particular Commendation. Sub-Lieutenant Count Rzewusky, distinguished himself in a Manner that does him the highest Honour. This young Man was Captain in the Austrian Militia, and being afraid at the Commencement of the War that he should be obliged to remain with his Battalion in the Interior, he endeavoured to procure his Removal to a Regiment of Light Horse; and as there was no Vacancy, he entered as Cadet and Volunteer into Kienmayer's Hussars, in which he was soon promoted to a Sub-Lieutenancy.

On the Attack of the Grenadiers he voluntarily accompanied Lieutenant-General D'Aspre into the thickest of the Fire, and when the Field-Marshal's Horse was shot under him, he sprang from his and presented it to him with these words: "You want him more than I." He then joined on Foot in the Assault made by the Grenadiers, till a Wound which he received put an End to his Exertions. As a Reward for such extraordinary Zeal, his Imperial Highness has appointed Sub-Lieutenant Count Rzewusky Captain in the Hulans.

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Many individual Traits of Heroism are not yet known, and consequently cannot be recorded. Thus Corporal Prager of Zettivitz's, took Prisoner one of the Enemy's *Chefs d'Escadron* before the Mass of his Battalion. Corporals Donner and Horner, and the Privates Pressich, Hirma, and Schmerha, of the Battalion of Prince Kinsky's Legion, were cut off by a Fire of Musketry from their Corps, and surrounded by the Enemy's Cavalry; they fought their Way through, and rejoined their Battalion. The *Oberjäger* Fickerberger and the *Unterjäger* Schaffer of the Second Battalion of Jägers penetrated into the French Emperor's Guard, and seized one of the Enemy's Captains in the Midst of his Ranks. The private Larda, of Duke Albert's Cuirassiers, retook a Six-pounder which had fallen into the Enemy's Hands, and brought it back with its Equipage. Serjeant Pap, of Chasteler's, snatched the Colours of his Battalion from the Hands of the dying First Lieutenant Cazan, who had himself taken it from the Ensign who had been killed, and headed his Troop with the most exemplary Intrepidity. Among the Artillery there are few but what highly distinguished themselves by Deeds of the noblest Daring and Contempt of every Danger.

But a grateful Country will not fail to hold in honourable Remembrance the departed Heroes who found Death in the Arms of Victory. In this Number those particularly worthy of Mention are, Colonel De Fiennes of Bellegarde's; Major Danzer of O'Reilley's; Major Gerdech, of Froon's; Captain Charles Kaifer and Konovskiy of Rosenberg's; Captain Surgeant of Reufs-Greyz's; First Lieutenant Cazan of Chasteler's; and Lieutenant Zakazill, of the Artillery, who displayed the most extraordinary Proofs of Valour, and with his dying Breath recommended his Widow to the paternal Care of His Majesty.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 15th, 1809.

No. XXIX.

Admiralty-Office, July 15, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Victory, off Hango Head, 29th June 1809.

SIR,

I HEREWITH inclose the Copy of a Letter transmitted to me by Captain Barrett, of His Majesty's Ship Minotaur, which he had received from Captain Samuel Warren, of the Bellerophon, acquainting him of an Attack made by the Boats of that Ship, under the Orders of Lieutenant Pilch, on a Battery upon one of the Islands near Hango Head, which, after an obstinate Resistance, was carried in a very gallant Manner by the Party under Lieutenant Pilch's Orders, who spiked the Guns (Four Twenty-four Pounders) and destroyed the Magazine, which you will please to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ.

*Bellerophon, off Dageroß,**June 20, 1809.*

SIR,

PURSUANT to your Signal to me of Yesterday, I proceeded in His Majesty's Ship under my Command off Hango; when at Sunſet I diſcovered a Luger (apparently armed) and Two other Veſſels at Anchor within the Iſlands; deeming it of Importance to get hold of them, I anchored and detached the Boats under the Orders of Lieutenant Pilch; and have to acquaint you, that they had gained complete Poſſeſſion of the Veſſels, which being found were of no Conſequence, and under Cover of Four ſtrong Batteries, (not before obſerved,) ſupported by ſeveral Gun-Boats, were abandoned. It was then judged neceſſary, to prevent Loſs in returning, to daſh at the neareſt Battery, mounting Four Twenty-four Pounders, (and by a Muſter-Roll found, garrifoned with One Hundred and Three Men,) which, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance, was carried in the moſt gallant Manner, the Ruſſians retreating to Boats on the other Side the Iſland. The Guns were ſpiked, and Magazine deſtroyed.

Lieutenant Pilch reports to me the very able Aſſiſtance he received from Lieutenants Sheridan and Bentham, Lieutenant Carrington, Royal Marines, and Mr. Mart, Carpenter (Volunteers); and that more cool Bravery could not have been diſplayed than by the Officers and Men employed on this Service; and, conſidering the Reſiſtance met with, and heavy Fire of Grape-Shot from Batteries and Gun-Boats in the Retreat, the Loſs is comparatively ſmall, being Five wounded, whoſe Names are in the Margin*.

- * Griffith Griffiths, Quarter-Maſter; badly wounded.
- Peter Jet, Royal Marine; ditto.
- Simon M'Leete, Seaman; ſlightly wounded.
- John Butterfield, Royal Marine; ditto.
- Thomas M'Carthy, Royal Marine; ditto.

It is the Opinion of the Officers the Loss of the
Enemy in killed and wounded was considerable.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SAM. WARREN, Captain.

*To John Barrett, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's
Ship Minotaur, &c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 18th, 1809.

No. XXX.

Admiralty-Office, July 18, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Goate, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop the Musquito, addressed to Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, and transmitted to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated in the River Elbe, 9th July, 1809.

I PROCEEDED up this River with His Majesty's Vessels named in the Margin*, and anchored out of Gun Shot of the Battery at Cuxhaven, on the 7th Instant, and as it was too strong to be attacked by His Majesty's Vessels, I was determined on landing and taking it by Storm, having previously made the necessary Preparations for that Purpose.

At Daylight on the Morning of the 8th, I disembarked with Captain Watts of the Ephira, and the Commanding Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the respective Vessels; the first Boats that landed were fired upon by the Enemy's advanced Post, and they then retreated to the Battery, we marched on to storm, but from our Appearance the Enemy thought proper to retreat, about Eighty in Number,

* Musquito, (Sloop,) Brifeis, Ephira, Bruizer, (Gun Vessel,) Centinel, Blazer, Pincher, Basilik, Patriot, (Schuyt,) Alert, (Cutter.)

fo that we took the Battery (which had Six Guns, Twenty-four Pounders, and furrounded by a wet Ditch) without Oppofition; His Majesty's Colours were then hoifted on the French Flag-Staff, and afterwards thofe of Hamburgh on the Cattle of Kitzbottle, we then difmounted the Guns and put them on board of Veffels lying in the Harbour, as well as feveral other fmall Pieces of Cannon, with all the Shot and Military Stores. The Battery was then undermined, and, by a Variety of Explofions, blown up.

I then gave the Town of Cuxhaven in truft to the Civil Governor, and embarked all the Seamen and Marines.

Two French Gun Boats, with Two Guns each, which were lying in the Harbour, were alfo taken Poffeffion of.

Although we did not meet with the Oppofition that was expected (as the French had fometimes Five Hundred Men, at other Times about One Hundred at Cuxhaven), yet I think it my Duty to inform you of the Aétivity and good Conduct of the Commanders, Commanding Officers, Seamen, and Marines, on this Occafion, as it was partly from their Regularity in forming and marching, that induced the Enemy to retreat.

Captain Pettett of the Brifeis commanded afloat, and got that Veffel under Weigh to affift, had it been neceffary.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 5th, 1809.

No. XXXI.

Admiralty-Office, August 5, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, dated on board the Victory, off Nargen Island, 9th July 1809.

SIR,

ON my Arrival in the Gulf of Finland, having detached Captain Martin of His Majesty's Ship Implacable, with the Melpomene under his Orders, to cruize to the Eastward of Nargen Island, I herewith inclose a List of Vessels which he has captured, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; several of them being laden with Naval Stores belonging to the Emperor of Russia, and which cannot fail proving a valuable Acquisition in England.

I also inclose, for their Lordships' Information, Copies of Two Letters I have received from Captain Martin of Yesterday's Date, one of them giving an Account of a most gallant and enterprising Attack made by the Boats of the Ships named in the Margin,* under the Orders of Lieutenant Hawkey of

* Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus.

the Implacable, upon a Russian Flotilla of Gun-Boats, under Percola Point on the Coast of Finland; which, notwithstanding their strong Position, they succeeded in carrying; Six of the Gun-Boats mounting each a Thirty-two and Twenty-four Pounder, having been brought off, and another sunk; together with the Vessels under their Protection, laden with Powder and Provisions for the Russian Army in Finland being captured, and a large Armed Ship which was burnt.

In referring their Lordships to Captain Martin's Detail of this important Service, I sincerely lament the Loss to have been very considerable; Lieutenant Hawkey, a brave and gallant Officer, who had distinguished himself upon various Occasions, and Lieutenant Stirling of the Prometheus, having been killed, and the several Men belonging to His Majesty's Ships, as in the inclosed List, having been killed and wounded.

I cannot close this without expressing my highest Admiration of the undaunted Courage and Intrepidity with which this Service has been executed, and which I doubt not will be duly appreciated by their Lordships.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

Extract of the first Letter from Captain Martin above alluded to, dated off Percola Point, July 6, 1809, (stated by Sir James Saumarez through Mistake to be dated the 8th.)

THE Implacable and Melpomene having stood into the Gulph of Narva, captured Nine Sail of Vessels, laden with Timber, Spars, and Cordage, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, and which I doubt not will prove a valuable Acquisition to our own Dock Yards.

The Boats of the Ships under that active and valuable Officer Lieutenant Hawkey (of whose enterprising

prizing Spirit I had occasion to speak so highly when off Dantzig) have looked into every Creek along the South Coast of the Gulph, without finding any Vessels whatever, and he is now on the opposite with the same View.

P. S. Since writing the above, Lieutenant Hawkey has returned with Three Vessels, captured by the Boats of the Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus under his Command, and he reports Eight Sail of Gun-Boats protecting some Ships in Shore, and is very desirous of attacking them, which shall be done, if there is a reasonable Hope of Success.

His Majesty's Ship Implacable, off Percola Point, July 8, 1809.

S I R,

THE Position taken by the Russian Flotilla under Percola Point, seemed so much like a Defiance, that I considered something was necessary to be done, in order to impress these Strangers with that Sense of Respect and Fear, which His Majesty's other Enemies are accustomed to show to the British Flag; I therefore determined to gratify the anxious Wish of Lieutenant Hawkey to lead the Boats of the Ships named in the Margin*, which were assembled by Nine o'Clock last Night, and proceeded with an irresistible Zeal and Intrepidity towards the Enemy, who had the Advantage of local Knowledge, to take a Position of extraordinary Strength within Two Rocks, serving as a Cover to their Wings, and from whence they could pour a destructive Fire of Grape upon our Boats, which, notwithstanding, advanced with perfect Coolness, and never fired a Gun till actually touching the Enemy, when they boarded Sword in Hand, and carried all before them.

I believe a more brilliant Achievement does not grace the Records of our Naval History; each Officer was impatient to be the Leader in the Attack, and

* Implacable, Bellerophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus.

each Man zealous to emulate their noble Example; and the most complete Success has been the consequence of such determined Bravery; of Eight Gun-Boats, each mounting a Thirty-two, and Twenty-four Pounder, and Forty-six Men, Six have been brought out, and One sunk; and the whole of the Ships and Vessels (Twelve in Number), under their Protection, laden with Powder and Provisions for the Russian Army, brought out, and a large Armed Ship taken and burnt; I have deeply to lament the Loss of many Men killed and wounded, and especially that most valuable Officer Lieutenant Hawkey, who, after taking One Gun-Boat, was killed by a Grape-Shot, in the act of boarding the Second. No Praise from my Pen can do adequate Justice to this lamented young Man; as an Officer, he was active, correct, and zealous, to the highest Degree; the Leader in every Kind of Enterprize, and regardless of Danger; he delighted in whatever could tend to promote the Glory of his Country; his last Words were, "Huzza! push on! England for ever!"

Mr. Hawkey had been away in the Boats on different Services, since last Monday, accompanied by Lieutenant Vernon, whose Conduct in this Affair has been highly exemplary, and shewn him worthy to be the Companion of so heroic a Man; but while I am induced to mention the Name of Mr. Vernon, from his constant Services with Mr. Hawkey, I feel that every Officer, Seaman, and Marine, has a claim to my warmest Praises, and will, I trust, obtain your favourable Recommendation to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Lieutenant Charles Allen of the *Bellerophon* was the Senior Officer after Mr. Hawkey's Death.

I have just been informed, that Lieutenant Stirling of the *Prometheus*, who was severely wounded, is since dead; his Conduct in this Affair was very conspicuous, and Captain Forrest speaks highly in praise of the Zeal and Activity of his Services on every Occasion.

Occasion. I am sure you will readily believe that Captain Forrest did not witness the Preparation for this Attack, without feeling an ardent Desire to command it, but I was obliged to resist his pressing Importunity, as a Matter of Justice to Mr. Hawkey.

The Russians have suffered severely in this Conflict, the most moderate Statement makes it appear that Two-thirds of them have been killed and wounded, or jumped overboard. Enclosed is a List of killed and wounded, the Names of the Officers employed, an Account of Vessels captured, and Number of Prisoners.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

To Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez,
Bart. K. B. &c. &c. &c.

A List of Killed and Wounded in the Boats employed under Lieutenant Hawkey, of His Majesty's Ship Implacable, in attacking the Russian Flotilla under Percola Point, 7th July 1809, and also of Officers employed.

IMPLACABLE.

Killed.

Lieutenant Joseph Hawkey.
William Oliver, Ordinary Seaman.
John White, Able Seaman.
Thomas Veryfer, Landman.
John Tapscott, Private of Marines.
Joseph Graham, Able Seaman.

Wounded.

Joseph Truman, Quarter-Master.
John Burd, Landman.
William Carr, ditto.
Thomas Reilly, Able Seaman.
Alexander Hutchinson, ditto.
Christopher Banks, Landman.
P. Burn, ditto.

Richard

Richard Johnson, Able Seaman.
Richard Jones, ditto.
Edward Flynn, Ordinary Seaman.
Edward Carey, Landman.
Henry Baufield, Private of Marines.
Joseph Taylor, ditto.
Joseph Carr, ditto.
Henry M'Cubeey, ditto.
John Hookins, ditto.
Nath. Evans, ditto.

BELLEROPHON.

Killed.

William Thomas, Landman.
Thomas Chambers, Private of Marines.
John Moreton, ditto.

Wounded.

Thomas Elliott, Boatswain's-Mate.
William Howell, Able Seaman.
Edward Ryalls, ditto.
Pat. Smith, Ordinary Seaman.
James Kendall, ditto.
Neil Afmans, ditto.
William Lakeman, Serjeant of Marines.
William West, ditto.
Pat. Funnell, Private of Marines.
John Rust, ditto.
William Wampy, ditto.

MELPOMENE.

Killed.

Mr. J. B. Mounteny, Midshipman.
Elijah Melkin, Gunner's Mate.
George Matthews, Able Seaman.
Benjamin Crandon, Second Matter.
John Cole, Private of Marines.

Wounded.

Henry Sherwin, Able Seaman.
James Hayes, Landman.

John Pritchard, Able Seaman.
William Davidson, Ordinary Seaman.
George Abell, Able Seaman.
Thomas Alfton, Ordinary Seaman.

PROMETHEUS.

Killed.

Lieutenant Stirling.
Walker Williams, Able Seaman.
Peter Turner, Private of Marines.

Wounded.

Matthew Vezey, Boatfwin.
Francis La Roache, Able Seaman.
Henry Trawland, ditto.

Total killed and wounded.

Implacable—6 killed, 17 wounded.
Bellerophon—3 killed, 11 wounded.
Melpomene—5 killed, 6 wounded.
Prometheus—3 killed, 3 wounded.
Total—17 killed, 37 wounded.

Names of Officers employed.

IMPLACABLE.

Lieutenant Hawkey.
Lieutenant Houghton.
Lieutenant Vernon.
Lieutenant Cracknell, of the Marines.
Lieutenant Clarke, ditto.

BELLEROPHON.

Lieutenant Allen.
Lieutenant Sheridan.
Lieutenant Skekel.
Lieutenant Kendall, of the Marines.
Lieutenant Carrington, ditto.

MELPOMENE.

Lieutenant George Rennie.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Robert Gilbert, of the *Marines*.
Mr. J. B. Mounteny, Midshipman.

PROMETHEUS.

Lieutenant Stirling.

A List of Vessels captured by His Majesty's Ship Implacable, Thomas Byam Martin, Esq; Captain.

Two Galliot, Names unknown, of 3 Men and 90 Tons each, from St. Petersburg bound to Revel, laden with Naval Stores; captured June 30, 1809.

San Simeon, of 6 Men and 200 Tons, from St. Petersburg bound to Narva, laden with Naval Stores; captured July 2, 1809.

A Vessel, Name unknown, of 6 Men and 200 Tons, from St. Petersburg bound to Narva, laden with Naval Stores; captured same Date.

San Michaelz, Antoni Martinetz, Master, of 6 Men and 120 Tons, from St. Petersburg bound to Narva, laden with Naval Stores; captured same Date.

San Nicholey, Dementz Fenenoff, Master, of 6 Men and 120 Tons, from St. Petersburg bound to Narva, laden with Naval Stores; captured same Date.

A Vessel, Name unknown, of 6 Men and 200 Tons, from St. Petersburg bound to Narva, laden with Naval Stores; captured same Date.

San Pietre, Pawell Osprey, Master, of 6 Men and 200 Tons, from St. Petersburg bound to Narva, laden with Naval Stores; captured same Date.

A Vessel, Name unknown, of 3 Men and 50 Tons, from Helsingfors bound to Percola, laden with empty Casks; captured July 6, 1809.

A Vessel, Name unknown, laden with Wood; captured July 7, 1809.

Six Gun-Boats; captured same Date.

Two

Two light Brigs; captured July 7, 1809.
Two Galliots, one laden with Flour and Hemp, the
other unknown; captured same Date.
Four Schuyts one laden with Fire Wood, one light,
the others unknown; captured same Date.
Two Galliots, laden with Provisions and Powder;
captured July 8, 1809.

*Report of Russian Prisoners of War captured by the
Bonts of His Majesty's Ships Implacable, Belle-
rophon, Melpomene, and Prometheus, 8th July 1809,
in Percola Sound.*

Implacable—3 Seamen, 1 Serjeant, 10 Privates (3
wounded).

Bellerophon—1 Captain in the Army, 1 Midship-
man, 9 Seamen (3 wounded), 8 Serjeants (3
wounded), 1 Drummer, 87 Privates (42 wounded),
of the 21st Regiment or Regiment of St. Peter.

Melpomene—16 Soldiers.

Total—127 Prisoners, of whom 51 are wounded.
The Russian Officer reports 63 killed; and the
Number drowned is very great.

(Signed) T. B. MARTIN.

Admiralty-Office, August 5, 1809.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Lord George Stuart of
His Majesty's Ship the Aimable, addressed to Rear-
Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, and a Duplicate of
which has been transmitted to the Honourable William
Wellesley Pole.*

*His Majesty's Ship L' Aimable, off
Cuxhaven, July 29, 1809.*

SIR,
THE French Troops in Hanover, not content
with frequent predatory and piratical Incurfions
in the Neighbourhood of Cuxhaven, had the Au-
dacity to enter the Village of Ritzbustle with a Body
of
L 1
of

of Horfe at Mid-Day, on Wednesday the 25th Instant, and very narrowly missed making several Officers of the Squadron Prisoners. In consequence I was induced to land a Detachment of Seamen and Marines from the Vessels composing the Squadron under my Orders, for the Purpose, if possible, of intercepting them. In the Ardour of Pursuit we advanced until we got Sight of the Town of Bremerleke, into which we learnt they had retreated. The Information was incorrect. On entering the Town we were assured that the Enemy, to the Number of about Two hundred and fifty, occupied the Town of Gessendorf, Two Miles distant, and further, that it contained a Depôt of confiscated Merchandize. It was resolved instantly to attack it. For this Purpose Captain Goate of the Mosquito, advanced with a Detachment, while I directed Captain Pettet of the Briscis to take a circuitous Route, and take a well constructed Battery of Four Twelve Pounders, commanding the River Weser in Flank, while the Remainder, under my own immediate Directions, headed by Captain Waits, of the Ephira, advanced to attack it in Front. The Road we had to pass subjected us all to a galling Fire of Round and Grape from the Battery, the Guns of which were all pointed Inwards, and which in return we could only answer by Discharges of Musketry. Gessendorf, though certainly tenable with the Numbers the Enemy had opposed to ours, was on the Approach of Captain Goate precipitately evacuated. The Enemy being previously informed of our Approach, had put into Requisition a Number of light Waggon for the Transportation of the Foot, in the Rear of which Sixty well mounted Cavalry drew up.

The Enemy in the Battery, seeing us determined, notwithstanding their Fire, to carry our Point, and that we were making Preparations for fording a deep and wide Creek in their Front, abandoned it, and embarked in Boats on the Weser ready for their Reception,

Reception, under a severe Fire of Musketry from our Detachment, with the Loss on their Part of several killed and wounded. From a Fore-knowledge of our Intentions on the Part of the Enemy, we made but Four Prisoners, the Commandant of the Battery, Monsieur Le Murche, a Lieutenant, and Two inferior Officers. The Battery Guns were burit in Pieces, the Embrazures demolished, the Gun-Carriages burnt, together with the Magazine, Guard-Houses, &c &c The Powder we brought off, together with Six Waggon Loads of confiscated Merchandise.

I beg Leave to state to you, Sir, for their Lordships' Information, how much I feel indebted to Captain Goate, for the Zeal and Ability evinced by him on this, as on all other Occasions, during the Time he has been Commanding Officer on the Station.

I also feel indebted to Captain Pettet, for his Punctuality and Promptness in executing my Orders; and can only regret that an Opportunity was not afforded him of distinguishing himself on this Occasion congenial to his Wishes.

But I beg Leave particularly to mention Captain Watts, of the Ephra, who in the most gallant and active Manner advanced intrepidly in Front of the attacking Party amid the Enemy's galling Fire, and rendered himself equally conspicuous afterwards, for his unremitting Exertion in the complete Demolition of the Battery; in the Execution of which Service, I am concerned to say, he received a Wound in the Leg, but which from its Nature will in no Shape incapacitate him for future Service.

A Want of Zeal and Activity was discernible no where; to every Officer and Man I must award the Meed of Praise so justly their due; but of Lieutenant Burgess, of the Pincher, and W. Hawkins, Second Lieutenant of L'Aimable, I am more competent to speak in Favour, for their indefatigable Exertions

in forwarding my Orders to the different Detachments.

The Distance from Gessendorf to Cuxhaven is Twenty-eight Miles; I leave it then to their Lordships to estimate the Spirit, Alacrity, and Expedition with which this Service must have been performed, when I state, that in Twenty-four Hours from our Departure, the whole Detachment returned, and were safely embarked on board their respective Ships, without the Loss of an Individual.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

G. STUART.

*Sir R. J. Straehan, Bart. K. B. Rear-
Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF AUGUST 7th, 1809.

No. XXXII.

Downing Street, August 7, 1809.

DISPATCHEs, of which the following are Copies, were last Night received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated Middelburgh, 2d and 3d August 1809.

*Head-Quarters, Middelburgh,
2d August 1809.*

MY LORD,

IHAVE the Honour of acquainting your Lordship, that having sailed from the Downs early in the Morning of the 28th Ult. with Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in His Majesty's Ship *Venerable*, we arrived the same Evening, and anchored in East Capelle Roads, and were joined on the following Morning by the Division of the Army under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope. It blew in the Course of that Day a fresh Gale from the Westward, which created a heavy Swell, and the small Craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek Shelter for them in the Anchorage of the Room Pot, where Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's Division was also directed to proceed, in order to possess such Points as might

1809. M m be

be necessary to secure the Anchorage; as well as with a View to future Operations up the East Scheldt.

The left Wing of the Army under Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, particularly destined for the Operation against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and Morning of the 30th, but the Wind continuing to blow fresh from the Westward, and occasioning a great Surf on the Beach, both on the Side of Zoutland, as well as near Domburg, it became expedient, in order to effect a Landing, to carry the whole Fleet through the narrow and difficult Passage into the Veer Gat, hitherto considered impracticable for large Ships; which being successfully accomplished, and the necessary Preparations for Debarkation being completed, I have the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that the Troops landed on the Breesand about a Mile to the Westward of Fort der Haak, without Opposition, when a Position was taken up for the Night on the Sand Hills, with East Capelle in Front. Lieutenant-General Fraser was detached immediately to the Left against Fort der Haak and Ter Vere, the former of which on his Approach was evacuated by the Enemy, but the Town of Vere, which was strong in its Defences, and had a Garrison of about Six Hundred Men, held out till Yesterday Morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well-directed Fire of the Bomb-Vessels and Gun-Boats during the preceding Day, and until the Place was closely invested.

Early on the Morning of the 31st, a Deputation from Middelburgh, from whence the Garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in Camp, Terms of Capitulation were agreed upon, Copies of which I have the Honour herewith to enclose, as well as that of the Garrison of Ter Vere; and the Divisions of the Army, under the Orders of Lieutenant-General Lord Paget and Major-General Graham, moved forward, and took up a Position
with

with the Right to Maliskirke, the Centre at Gryperkirke, and Left to St. Laurens.

On the Morning of the 1st Instant, the Troops advanced to the Investment of Flushing, which Operation was warmly contested by the Enemy. In this Movement he was driven by Major-General Graham's Division on the Right, from the Batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vygeter, and the Nole, while Brigadier-General Houlton's Brigade forced the Enemy posted on the Road from Middelburgh to retire, with the Loss of Four Guns, and many killed and wounded. Lieutenant-General Lord Paget's Division also drove in the Posts of the Enemy, and took up his Position at West Zouberg.

Nothing could exceed the Gallantry of the Troops throughout the whole of this day, and my warmest Praise is due to the several General Officers for their judicious Disposition in the Advance of their respective Columns. To Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote I feel much indebted for his Exertions in this Service, and the prompt and able Manner in which he has executed my Orders. The Light Troops under Brigadier-General Baron Rottenburg have been admirably conducted; and with the Officers commanding the several Corps engaged I have every Reason to be most perfectly satisfied. The 3d Battalion of the Royals, and Flank Companies of the 5th Regiment, maintained the Right, under difficult Circumstances, with great Gallantry, and killed and wounded a great many of the Enemy.

Ter Vere being in our Possession, Lieutenant-General Frazer's Division marched in the Evening upon Ruttern, detaching a Corps for the Reduction of Ramakens, which, when effected, will complete the Investment of Flushing.

I have to regret the temporary Absence of Brigadier-General Browne, who was wounded late in the Day, but I trust not to be long deprived of his Services.

M m 2

I have

I have the Honour to inclose a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing. Deeply as the Fall of every British Soldier is at all times to be lamented, the Loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious Impediments, it was in the Power of the Enemy to oppose to our Progress are considered, as well as the formidable State of the Batteries of Flushing, to which the Troops were necessarily exposed.

The Pressure of Circumstances has prevented the Commanding Officer of Artillery from furnishing a detailed Account of the Guns and Ordnance Stores taken in the several Batteries, and Fortrefs of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with a Return of the Prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to One Thousand. Commodore Owen's Squadron, with Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Huntley's Division, remains at Anchor in the Wieling Passage, and the Divisions of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Roslyn, and Lieutenant-General Grosvenor, are arrived at the Anchorage in the Vere Gat.

I cannot conclude, without expressing in the strongest Terms, my Admiration of the distinguished Ability with which the Fleet was conducted through the Passage into the Vere Gat, nor can the Advantages resulting from the Success of this Operation be too highly estimated, as by it we were not only enabled to effect a Disembarkation, which, in the then State of the Wind, was impracticable in any other Quarter, but also that the Enemy, probably relying on the Difficulty of the Navigation, was less prepared for Resistance. I must also warmly acknowledge the great Assistance the Service has derived from the zealous Exertions of the Officers of the Navy, and of the Seamen employed, in drawing a considerable proportion of the Artillery through a heavy Sand, and without whose Aid, the Advance of the Army must necessarily have been suspended, the Strength of the
Tide

Tide rendering the landing of the Horfes for a Time extremely difficult.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

P. S. Since writing the above Letter, I have received Intelligence from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope, that the Reserve of the Army had effected their landing on South Beeveland, and that a Detachment had occupied the Town of Goes.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION entered into for the Surrender of the Town of Middleburgh to His Britannic Majesty's Forces, in consequence of a Deputation from the Prefect and Burgomasters for that Purpose.

Art. I. Security to be granted to every Person, public Functionaries, private Persons, Citizens, and Inhabitants, whatever their political Opinions may have been or now are.

Answer.—Granted, provided they conduct themselves as peaceable Citizens, and conform to such Regulations as will be hereafter established by the Authority of the British Government.

Art. II. Protection to all Property without Exception whatsoever.

Answer.—Granted, as far as relates to private Property; all public Property is to be accounted for to such Commissioners as will be named by the General commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces.

Art. III. The armed Citizens or other Inhabitants who may have taken up Arms, or done Military Duty to maintain public Tranquillity, to be protected in their Persons and Property, and permitted to return to their Dwellings.

Answer.—Granted, upon Condition that their Arms are given to such Persons as will be duly authorized to receive them.

Art. IV. Public Functionaries and their Families to be permitted, if they desire it, to return to any other Part of the Kingdom of Holland.

Art. V. Inhabitants who are absent from their Houses, to be permitted to return with their Property.

Answer.—Granted, subject to the Restriction specified in the first Article.

Art. VI. The Troops to be quartered in Barracks.

Answer.—This must be determined according to Circumstances, but every Care will be taken to render the quartering as little burdensome to the Inhabitants as possible.

Art. VII. Should any Misunderstanding take place relating to the foregoing Articles, they will be explained in Favour of the Town and Inhabitants.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VIII. The above Article to be also extended to all Parts of this Department which may not have obtained equally favourable Terms.

Answer.—This Article to apply in the present Instance to the Town of Middelburgh alone; but no Difficulty will be made to grant the same advantageous Terms to any Town that will surrender in like Manner without Opposition.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

All Military Sick in Hospital, to remain where they are at present, and to be taken care of; on Recovery to be permitted to return to their Corps.

Answer.—The Sick are to be taken care of by their own Medical People, but must be considered as Prisoners of War.

(Signed)

C. G. BEDLERELD.

P. G. SCHORER.

J. M. VANKHOOR.

H. VAN DE MERNDENE.

Agreed

Agreed to by me, conformably to the Powers vested in me by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Forces

(Signed) EYRE COOTE, Lieut. Gen.
Heights of Bree Sand, this 31st Day of July 1809.

PROPOSAL of a CAPITULATION, by the Commandant of the Fortrefs of Veer, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General M. Frazer, commanding the Besieging Army before Veer, and to Captain Richardson, the senior Naval Officer on Shore.

Art. I. The Garrison of Veer shall be allowed to quit one of the Gates of the Town with all the Honours of War, and ground their Arms upon the Glacis, and they shall not be allowed to serve against His Britannic Majesty or his Allies, until they have been regularly exchanged, and the Troops shall be sent to some Dutch Place in Holland, at the Expence of His Majesty. The Officers shall keep their Swords, Horses, and Property, and the Soldiers their Knapsacks.

Answer.—Agreed to, excepting that the Garrison is to be considered generally as Prisoners of War, and shall be disposed of as the British Government shall think proper, and as is customary on such Occasions.

Art. II. From this Moment until the Evacuation of the Fortrefs, the Troops of both Armies shall remain in their present Position.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. All Hostilities shall cease from both Sides, and no Preparation of Attack or Defence shall be carried on.

Answer—Granted.

Art. IV. All the Artillery and Stores shall be delivered over by the Commissaries appointed from both Sides.

Answer.—Agreed to, considering that in this Article the Surrender of Public Property of all Description is included.

Art. V. All the Sick and Wounded shall be left to the Humanity of the General until their Recovery.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. The Inhabitants of the Town of Veer shall continue to enjoy all their Privileges, and their particular Property shall be respected, and shall, if they choose, be allowed to leave the Place. This Privilege shall likewise be granted to all the Women of the Garrison.

Answer.—Granted.

(Signed) A. M. FRASER, Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Troops before Veer.
CHA. RICHARDSON, Senior Naval Officer.

(Signed) V. BOGART, Commandant of the Garrison of Veer.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) T. CAREY, Lieut.-Col. Mil. Sec. Veer, Aug. 1, 1809.

Prisoners taken at Ter Veer.

Artillery—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 7 Serjeants, 9 Corporals, 6 Fireworkers, 5 Artificers, 65 Gunners, 1 Drummer.
Infantry—4 Captains, 4 First-Lieutenants, 5 Second Lieutenants, 4 Serjeant-Majors, 13 Serjeants, 4 Fouriers, 10 Drummers, 3 Pipers, 328 Soldiers.
Naval of the French Gun-Brig Gawlen—1 Captain, 1 Master, 17 Sailors, 1 Boy,—1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 13 Privates (serving as Marines).

Total 519.

(A true Copy.) T. CAREY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Military Secretary.

Return

Return of the Rank and Names of Officers, and of the Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File, killed, wounded, and missing, in the Island of Walcheren, from the Time of landing on the Evening of the 30th July, to the 1st of August inclusive.

Middelburg, 2d August, 1807.

- Royal Artillery—3 Rank and File wounded.
- 3d Batt. 1st Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Drummer, 6 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 75 Rank and File, wounded; 6 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 5th Foot—4 Rank and File killed; 3 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File, wounded; 10 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 26th Foot—Return not received; supposed to have none.
- 1st Batt. 32d Foot—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, 5 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 35th Foot—4 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 11 Rank and File missing.
- 51st Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
- 68th Foot—1 Drummer, 10 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 24 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 71st Foot—Return not received; supposed to have about 25 killed and wounded.
- 2d Batt. 81st Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. 82d Foot—11 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 21 Rank and File, wounded.
- 85th Foot—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.
- 95th Foot—5 Rank and File wounded.
- Embodied Detachments—Return not received.

Staff.

Staff.

- 26th Foot—1 Captain wounded.
40th Foot—1 Brigadier-General ditto.
62d Foot—1 Captain ditto.

Total—1 Officer, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 41 Rank and File, killed; 13 Officers, 15 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 184 Rank and File, wounded; 34 Rank and File missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

- 3d Batt. 1st Foot—Lieutenant D. M'Lean.

Wounded.

- 3d Batt. 1st Foot—Captain John Wilson, Lieutenant Jackson, and Volunteer J. P. Drury, slightly.
2d Batt. 35th Foot—Captain Tisdell, slightly; Captain Frederick, dangerously.
68th Foot—The Names of the 3 Officers wounded, not specified in the Return.
2d Batt. 82d Foot—Lieutenant Reed, slightly; Lieutenant Pratt, dangerously.
85th Foot—The Name of the Officer wounded, not mentioned in the Return.

Staff.

- 26th Foot—Captain Fotheringham, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, slightly.
40th Foot—Brigadier-General Browne, slightly.
62d Foot—Captain Browne, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Houston, slightly.

ROBERT LONG, Col. Adj. Gen.

My LORD, *Middelburgh, August 3, 1809.*
SINCE my Letter of Yesterday's Date, I have received Intelligence from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, of his having occupied Batz, and taken Possession of the whole Island of South Beveland.
I have

I have also the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that upon the Batteries being prepared to open, the Fortres of Ramakins surrendered this Evening, and I have the Honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

To the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

TERMS of CAPITULATION of the Fortres
of Ramakins, 3d August, 1809.

Art. I. The Garrison surrenders Prisoners of War, with every Thing that belongs to the Fortres, whether Ammunition, Cannon, or Government Stores belonging to the French and Dutch, of every Sort and Kind.

Art. II. The Garrison will lay down their Arms this Moment ; and are to be disposed of as the British Government chooses, and as has been the Custom of War.

Art. III. The Officers will be allowed to keep their Swords, and will, with their Soldiers, be permitted to keep their private Baggage.

(Signed) ALEX. M. FRASER, Lieutenant-General, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Troops before Ramakins.

WOUNIER, Captain-Commandant.

(A true Copy.) T. CAREY, Lieut. Col. Mil. Sec.

Strength of the Garrison.

2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Serjeants, 7 Corporals,
2 Drummers, 111 Privates.

Total 127.

Admiralty-Office, August 7, 1809.

LIEUTENANT JAMES DUNCAN, commanding His Majesty's Hired Cutter the *Idas*, arrived Yesterday Evening at this Office with Dispatches from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are Copies.

Venerable, off the Veer Gat,

August 4, 1809

SIR,
YOU have been already acquainted that I had hoisted my Flag in the *Amethyft*, and that it was my Intention to have preceded the Expedition, in Company with the *Venerable*, on board which Ship Lord Chatham had embarked; but finding the public Service might suffer from the Commanders in Chief being separated, I therefore shifted to the *Venerable*, and sailed from the Downs at Daylight on the 28th Ultimo.

I have now to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, of my Arrival on the Evening of that Day in the Stone Deep, with the *Amethyft* and several smaller Vessels, where I was joined by the *Fifgard*, Captain Bolton, who had with great Judgment placed Vessels on the various Shoals off this Coast. After Dark, Lieutenant Groves of this Ship, with some skilful Pilots in Deal Boats, were dispatched to sound the Roompot Channel, and to station Vessels at its Entrance.

Early next Morning, the 29th, the Division of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, conducted by Captain Bathurst in the *Salfette*, joined me, as did also Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Keats in the *Superb*. This zealous Officer had the Command of the blockading Squadron off the Entrance of the Scheld, but observing the Armament pass, he, with his usual Promptitude, left that Squadron under the Orders of Lord Gardner, and returned the Charge
of

of Sir John Hope's Division; I therefore directed the Rear-Admiral to shift his Flag to the Salfette, and to proceed to the Roompot.

The Entrance to that Channel is very narrow, and as I was aware of Sir Home Popham's local Knowledge of the insular Navigation before me, I entrusted to that Officer the Service of leading Sir Richard Keats' Division in, and which he did with great Skill in the Sabrina, Captain Kittoe; the whole were anchored in Safety opposite Zeerickzee, situated between the Islands of Schowen and North Beveland.

That Afternoon Rear-Admiral Otway, with the Left Wing of the Army, under Sir Eyre Cooté, joined me in the Stone Deeps, but it blew too fresh to have any Communication.

On the Morning of the 30th, Sir Home Popham returned with a Letter from Sir Richard Keats, acquainting me that the Division under his Charge were all safely anchored; and I was likewise informed that there was sufficient Space in the Roompot to contain all the Ships, to which Anchorage Sir Home Popham undertook to conduct them; and as it blew fresh, with all the Appearance of an approaching Gale, the Squadron was instantly got under Sail, and led in by the Venerable, when they all came to in Safety off the Veere Gat.

As soon as the Ships were secured, Measures were instantly taken to prepare to land the Army on the Island of Walcheren. I did not wait for the Gun-Boats coming up, but ordered those who happened to be near the Venerable, together with the Mortar Brigs, to push in Shore to cover the landing, and to force the Derhaak Battery.

At Half past Four the Boats put off under the Direction of Lord Amelius Beauclerc, of the Royal Oak, and Captain Cockburn of the Belleisle, and the Troops were landed in excellent Order without Opposition; the firing from the Mortar and Gun Vessels

fels having driven the Enemy completely from the Derhaak Battery.

Having thus accomplished this First Object, I lost no Time in directing the Bombs and Gun Vessels to proceed up the Veece Gat, off Camvere, and having given Sir Home Popham, who at the Request of Lord Chatham had remained on Shore with his Lordship, Permission to employ them as the Service might require, he the next Morning began to cannonade Camvere, which had been summoned, but held out. The Fire of the Gun Boats was exceedingly well directed, and did much Damage to the Town.

The Officers and Crews engaged in that Service had a great Claim to my Admiration for their Conduct. Three of our Gun Boats were sunk. In the Afternoon it blew fresh, and as the Strength of the Tide prevented the Bombs from acting, I directed the Flotilla to fall back, preserving a menacing Position.

At Night, Captain Richardson of the *Cæsar*, who was in the Dyke on Shore, threw some Rockets at the nearest Battery of Camvere, and soon after the Commanding Officer of the Town sent out an Offer to surrender. A Copy of the Terms acceded to by Lieutenant-General Frazer, and Captain Richardson, the senior Naval Officer on the Spot, accompanies this Letter*.

The Army under Sir John Hope landed at South Beveland on the 1st of this Month, and by a Letter from Sir Richard Keats, of Yesterday's Date, I find the whole of the Island is in our Possession, the Enemy's Ships are all above Lillo, and those most advanced, as high up as Antwerp.

We are getting our Flotilla through the Slough into the Weilerin Scheld, to prevent Succours being thrown into Flushing by the Canal of Ghent.

* See the Dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham.

When

When the Rammekins Battery is taken, we hope to pass the lighter Vessels to the Western Scheld, for the Purpose of following up the other Objects of the Expedition.

I cannot conclude this Letter without acknowledging the Assistance I have received from Rear-Admiral Otway; and how much I approve of the Arrangements he made for landing the Division under Sir Eyre Coote, which was carried into Effect by Lord Amelius Beauclerc, and Captain Cockburn, with much Skill and Activity. Sir Richard Keats, in the Execution of the arduous Duties he has had to perform, has shewn his accustomed Zeal and Judgment.

The Captains, Officers and Crews of His Majesty's Ships are indefatigable in the Execution of their respective Duties, and I have much Pleasure in adding, that there is a most perfect Co-operation of the Army and Navy.

I have, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

P. S. I send this by Lieutenant Duncan, whose Cutter, the *Idas*, was close in Shore, and covered the landing.

*Venerable, off the Veer Gatt,
5th August, 1809.*

SIR,

IT is with great Satisfaction that I am enabled to enclose, for their Lordships' Information, a Copy of the Capitulation of the Fort of Rammekins*, which surrendered to His Majesty's Forces, under Lieutenant-General Frazer, Yesterday Afternoon.

The Possession of this Post is of great Importance to our further Operations in the West Scheld, as it will enable me, without Molestation, to advance the whole of the Flotilla, together with the *Camilla* and *Pallas*, by the Slough, and which I trust will effectually

* See the Dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham.

ally

ally prevent any Succours being thrown into Flushing, either from Cadfand, or by the Ghent Channel.

I have also the Honour of forwarding Copies of Sir Richard Keats' Accounts of his Proceedings in South Beveland, by which their Lordships will perceive that the Operations of the combined Force under the Rear-Admiral and Sir John Hope have been very successful, and that the important Post of Bathz has been evacuated by the Enemy.

I came here to forward this Dispatch to England, and shall leave the Command of this Division with Rear-Admiral Otway, and return to the Flotilla, which I conclude is now investing Flushing.

It is my Intention to hoist my Flag in one of the small Vessels in the Slough, that I may be near the Head-Quarters of Lord Chatham, and to conduct the various Services in the West Scheld.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. J. STRACHAN.

Honourable W. W. Pole.

Sabrina, off South Beveland,

August 1, 1809.

SIR,
I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you that Sir John Hope and Seven Thousand of his Division of the Army were landed on South Beveland this Afternoon, since which I have been informed by Message from him, that he was met on his Approach towards Goes, by the Magistrates, into which Place he is at Liberty to enter whenever he pleases. Three of the Enemy's Ships of the Line, and Six Brigs are at Anchor off the East End of South Beveland, the others I conclude have moved higher up the Scheld.

Three of the Four Sloops I brought up with me struck in coming up. I have hoisted my Flag in the Sabrina, and am not without Hopes of getting the

the remaining Parts of the Division on Shore, and most Part of the Army supplied To-morrow.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Half-past Seven, P. M.—The Substance of this Letter was sent by Telegraphic Communication from the Sabrina, at Five o'Clock. The Six Brigs are getting under Sail, and moving up the Scheldt apparently, but the Ships of the Line are still fast.

Sabrina, off Wemeldinge, Aug. 3, 1809.

SOON after I landed I was informed by Letter from Sir John Hope, that Bathz had been evacuated in the Night; and as he informed me the Communication was open between Walcheren and this Island, and he had sent to Lord Chatham an Account of the Evacuation, I concluded you would hear it from thence, and went on to Bathz with a view to make Observations, and from which I am this Moment returned.

R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan,

Bart. &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 12th, 1809.

No. XXXIII.

Downing-Street, August 11, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

MY LORD, *Placencia, 15th July 1809.*

AFTER I had written to your Lordship on the 1st Instant, Joseph Bonaparte crossed the Tagus again, and joined Sebastiani with the Troops he had brought from Madrid, and with a Detachment from Marshal Victor's Corps, making the Corps of Sebastiani about Twenty-eight Thousand Men, with an Intention of attacking Vanegas' Corps. Vanegas, however, retired into the Mountains of the Sierra Morena, and Colonel Larey with his advanced Guard attacked a French advanced Corps in the Night, and destroyed many of them.

The French Troops then returned again to the Tagus, which River Joseph had crossed with the Reinforcement which he had taken to Sebastiani's Corps; and this last Corps, consisting of Ten Thousand Men only, was on the left Bank of the Tagus, about

about Madnelejos, in Front of Vanegas, who was again advancing.

The last Accounts from this Quarter were of the 8th

The French Army under Victor, joined by the Detachments brought by Joseph from Sebastiani's Corps, and amounting in the whole to about Thirty-five Thousand Men, are concentrated in the Neighbourhood of Talavera, and on the Alberché; General Cuesta's Army has been in the Position which I informed your Lordship that it had taken up since I addressed you on the 1st Instant.

The Advanced Guard of the British Army arrived here on the 8th, and the Troops which were with me on the Tagus arrived by the 10th; the 23d Light Dragoons and the 48th arrived Yesterday; the 61st Regiment will arrive To-morrow.

I went to General Cuesta's Quarters at Almaraz on the 10th, and stayed there till the 12th, and I have arranged with that General a Plan of Operations upon the French Army, which we are to begin to carry into Execution on the 18th, if the French should remain so long in their Position.

The Spanish Army under General Cuesta consists of about Thirty-eight Thousand Men, (exclusive of Vanegas's Corps) of which Seven Thousand are Cavalry. About Fourteen Thousand Men are detached to the Bridge of Arzobispo, and the Remainder are in the Camp under the Puerte de Mirabeté.

I have the Pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Seven Battalions of Infantry from Ireland and the Islands, and the Troop of Horse Artillery from Great-Britain, arrived at Lisbon in the Beginning of the Month.

General Craufurd's Brigade is on its March to join the Army, but will not arrive here till the 24th or 25th. I have the Honour to be,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

N n 2

Talavera

Talavera de la Reyna, July 24, 1809.

MY LORD,

ACCORDING to the Arrangement which I had settled with General Cuesta, the Army broke up from Placentia on the 17th and 18th Instant, and reached Oropeza on the 20th, where it formed a Junction with the Spanish Army under his Command.

Sir Robert Wilton had marched from the Venta de Bazagon, on the Tietar, with the Lusitanian Legion, a Battalion of Portuguese Chasseurs, and Two Spanish Battalions on the 15th; he arrived at Arenas on the 19th, and on the Alberché, at Escalona, on the 23d.

General Vanegas had also been directed to break up from Madrilejos on the 18th and 19th, and to march by Trenbleque and Ocana to Puente duenas on the Tagus, where that River is crossed by a Ford, and thence to Arganda, where he was to arrive on the 22d and 23d.

On the 22d, the combined Armies moved from Oropeza, and the advanced Guards attacked the Enemy's Outposts at Talavera. Their Right was turned by the 1st Hussars and the 23d Light Dragoons under General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and by the Division of Infantry under the Command of Major-General Mackenzie, and they were driven in by the Spanish advanced Guards under the Command of General Sarjas and the Duc d'Albuquerque.

We lost Eleven Horses by the Fire of Cannon from the Enemy's Position on the Alberché, and the Spaniards had some Men wounded.

The Columns were formed for the Attack of this Position Yesterday; but the Attack was postponed till this Morning by Desire of General Cuesta, when the different Corps destined for the Attack were put in motion, but the Enemy had retired at about One in the Morning to Santa Olalla, and thence towards
Torrijos;

Torrijos; I conclude to form a Junction with the Corps under General Sebastiani.

I have not been able to follow the Enemy as I could wish, on account of the great Deficiency of Means of Transport in Spain. I enclose the Copy of a Letter, which I thought it proper to address upon this Subject to Major-General O'Donoghue, the Adjutant-General of the Spanish Army, as soon as I found that this Country would furnish no Means of this Description.

General Cuesta has urged the Central Junta to adopt vigorous Measures to relieve our Wants: till I am supplied, I do not think it proper, and indeed I cannot, continue my Operations. I have great Hopes, however, that before long I shall be supplied from Andalusia and La Mancha with the Means which I require, and I shall then resume the active Operations which I have been compelled to relinquish.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Downing-Street, August 11, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G.

Head Quarters, Middelburg,

7th August 1809.

MY LORD,
NOTHING very material has occurred since my last Dispatch of the 3d Instant. We have been unremittingly employed in bringing up the Artillery of Siege, Ammunition and Stores to the Vicinity of Flushing, and the Troops have been occupied in the Construction of the Batteries, and in carrying on the several Works before the Place, but

N n 3

which

which have been necessarily interrupted by the very heavy Rains which have fallen here.

The Enemy is active and enterprising, and the Garrison has certainly received considerable Reinforcements from the opposite Coast; nor has it been in the Power of the Flotilla hitherto to prevent it. Under these Circumstances it has been found necessary to land Lieutenant-General Grosvenor's Division, and the Two Light Battalions of the King's German Legion have been also for the present brought on Shore.

Immediately on the Fall of Ramakens, I determined, as soon as the necessary Arrangements were made, to pass the Infantry of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Roslyn's Corps, together with Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Huntley's Division, and the Light Brigades of Artillery, into South Beveland, to form a Junction with the Reserve under Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, and that the Cavalry and Ordnance Ships, together with the Transports for Lieutenant-General Grosvenor's Division, the Moment their Services could be spared from before Flushing, should be brought through the Slow Passage, and proceed up the West Scheldt, but of course this latter Operation cannot take place until a sufficient Naval Force shall have been enabled to enter the River, and to proceed in advance, but the very severe blowing Weather we have constantly experienced, added to the great Difficulty of the Navigation, has hitherto baffled all their Efforts.

By Letters from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, I find that the Enemy had, on the 5th Instant, come down with about Twenty-eight Gun-Vessels before Bate, on which Place they kept up a smart Cannonade for some Hours, but were forced to retire by the Guns from the Fort, and every Thing has since remained quiet in that Quarter.

I have the Honour to enclose a Statement of the Casualties that have occurred in the several Corps before

before Flushing, since the last Returns of killed and wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

Return of the Rank and Names of Officers, and of the Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File killed, wounded, and missing since last Return (August 2.), to August 6, 1809, inclusive.

Head-Quarters, Middelburg, August 7, 1809.

3d Batt. 1st Foot—4 Rank and File killed; 5 Rank and File wounded.

5th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 20 Rank and File wounded.

14th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.

26th Foot—5 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 19 Rank and File, wounded.

32d Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 15 Rank and File wounded.

68th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 6 Rank and File, wounded.

71st Foot—1 Assistant-Surgeon, 8 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 24 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File missing.—(Not returned in Time to be inserted in last Return.)

81st Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

85th Foot—7 Rank and File wounded.

95th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 6 Rank and File, wounded.

Embodied Detachment—1 Ensign, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Staff Corps—1 Lieutenant, 3 Rank and File, wounded.—(Not returned in Time to be included in last Return.)

Total—1 Assistant-Surgeon, 25 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 6 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns,

N n 4

4 Ser-

4 Serjeants, 114 Rank and File, wounded;
4 Rank and File missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

- 26th Foot—Lieutenant Maxwell, dangerously wounded.
68th Foot—Major Thompson, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant H. B. Muirs and Ensign A. Thompson, slightly wounded.
71st Foot—Assistant-Surgeon H. Quin, killed; Lieutenant D. Fletcher, slightly wounded.
81st Foot—Lieutenant K. Montgomery, slightly wounded.
95th Foot—Lieutenant Hambly, slightly wounded.
Embodied Detachment—Ensign Addison, of the 6th Regiment, slightly wounded.
Staff Corps—Lieutenant A. Taylor, slightly wounded.

Officers returned wounded in last Return, but whose Names were not then known.

- 68th Foot—Captain Crespigny, Lieutenants M'Donald and J. Menzies, slightly wounded.
85th Foot—Lieutenant Duch, slightly wounded.
35th Foot—Captain Frederick, wounded as per last Return, since dead.

R. LONG, Col. Adj. Gen.

MY LORD, *Middelburg, 8th August 1809.*

SINCE closing my Dispatch of Yesterday's Date, the Enemy, towards Five o'Clock in the Evening, in considerable Force, made a vigorous Sortie upon the Right of our Line occupied by Major-General Graham's Division.

The Attack was principally directed upon our advanced Piquets, which were supported by the 3d Battalion of the Royals, the 5th and 35th Regiments under Colonel Hay. These Corps, together with Detachments of the Royal Artillery, the 95th and

and light Battalions of the King's German Legion, received the Enemy with their accustomed Intrepidity; and after a sharp Contest of some Duration, forced him to retire with very considerable Loss in killed, wounded, and Prisoners.

In this Affair the Enemy has had another Opportunity of witnessing the superior Gallantry of British Troops; in no Instance has he succeeded in making the least Impression throughout our Line, and on this Occasion, so far from profiting by his Attempt, he has been obliged to relinquish some very advantageous Ground where our advanced Posts are now established.

I cannot too strongly express my Sense of the unremitting Vigilance and Ability manifested by Major-General Graham, in securing and maintaining his Post against the repeated Attempts of the Enemy to dislodge him; and I have great Satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that the Major-General mentions, in Terms of the warmest Approbation, the distinguished Conduct and Gallantry of the Officers and Troops engaged on this Occasion.

I am now enabled to transmit, for your Lordship's Information, an Abstract Return of the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores that have fallen into our Hands since our arrival in this Island.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

CHATHAM.

Middelburg, August 7, 1809.

Abstract Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores taken from the Enemy in the Island of Walcheren, by the British Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham.

Taken in Action.

- 4 Brass Six-Pounders, 1 ditto Three-Pounder.
- 4 Six-Pounder Travelling Gun-Carriages, 1 Three-Pounder ditto.

100 Rounds

100 Rounds of Ammunition for Twenty-four-Pounders, 6 ditto for Twelve-Pounders, 172 ditto for Six-Pounders.

200 lbs. of Powder, L. G.

Fort at Haake, near the landing Place.

4 Brafs Twenty-four Pounders, 3 ditto Twelve-Pounders.

3 Iron Cohorns.

2 Portable Magazines.

Garrison of Veer.

5 Brafs Twenty-four-Pounders, 2 ditto Eighteen-Pounders, 4 ditto Twelve-Pounders, 12 ditto Six-Pounders.

2 Twelve Inch Brafs Mortars, 6 Five and Half Inch ditto.

3 Seven and Half Inch Brafs Howitzers, 1 Six Inch ditto.

4 Brafs Cohorns.

2 Brafs Swivels.

4 Iron Twenty-four-Pounders, 5 ditto Eighteen-Pounders, 2 ditto Twelve-Pounders, 4 ditto Six-Pounders.

10 Iron Cohorns.

9 Twenty-four-Pounder Travelling Gun-Carriages, 8 Eighteen-Pounder ditto, 6 Twelve-Pounder ditto, 4 Eight-Pounder ditto, 18 Six-Pounder ditto.

5 Seven and Half Inch Travelling Howitzer-Carriages, 2 Six Inch ditto.

2 Six-Pounder Ship Gun-Carriages.

3 Waggon, 1 Caiffoon, 2 Sling Carts, 2 Thirteen Inch Spare Mortar Beds (Land Service, new)

5 Gyns complete.

7263 Rounds of Ammunition for Twenty-four-Pounders, 2106 ditto for Eighteen-Pounders, 346 ditto for Twelve-Pounders, 1071 ditto for Six-Pounders, 2304 ditto for Three-Pounders, 296 ditto for Twelve Inch Mortars, 79 ditto for Seven and

and Half Inch Howitzers, 81 ditto for Six Inch Howitzers.

32,598 lbs. of Powder, L. G.

1926 Sixteen lbs. Grenades, 1661 Eight lbs. ditto,
1408 Six lbs. ditto, 2520 Four lbs. ditto, 4271
Three lbs. ditto.

534 Muskets, 71 Carbines, 100 Cutlasses.

441,000 Musket Ball Cartridges.

23 Portable Magazines, 2 Petards complete, 12
Buoys with Mooring Chains, 1281 lbs. of Lead
in Balls.

Garrison at Ramakens.

6 Brefs Twelve-Pounders, 3 ditto Six-Pounders, 3
ditto Two-Pounders.

4 Iron Eighteen-Pounders.

1 Iron Colhorn.

1 Twenty-four-Pounder travelling Gun-Carriage, 1
Eighteen-Pounder ditto, 1 Six-Pounder ditto.

1492 Rounds of Ammunition for Eighteen-Pound-
ers, 267 ditto for Twelve-Pounders, 157 ditto
for Six-Pounders, 137 ditto for Two-Pounders,
40 ditto for Five Inch Mortars.

11,612 lbs. of Powder, L. G.

119 Muskets, 24 Cutlasses.

400,000 Musket Ball Cartridges.

Batteries on the Coast.

12 Brefs Twenty-four-Pounders.

2 Brefs Twelve Inch Mortars.

5 Iron Mortars.

12 Twenty-four-Pounder travelling Gun-Carriages.

468 Rounds of Ammunition for Twenty-four-
Pounders, 100 ditto for Twelve Inch Mortars.

With a large Quantity of Ordnance Stores, Tools,
Materials, Iron, &c. &c. of every Description, the
Accounts for which Time will not admit of being
furnished.

(Signed) T. MACLEOD, Brig. Gen.

Return

Return of the Rank and Names of Officers, and of the Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File killed, wounded, and missing in the Affair of the 7th August. Middelburg, August 8, 1809.

Royal Artillery—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

3 Batt. 1st Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded.

5th Foot—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 47 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Brevet Major, 2 Rank and File, missing.

35th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 3 Serjeants, 51 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

59th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.

76th Foot—1 Rank and File killed.

95th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Light Battalion of the King's German Legion—4 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 12 Rank and File, wounded.

Total—1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 7 Serjeants, 126 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Brevet Major, 4 Rank and File, missing.

Names of Officers wounded and missing.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Grant, slightly wounded.

5th Foot—Brevet Major Bird, missing, supposed to be taken Prisoner; Captain Hamilton, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant C. Bird, Ensign Galbraith and Walton, slightly wounded.

95th Foot—Lieutenant Clark, dangerously wounded.

1st Light Battalion of the King's German Legion—Lieutenant Frederick Du Fay and Ensign Frederick Hedeman, dangerously wounded.

Admiralty-Office, August 12, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Toulon, 11th June 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE received Two Letters from Captain Brenton of His Majesty's Ship Spartan, of Date the 27th April, and 5th May, relating the Proceedings of the Ships therein named with him at Pefaro, on 23d April, and at Ceferatico, on the 2d Ultimo; when, on both Occasions, all the Enemy's Vessels in those Ports were captured, and the Forts destroyed. no Loss was sustained on our Part, and this must be attributed to the well concerted measures which were taken for accomplishing this Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

COLLINGWOOD.

MY LORD, *Spartan, Trieste, April 27, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform your Lordship, that being with the Amphion and Mercury off the Town of Pefaro, on the 23d Instant, I observed a Number of Vessels lying in the Mole, and thought it practicable to take Possession of them, for which purpose the Ships were anchored with Springs upon their Cables, within Half a Mile of the Town, the Boats formed into Two Divisions, the First consisting of Launches with Carronades, and other Boats carrying Field-Pieces, under the Orders of Lieutenant Philott, First of the Amphion, took a Station to the Northward of the Town, and the Second Division, consisting of Rocket-Boats, under the Order of Lieut. Baumgardtt, of the Spartan, to the Southward, both Divisions commanded by Lieutenant Willis, First of the Spartan; as soon as these Arrangements were made, I sent a Flag of Truce on Shore, to demand the

the Surrender of all the Vessels, adding, that should any Resistance be made, the Governor must be answerable for the Consequences. I gave him Half an Hour to deliberate.

At Half past Eleven A. M. the Officer returned with a Message from the Commandant, stating, that in Half an Hour I should receive his Answer.

I waited Thirty-five Minutes from the Time the Boat came alongside, when observing no Flag of Truce flying on Shore, but that Troops were assembling in considerable Numbers in the Streets, and on the Quays, and that the Inhabitants were busily employed in dismantling the Vessels, I hauled down the Flag of Truce, and fired One Shot over the Town to give Warning to the Women and Children, and shortly after made the Signal to commence firing, which was instantly obeyed by the Ships and Boats. At Thirty-two Minutes after Twelve, observing several Flags of Truce hung out in the Town, I made the Signal to cease firing, and Lieutenant Willis pulled into the Harbour, where he was informed that the Commandant had made his Escape with all the Military.

I considered the Place as surrendered at Discretion, and gave Orders for all the Boats to be employed in bringing out the Vessels, and the Marines to be landed to protect them.

Lieutenant Willis made the most judicious Arrangements, to put these Orders into Execution; the Marines were drawn up on the Marina, under Lieutenant Moore of the Royal Marines of the Amphion, the Launches stationed in such a Manner as to enfilade the principal Streets; and the other Boats' Crews employed in rigging the Vessels, and laying out Warps to haul them off with, as soon as the Tide should flow.

About Two P. M. I received a Letter from the Commandant, dated Half past One, demanding another Hour for Deliberation; I refused him a Moment,

ment, and told him that in case of Resistance, I should destroy the Town.

By half-past Six, Thirteen Vessels deeply laden, as per inclosed List, were brought off; several others had been scuttled by the Inhabitants, and sunk; some were still aground, and dismantled; there were besides a few in Ballast, and a Number of Fishing Vessels.

I should have burnt the Merchant Vessels, but was apprehensive of setting Fire to the Town, and destroying the Fishing-Boats, I therefore directed Lieutenant Willis to blow up the Castle at the Entrance of the Harbour, and bring off his People; this he did at Seven o'Clock.

I am happy to say we did not hear of any Lives being lost in the Town, although many of the Houses were much damaged; One Man only was killed by the Explosion of the Castle; after the Match had been lighted, and our People retreated, he approached it; a Musket was fired over him to drive him away, but he sought Refuge behind the Castle, and was buried in its Ruins.

As the Enemy made no active Resistance, I can only express my Admiration of the Zeal and Promptitude with which Captain Hoste and the Honourable Henry Duncan, executed the Orders they received, and the Manner in which they placed their Ships. Lieutenant Willis upon this, as upon every other Occasion, displayed the greatest Energy, Skill, and Judgment; the Arrangements he made for the Defence of his Party, whilst in the Harbour, and the Expedition used in sending out the Prizes, do him the highest Credit.

Lieutenant Philott and Lieutenant Baumgardtt, in the Command of their respective Divisions, and Lieutenant Moore in that of the Marines, was also exemplary.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

List

List of Enemy's Vessels captured in the Port of Pesaro, by His Majesty's Ships Spartan, Amphion, and Mercury, on the 23d of April 1809.

St. Nicholas, of 138 Tons, laden with Oil and Almonds.

Il Practico, of 90 Tons, laden with Oil.

L'Azzardo Fortunato, of 54 Tons, laden with Oil.

A Vessel, Name unknown, of 130 Tons, laden with Oil, Hides, and Almonds.

A Vessel, Name unknown, of 90 Tons, laden with Oil and Hemp.

St. Antonio, of 120 Tons, laden with Oil.

St. Antonio, of 100 Tons, laden with Plank and Spars.

Santo Nio, of 56 Tons, laden with Morocco Leather, Hides, Bees' Wax, and Plank.

Name unknown, of 30 Tons, laden with Oil and Hides.

Charlotte Fortunato, of 56 Tons, laden with Oil.

Name unknown, of 50 Tons, laden with Oil.

Ditto, of 60 Tons, Oil, Almonds, Figs, Candles.

Providenza, of 30 Tons, laden with Oil.

Total—13 Vessels.

MY LORD, *Spartan off Rovigno, May 5, 1809.*

ON the 2d Instant the Spartan and Mercury chased Two Vessels into the Port of Cefeuatico, the Entrance of which is very narrow, and was defended by a Battery of Two Guns (Twenty-four Pounders) and a Castle; observing at the same Time several other Vessels lying there, I determined to take Possession of them if possible. This Coast is so shoal, that we had only Four Fathoms considerably out of Gun-shot of the Town; I was therefore under the Necessity of sending the Boats a-head, and on each Bow to lead us in, with Directions to make a Signal when in Three Fathoms.

We

We were by this Means enabled to anchor at Noon in a Quarter Three, within Range of Grape of the Battery, and very soon silenced it, when the Boats under the Command of Lieutenant Willis 1st of the Spartan pushed in, and took Possession of it, turning the Guns upon the Castle and Town, which were soon after deserted. We captured in the Port Twelve Vessels, some laden with Corn for Venice, and the others being in Ballast. We filled them with Hemp and Iron out of the Magazines for those Articles that were on the Quay, and in which the Sails and Rudders of some of the Vessels were concealed.

Another large Vessel laden with Iron, which lay at the Entrance of the Harbour scuttled, we burnt, and after blowing up the Castle and Magazine, destroying the Battery, and spiking the Guns, the Boats came off, I am happy to say, without the Loss of a Man, or any Person being wounded, although much exposed to the Fire of the Battery, as well as Musketry, nor was any Damage done to the Ships.

The Mercury, from Captain Duncan's Anxiety to place her as near the Town as possible, took the Ground, but in so favourable a Position as gave the fullest Effect to her Fire. She was however hove off by Six P. M. without having sustained any Injury. I never witnessed more Zeal and Energy than was evinced by Captain Duncan upon this Occasion. Lieutenant Willis displayed great Gallantry in taking Possession of the Battery the Moment the Ships had ceased firing; in the Expedition with which he turned the Guns against the Place; his Exertions also in bringing out the Vessels were very great. Much Credit is also due to the Officers and Men of both Ships for their Activity.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAH. BRENTON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of AUGUST 15th, 1809.

No. XXXI.

Downing-Street, August 15, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were this Day received at the Office of the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. dated Talavera, 29th July 1809.

Talavera de la Reyna,

MY LORD,

July 29, 1809.

GENERAL CUESTA followed the Enemy's March with his Army from the Alberché on the Morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his Advanced Guard as far as Torrijos.

For the Reasons stated to your Lordship in my Dispatch of the 24th. I moved only Two Divisions of Infantry and a Brigade of Cavalry across the Alberché to Casalegos, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, with a View to keep up the Communication between General Cuesta and me, and with Sir R. Wilson's Corps at Escalona.

It appears that General Vanegas had not carried
into

into Execution that Part of the Plan of Operations which related to his Corps, and that he was still at **Damiel**, in **La Mancha**; and the Enemy in the Course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his Forces in this Part of Spain, between **Torrijos** and **Toledo**, leaving but a small Corps of Two Thousand Men in that Place.

His united Army thus consisted of the Corps of **Marshal Victor**, of that of **General Sebastiani**, and of Seven or Eight Thousand Men the **Guards of Joseph Buonaparte**, and the **Garrison of Madrid**, and it was commanded by **Joseph Buonaparte**, aided by **Marshals Jourdan and Victor**, and **General Sebastiani**.

On the 26th **General Cuesta's** advanced Guard was attacked near **Torrijos**, and obliged to fall back, and the **General** retired with his Army on that Day to the left Bank of the **Alberché**, **General Sherbrooke** continuing at **Casalegos**, and the Enemy at **Santa Olalla**.

It was then obvious that the Enemy intended to try the Result of a general Action, for which the best Position appeared to be in the Neighbourhood of **Talavera**, and **General Cuesta** having consented to take up this Position on the Morning of the 27th, I ordered **General Sherbrooke** to retire with his Corps to its Station in the Line, leaving **General Mackenzie** with a Division of Infantry and a Brigade of Cavalry as an advanced Post in the Wood on the Right of **Alberché**, which covered our Left Flank.

The Position taken up by the Troops at **Talavera** extended rather more than Two Miles; the Ground was open upon the Left, where the British Army was stationed, and it was commanded by a Height on which was, in Echelon and in Second Line, a Division of Infantry under the Orders of **Major-General Hill**.

There was a Valley between this Height and a Range

Range of Mountains still further upon the Left, which Valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the Height before mentioned; and the Range of Mountains appeared too distant to have any Influence upon the expected Action.

The Right, consisting of Spanish Troops, extended immediately in Front of the Town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This Part of the Ground was covered by Olive Trees, and much intersected by Banks and Ditches. The high Road leading from the Bridge over the Alberché, was defended by a heavy Battery in Front of a Church, which was occupied by Spanish Infantry. All the Avenues to the Town were defended in a similar Manner; the Town was occupied, and the Remainder of the Spanish Infantry was formed in Two Lines behind the Banks on the Roads which led from the Town and the Right, to the Left of our Position.

In the Centre, between the Two Armies, there was a commanding Spot of Ground, on which we had commenced to construct a Redoubt, with some open Ground in its Rear.

Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell was posted at this Spot with a Division of Infantry, supported in his Rear by General Cotton's Brigade of Dragoons, and some Spanish Cavalry.

At about Two o'Clock on the 27th, the Enemy appeared in Strength on the Left Bank of the Alberché, and manifested an Intention to attack General Mackenzie's Division.

The Attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the Troops, consisting of General Mackenzie's and Colonel Donkin's Brigades, and General Anson's Brigade of Cavalry, and supported by General Payne with the other Four Regiments of Cavalry, in the Plain between Talavera and the Wood, withdrew in good Order, but with some Loss, particularly by the 2d Battalion 87th Regiment and 2d Battalion 31st Regiment, in the Wood.

Upon

Upon this Occasion the Steadiness and Discipline of the 45th Regiment, and of the 5th Battalion 60th Regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular Reason for being satisfied with the Manner in which Major-General Mackenzie withdrew his advanced Guard.

As the Day advanced, the Enemy appeared in larger Numbers on the Right of the Alberché, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general Attack upon the Combined Army.

General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the Left of the Position of the Combined Armies, where he was placed in the Second Line, in the Rear of the Guards, Colonel Donkin being placed in the same Situation further upon the Left in the Rear of the King's German Legion.

The Enemy immediately commenced his Attack in the Dusk of the Evening, by a Cannonade upon the Left of our Position, and by an Attempt with his Cavalry to overthrow the Spanish Infantry posted, as I have before stated, on the Right. This Attempt failed entirely.

Early in the Night he pushed a Division along the Valley on the Left of the Height occupied by General Hill, of which he gained a momentary Possession, but Major-General Hill attacked it instantly with the Bayonet, and regained it.

This Attack was repeated in the Night, but failed, and again at Daylight in the Morning of the 28th, by Two Divisions of Infantry, and was repulsed by Major General Hill.

Major General Hill has reported to me in a particular Manner the Conduct of the 2d Regiment and of the 1st Battalion 48th Regiment, in these different Affairs, as well as that of Major General Tilson, and Brigadier-General Richard Stewart.

We have lost many brave Officers and Soldiers in the Defence of this important Point in our Position; among others I cannot avoid to mention Brigadier-

Major Fordyce, and Brigade-Major Gardner: and Major General Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say, but slightly.

The Defeat of this Attempt was followed about Noon by a general Attack with the Enemy's whole Force upon the Whole of that Part of the Position occupied by the British Army.

In consequence of the repeated Attempts upon the Height on our Left by the Valley, I had placed two Brigades of British Cavalry in that Valley, supported in the Rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's Division of Spanish Cavalry.

The Enemy then placed Light Infantry in the Range of Mountains on the Left of the Valley, which were opposed by a Division of Spanish Infantry under Lieutenant-General De Bassicourt.

The general Attack began by the March of several Columns of Infantry into the Valley with a View to attack the Height occupied by Major-General Hill. These Columns were immediately charged by the 1st German Light Dragoons and 23d Dragoons, under the Command of General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and supported by General Fane's Brigade of heavy Cavalry; and although the 23d Dragoons suffered considerable Loss, the Charge had the Effect of preventing the Execution of that Part of the Enemy's Plan.

At the same Time he directed an Attack upon Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell's Position in the Centre of the Combined Armies, and on the Right of the British.

This Attack was most successfully repulsed by Brigadier-General Campbell, supported by the King's Regiment of Spanish Cavalry, and Two Battalions of Spanish Infantry; and Brigadier-General Campbell took the Enemy's Cannon.

The Brigadier-General mentions particularly the Conduct of the 97th, the 2d Battalion 7th, and of the 2d Battalion 53d Regiments, and I was highly satisfied

satisfied with the Manner in which this Part of the Position was defended.

An Attack was also made at the same Time upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's Division, which was on the Left and Centre of the 1st Line of the British Army.

This Attack was most gallantly repulsed by a Charge with Bayonets, by the whole Division, but the Brigade of Guards, which were on the Right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their Left Flank to the Fire of the Enemy's Battery, and of their retiring Columns; and the Division was obliged to retire towards the original Position, under Cover of the 2d Line of General Cotton's Brigade of Cavalry, which I had moved from the Centre, and of the 1st Battalion 48th Regiment.

I had moved this Regiment from its original Position on the Heights, as soon as I observed the Advance of the Guards, and it was formed in the Plain, and advanced upon the Enemy, and covered the Formation of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's Division.

Shortly after the Repulse of this general Attack, in which apparently all the Enemy's Troops were employed, he commenced his Retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular Order, and was effected during the Night, leaving in our Hands Twenty Pieces of Cannon, Ammunition, Tumbrils, and some Prisoners.

Your Lordship will observe by the inclosed Return the great Loss which we have sustained of valuable Officers and Soldiers, in this long and hard-fought Action, with more than double our Numbers. That of the Enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire Brigades of Infantry have been destroyed, and indeed the Battalions that retreated were much reduced in Numbers. By all Accounts their Loss is Ten Thousand Men. Ge-

nerals Lapiffe and Morlot are killed ; Generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.

I have particularly to lament the Loss of Major-General Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th ; and of Brigadier-General Langwerth, of the King's German Legion ; and of Brigade-Major Beckett, of the Guards.

Your Lordship will observe, that the Attacks of the Enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British Troops. The Spanish Commander in Chief, his Officers, and Troops manifested every Disposition to render us Assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their Duty ; but the Ground which they occupied was so important, and its Front at the same Time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any Movement on the Left of the Enemy while he was engaged with us.

I have Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of all the Officers and Troops. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke for the Assistance I received from him, and for the Manner in which he led on his Division to the Charge with Bayonets.

To Lieutenant-General Payne and the Cavalry, particularly General Anson's Brigade, to Major-Generals Hill and Tilson, Brigadier-Generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart, and Cameron, and to the Divisions and Brigades of Infantry under their Commands respectively, particularly the 29th Regiment, commanded by Colonel White, the 1st Battalion 48th, commanded by Colonel Donnellan, afterwards, when that Officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore ; the 2d Battalion 7th, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Myers ; the 2d Battalion 53d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham ; the 97th, commanded by Colonel Lyon ; the 1st Battalion of Detachments, commanded by
Lieutenant-

Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, and the 2d Battalion 31st, commanded by Major Watson, and of the 45th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, and 5th Battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, on the 27th.

The Advance of the Brigade of Guards was most gallantly conducted by Brigadier-General Campbell, and, when necessary, that Brigade retired, and formed again in the best Order.

The Artillery under Brigadier-General Howorth was also, throughout these Days, of the greatest Service, and I had every Reason to be satisfied with the Assistance I received from the Chief Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the Adjutant-General Brigadier-General the Honourable C. Stewart, and the Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Murray, and the Officers of those Departments respectively, and from Colonel Bathurst and the Officers of my personal Staff.

I also received much Assistance from Colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish Service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the Two Spanish Battalions to the Assistance of Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell.

I tend this by Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your Lordship any further Information, and whom I beg Leave to recommend.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of the Numbers of killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in Person, in Front of the Town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th July 1809.

General Staff—1 Officer killed.

14th Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File wounded.

1st Light

- 1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- Royal British Artillery—2 Rank and File wounded.
- Royal Engineers—1 Officer wounded.
- 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—1 Officer killed; 1 Officer, 2 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. 24th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 6 Rank and File wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 29th Foot—10 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 42 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 30th Foot—1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 22 Rank and File killed; 4 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 85 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 45th Foot—4 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 13 Rank and File wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 48th Foot—8 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. 48th Foot—3 Rank and File wounded.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 4 Rank and File wounded; 1 Drummer, 18 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 61st Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 3 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. 87th Foot—1 Officer, 26 Rank and File killed; 10 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 124 Rank and File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 33 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 88th Foot—2 Officers, 7 Rank and File killed; 25 Rank and File wounded; 30 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. Detachments—1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants, 38 Rank and File wounded; 3 Officers, 13 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—2 Rank and File killed; 7 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st and 2d Light Batts. ditto—4 Rank and File killed;

- killed; 2 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 23 Rank and File wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Line Batt. ditto—3 Rank and File wounded.
- 5th ditto, ditto—6 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants, 32 Rank and File wounded; 11 Rank and File missing.
- 7th ditto, ditto—19 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 43 Rank and File wounded, 1 Drummer, 76 Rank and File missing.
- Total—7 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 122 Rank and File killed; 24 Officers, 17 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 465 Rank and File wounded; 3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 202 Rank and File missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded and missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in Person, in Front of the Town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th July 1809.

Killed.

- General Staff—Captain Fordyce, 81st Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General.
- Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.
- 2d Batt. 31st Foot—Captain Lodge.
- 1st Batt. 88th Foot—Lieutenants Graydon and M'Carthy.
- 1st Batt. Detachments—Lieutenant M'Dougal, 91st Regiment.
- 2d Batt. 87th Foot—Ensign La Serre.

Wounded.

- 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Heinbruck, severely in the Arm.
- Royal Engineers—Captain Boothby, severely in the Thigh.
- 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—Captain and Adjutant Bryan, severely.

29th Foot

- 29th Foot—Lieutenant Popham, severely.
2d Batt. 31st Foot—Captain Coleman, Lieutenant
Geo. Beamish, severely; Ensigns Gamble and Sor-
den, slightly.
1st Batt. 45th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Guard,
severely.
5th Batt. 60th Foot—Captain Wolf, severely.
1st Batt. 61st Foot, Major Coghlan, ditto.
2d Batt. 87th Foot—Captain Macrea, severely;
Captain Sommerfall, slightly; Lieutenant Kava-
nah, ditto; Lieutenants Bagnall, Kinglton, John-
son, and Carroll, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly;
Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely.
Rifle Corps, King's German Legion—Captain Du-
ring, slightly; Lieutenant Holle, severely.
7th Line, King's German Legion—Adjutant De-
lius, severely.

Missing.

- 1st Batt. Detachments—Captain Poole, 52d Foot;
Captain Walsh, 91st Foot, and Lieutenant Ca-
meron, 79th Foot.

*Return of the Numbers of killed, wounded, and missing
of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-Gener-
al Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in action with the
French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in
Person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th July
1809.*

- General Staff—4 Officers killed; 9 Officers wounded.
3d Dragoon Guards—1 Officer, 1 Rank and File,
wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
4th Dragoons—3 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants,
7 Rank and File, wounded.
14th Light Dragoons—3 Rank and File killed;
6 Officers, 6 Rank and File, wounded.
16th Light Dragoons—6 Rank and File killed;
1 Officer, 5 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank
and File missing.

23d Light

- 23d Light Dragoons—2 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 44 Rank and File, killed; 4 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 43 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Officers, 7 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 96 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion—1 Drummer killed; 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 29 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.
- Royal British Artillery—1 Officer, 7 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers, 21 Rank and File, wounded.
- Royal German Artillery—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, killed; 3 Serjeants, 27 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- Royal Engineers—1 Officer wounded.
- Royal Staff Corps—2 Officers wounded.
- 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—1 Officer, 33 Rank and File, killed; 8 Officers, 11 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 239 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 3d Guards—5 Officers, 4 Serjeants, 45 Rank and File, killed; 6 Officers, 11 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 249 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 3d Foot, or Buffs—1 Serjeant, 25 Rank and File, killed; 2 Officers, 5 Serjeants, 102 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 7th Foot—1 Officer, 6 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 51 Rank and File, wounded, 1 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 24th Foot—2 Serjeants, 42 Rank and File, killed; 10 Officers, 13 Serjeants, 255 Rank and File, wounded; 21 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Batt. 29th Foot—1 Serjeant, 25 Rank and File, killed; 6 Officers, 98 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 31st Foot—1 Serjeant, 20 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers, 5 Serjeants, 97 Rank and File, wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt.

- 1st Batt. 40th Foot—7 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 2 Serjeants, 47 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 45th Foot—9 Rank and File killed; 2 Officers, 4 Serjeants, 130 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 10 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Batt. 48th Foot—22 Rank and File killed; 10 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 132 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 48th Foot—1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 2 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 50 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Officer missing.
- 2d Batt. 53d Foot—6 Rank and File killed; 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 29 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 Drummer, 6 Rank and File, killed; 6 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 24 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Serjeants, 10 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 61st Foot—3 Officers, 1 Drummer, 42 Rank and File, killed; 10 Officers, 10 Serjeants, 183 Rank and File wounded; 16 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 66th Foot—1 Serjeant, 15 Rank and File, killed; 11 Officers, 5 Serjeants, 83 Rank and File, wounded, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, missing.
- 2d Batt. 83d Foot—4 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 37 Rank and File, killed; 11 Officers, 11 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 189 Rank and File, wounded; 28 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 87th Foot—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers, 3 Serjeants, 40 Rank and File, wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 88th Foot—1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 3 Officers, 60 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 97th Foot—6 Rank and File killed; 25 Rank

- Rank and File wounded ; 1 Officer, 21 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Batt. Detachments—26 Rank and File killed ; 9 Officers, 6 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 159 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File, missing.
- 2d Batt. Detachments—7 Rank and File killed ; 13 Rank and File wounded ; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 36 Rank and File, killed ; 10 Officers, 13 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 227 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 1st and 2d Light Batt. ditto—6 Rank and File killed ; 3 Serjeants, 34 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Line Batt. ditto—4 Serjeants, 57 Rank and File, killed ; 14 Officers, 14 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 271 Rank and File, wounded ; 24 Rank and File, missing.
- 5th ditto, ditto—3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 25 Rank and File, killed ; 6 Officers, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 109 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Drummer, 100 Rank and File, missing.
- 7th ditto, ditto—2 Serjeants, 15 Rank and File, killed ; 4 Officers, 7 Serjeants, 28 Rank and File, wounded ; 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 49 Rank and File, missing.
- Total—27 Officers, 26 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 613 Rank and File, killed ; 171 Officers, 148 Serjeants, 15 Drummers, 3072 Rank and File, wounded ; 6 Officers, 14 Serjeants, 7 Drummers, 418 Rank and File, missing.

*Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Battle of the
28th July.*

- 4 Eight-pounders, 4 Six ditto, 1 Four ditto, 1 Six Inch Howitzer, 2 Tumbrils, complete in Ammunition ;

munition ; taken by Brigadier-General A. Campbell's Brigade.

6 Pieces of Ordnance, 1 Six-Inch Howitzer, left by the Enemy, and found in the Woods.

1 Standard, taken by the 29th Regiment ; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto

3 Standards, taken by the King's German Legion.

CHARLES STEWART, Brig.-Gen.
Adjutant-General.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in the action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in Person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th July 1809.

Killed.

General Staff—Major-General Mackenzie and Brigadier-General Langworth.

Coldstream Guards—Captain Beckett, Brigade-Major to Brigade of Guards.

43d Foot—Captain Gardner, Brigade-Major to Brigadier-General R. Stewart.

23d Light Dragoons—Lieutenants King and Powel.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—Ensign Parker.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Wyatt.

1st Batt. 3d Guards—Captains Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple ; Ensign Ram ; Adjutant Irby.

2d Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenant Beaufoy.

1st Batt. 61st Foot—Major F. Orpen, Captain H. James, Lieutenant Daniel Haimes.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Lieutenants Dahman, Montgomery, Flood.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—Captain Blake.

1st Light Batt King's German Legion—Captain Verfalle, Captain Henry Hodenberg.

Wounded.

Major-General Hill, slightly.

Brigadier-General A. Campbell, slightly.

Brigadier-

- Brigadier-General H. Campbell, severely but not dangerously.
- 13th Light Dragoons—Captain Whittingham, Deputy-Assistant, Quarter-Master-General, slightly.
- 91st Regiment—Captain Blair, Brigade-Major to General Cameron, severely.
- Coldstream Guards—Captain Bouverie, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, slightly.
- 92d Foot—Ulster Bough, ditto, ditto.
- 1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—Captain Zerffen, Aid-de-Camp to General Langworth, severely.
- Sicily Regiment—Captain Craig, Aid-de-Camp to General Sherbrooke, slightly.
- 3d Dragoon Guards—Captain Bryce, severely.
- 14th Light Dragoons—Colonel Hawker, slightly; Captains Chapman and Hawker, severely; Lieutenant Ellis, ditto; Lieutenants Wainman and Smith, slightly.
- 16th ditto—Lieutenant Bence, slightly.
- 23d ditto—Captains Howard and Frankland, severely; Lord William Russell, slightly; Cornet Dodvile, ditto.
- 1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion—Lieutenant Poter, severely; Cornet Teuts, slightly.
- Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Stanway, slightly.
- Royal Brit. Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, slightly; Captains Taylor and Baynes, ditto.
- Royal Staff Corps—Captain Todd, slightly; Lieutenant Shancham, ditto.
- 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbert, and Sir William Sheridan, severely, but not dangerously; Captains Millman and Christie, ditto; Captains Collier and Wood, slightly; Captain Jenkinson, severely; Ensign Sandilands, ditto, but not dangerously.
- 1st Batt 3d Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, slightly; Major Fotheringham, ditto; Captain

- Geils, ditto; Ensigns Atchefon, Towers, and Scott, ditto.
- 1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs—Lieutenant Colonel Muter, severely, since dead; Major Drummond, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, slightly.
- 2d Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenants Kerwan and Muter, severely; Adjutant Page, slightly.
- 2d Batt. 24th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, severely; Major Popham, ditto; Captain Collis, ditto; Captain Evans, ditto, since dead; Lieutenant Vardy, slightly; Ensigns Grant, Skene, and Johnson, severely.
- 2d Batt. 24th Foot—Ensign Jeffamin, severely; Adjutant Topp, slightly.
- 29th Foot—Captain Gauntlett, severely; Lieutenants Stanns, Leslie, Stanhope, ditto; Lieutenant Nicholson, slightly; Captain Newbolt, ditto.
- 2d Batt. 31st Foot—Captain Nicholls, slightly; Lieutenant Girdlestone, slightly; Lieutenant A. Beamish, severely.
- 1st Batt. 40th Foot—Captain Colquhoun, slightly.
- 1st Batt. 45th Foot—Major Gwyn, slightly; Lieutenant Cole, ditto.
- 1st Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Donellan, severely; Brevet Major Marston, slightly; Captains Wood and French, ditto; Lieutenants Drought, Page, and Cheslyn, severely; Lieutenants Giles and Cuthbertson, slightly; Ensign Vandermeulen, severely.
- 2d Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenant Johnson, slightly; Ensign Kenny, severely.
- 2d Batt. 53d Foot—Major Kingscote, slightly; Captain Stowell, ditto.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot—Captain Garliff, B. Major, slightly; Captain Andrew, ditto; Lieutenants Zulke, Ritter, and Mitchell, severely; Ensign Altenstein, ditto.
- 1st Batt. 61st Foot—Captains Furnase, Laing, Goodfman, and Hartley, slightly; Lieutenants
M^rLean

- M'Lean and Tench, ditto; Lieutenant Collins, severely; Lieutenant Gwan, slightly; Ensign Brackenburgh, ditto; Adjutant Drews, severely.
- 2d Batt. 66th Foot - Captain Kelly, slightly; Captain Stuart, severely; Captain Adams, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, ditto; Lieutenants Morriss, Dudgeon, Humbly, and Steel, severely; Lieutenant Shewbridge, slightly; Lieutenant Morgan, severely; Ensign Cotter, ditto; Ensign MacCarthy, slightly.
- 2d Batt. 89d Foot—Captain Summerfield, slightly; Captain Reynolds, leg amputated; Lieutenant Nicholson, severely; Lieutenants Baldwin and Johnson, slightly; Lieutenant Abell, severely; Lieutenant Pyno, slightly; Ensigns Boggie and Carey, severely; Ensign Lettler, slightly; Adjutant Braham, ditto.
- 2d Batt. 87th Foot—Major Gough, severely; Lieutenant Rogers, slightly; Ensign Pepper, ditto.
- 88th Foot—Captain Brown, severely; Lieutenant Whitte, ditto; Ensign Whitelaw, ditto.
- 1st Batt. Detachments—Major Ross, 38th Reg. severely; Captain M'Pherson, 35th ditto, ditto; Captain Bradley, 28th ditto, slightly; Captain Chancellor, 38th ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Gilbert, 28th ditto, severely; Lieutenant M'Beth, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Fullerton, 38th ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Munroe, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Brown, 43d ditto, ditto.
- 1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion—Major Bodcker, severely; Captain Marshall, ditto; Captain Saffe, slightly; Captain Peterdorf, ditto; Lieutenants Gorben, Senior, Ernest Hodenberg, and Fred. Hodenberg, severely; Lieutenants Saffe, and Schlutter, Senior, slightly; Ensign Allen, ditto.
- 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Colonel Brauns, severely; Major Bellaville, slightly;

- ly; Captain Bergman, severely; Captain Hel-
drich, slightly; Captain Sharnhorst, severely.
- 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenants
Beurman, Winkstern, Wessell, Week, Holle,
severely; Ensign Tinch, slightly; Ensigns Schmidt,
Billeb, Blumenhagen, severely.
- 5th Batt. Line King's German Legion—Captain Ham-
melberg, severely; Captain Gerber, slightly; Lieu-
tenants Linsingen and Daring, severely; Ensign
Brandes, slightly; Ensign Kohler, severely.
- 1st Batt. King's German Legion—Major Berger,
slightly; Lieutenant Volgee, ditto; Lieutenant
Freytag, severely; Ensign Offen, ditto.
- 23d Dragoons—Captains Allen and Drake, wound-
ed and missing; Lieutenant Anderson, ditto.
- 45th Foot—Captain L Eckey, Brigade-Major, miss-
ing.
- 48th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Reeves, missing.
- 97th Foot—Lieutenant Shipley, ditto.

*Return of the Numbers of killed, wounded, and missing,
of the Army, under the Command of Lieutenant Gen-
eral Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. in Action with
the French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte,
on the 27th and 28th July 1809.*

27th July 1809.

- Killed**—7 Officers, 2 Serjeants, 122 Rank and File.
Wounded—24 Officers, 17 Serjeants, 1 Drummer,
465 Rank and File.
Missing—3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers,
202 Rank and File.

28th July 1809.

- Killed**—27 Officers, 26 Serjeants, 4 Drummers,
613 Rank and File.
Wounded—171 Officers, 148 Serjeants, 15 Drum-
mers, 3072 Rank and File.
Missing—6 Officers, 14 Serjeants, 7 Drummers,
418 Rank and File.

Total

Total.

Killed—5 General Staff, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 28 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 735 Rank and File.

Wounded—9 General Staff, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 Majors, 53 Captains, 71 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets or Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 165 Serjeants, 16 Drummers, 2537 Rank and File.

Missing—5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet or Ensign, 15 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 620 Rank and File.

Total.—5367.

*Return of Horfes Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the
27th of July 1809*

14th Light Dragoons—9 Killed—2 Missing.

23d Ditto—3 Wounded.

1st Ditto, King's German Legion—7 Killed,—6 Wounded.

Total—16 Killed—9 Wounded—2 Missing.

*Return of Horfes Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the
28th of July 1809.*

3d Dragoon Guards—2 Killed—4 Wounded—8 Missing.

4th Ditto—9 Killed—4 Wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—21 Killed—3 Wounded—13 Missing.

16th Ditto—21 Killed—2 Wounded—2 Missing.

23d Ditto—70 Killed—25 Wounded—129 Missing.

1st Ditto King's German Legion—32 Killed—27 Wounded—5 Missing.

Royal Artillery—40 Killed.

Total. 195 Killed—65 Wounded—157 Missing.

*Return of the Horses killed, wounded, and missing, on
the 27th and 28th July, 1809.*

27th July, 16 killed—9 wounded 2 missing.

28th July, 195 killed—65 wounded—157 missing.

General Total, 211 killed—74 wounded—159
missing.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General the Right
Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley K. B. to Lord
Viscount Castlereagh, dated Talavera, Aug. 1, 1809.*

SINCE I had the Honour of addressing you on
the 29th July, the Enemy have continued to keep a
Rear Guard of about Ten Thousand men on the
Heights on the Left of the Alberche.

The extreme Fatigue of the Troops, the Want of
Provisions, and the Numbers of Wounded to be
taken Care of, have prevented me from moving from
my Position

Brigadier-General Craufurd arrived with his Bri-
gade on the 29th in the Morning, having marched
Twelve Spanish Leagues in little more than Twen-
ty-four Hours.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Arthur
Wellesley to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Tala-
vera, 1st August 1809.*

When I addressed you this Morning, I had not
received the Report from the Outposts It ap-
pears that the Enemy withdrew the Rear Guard,
which was posted on the Heights on the Left of the
Alberche, last Night at Eleven o'Clock, and the
whole Army marched toward Sta Olalla; I con-
clude with an Intention of taking up a Position in
the Neighbourhood of Guadarama.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 19th, 1809.

No. XXXV.

Admiralty-Office, August 19, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received at this Office from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

*Kangaroo, in the West Scheld, off
the Kaloot, August 11, 1809.*

SIR,
IBEG Leave to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am this Moment going up to Bathz, in South Beveland, which has been attacked by a strong Detachment of the Enemy's Flotilla, and which, by Sir Richard Keats's Reports, consists of Two Frigates, one bearing a Vice Admiral's Flag, Thirty Brigs, Eight Luggers or Schooners, and Fourteen Gun-Boats.

I was under the Necessity of detaining our Flotilla to prevent Supplies being thrown into the Garri-son at Flushing, and to assist in cutting off its Communication with Cadzand, which Service was effectually done, except during the late heavy Gales which drove the Gun-Boats from their Stations, and prevented our Ships entering the Scheld, from the

Circumstance of their not being able to weigh their Anchors. Since the Weather has moderated, the Wind has provokingly drawn round to the South East, which is the only Obstacle that prevents Lord William Stuart, with a Squadron of Ten heavy Frigates passing Flushing, as well as Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, with the effective Line of Battle-Ships, taking up the Anchorage in Dykeshook Bay, where I intend his Lordship shall remain, with a View of having the Assistance of that Squadron in our further Operations against the Enemy, and eventually to proceed up the Scheld.

The Divisions of the Army under the Earl of Roslyn and Marquis of Huntley landed on South Beveland on the 9th.

The Cavalry and Ordnance Ships with the Brigs and some Sloops of War, have passed through the Slough, into the West Scheld, and are now availing themselves of every favourable Tide to proceed to Bathz. I am also endeavouring to warp the Pallas and Circe through by the same Channel, and with every Probability of Success.

Sir Home Popham was detached with some Gun Vessels for the Purpose of founding the River, and of joining Sir Richard Keats at Bathz.

The Batteries are not yet ready to open on Flushing, therefore I hope to be here again in Time to co-operate with the Army in the Attack on that Garrison.

I am concerned to add, that the Enemy has cut the Dyke to the Right of the Town, and the Island is likely to be inundated. I have ordered Rear-Admiral Otway to send the Monmouth and Agincourt to England for Water, as soon as they can be got down from Zierickzee; and earnestly intreat that other Means may be adopted for supplying the Army and Navy from England, as I apprehend all the Water in this Island will be spoiled by the Inundation, and that there is not more in the other Islands
than

than is necessary for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants.

Their Lordships must be aware that in this extensive and complicated Service, it is impossible for me to enter so fully into Detail as I could wish, especially as our Arrangements must vary in Proportion with the Movements of the Enemy.

In my Absence I have directed Rear-Admiral Otway to superintend the several Duties relative to the Investment of this Island, and to correspond with the Admiralty on all Matters of Service.

Captain Dobbie, who acted in the Pallas during the Absence of Captain Seymour, is the Bearer of this Dispatch. He had my Flag for some Time in that Ship, and has been particularly attentive to the public Service.

In consequence of the protracted Siege of Flushing, and the Necessity for the Flotilla going up the Scheld, I have ordered Guns from the Ships of War to fit Twenty Transports as Gun-Ships, and with the Launches of the Ships under Rear-Admiral Otway, to form a Flotilla for the lower Part of the Scheld, which I trust their Lordships will approve.

You will please likewise to inform their Lordships that Lord Gardner has ordered the Centaur and Theseus to cruize off the Texel.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. J. STRACHAN.

Honourable W. W. Pole.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheld,

August 12, 1809.

SIR,
HAVING directed the Frigates named in the Margin*, to proceed up the West Scheld, under the Orders of Lord William Stuart, Captain of the Lavinia, the Moment the Wind was favourable, that

* Lavinia, Heroine, Amethyst, Rota, Nymphen, L'Aigle, Euryalus, Statira, Dryad, and Peilin.

zealous

zealous Officer availed himself of a light Air from the Westward on the Afternoon of the 11th Instant, notwithstanding the Tide was against his Proceeding, and passed the Batteries between Flushing and Cadfaid; the Ships were under the Enemy's Fire nearly Two Hours.

The gallant and seaman-like Manner in which this Squadron was conducted, and their steady and well-directed Fire, excited in my Breast the warmest Sensations of Admiration. The Army witnessed their Exercises with Applause, and I am certain their Lordships will duly appreciate the Services of Lord William Stuart, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, on this Occasion.

No very material Accident happened, except by a Shell striking L'Aigle, and which fell through her Decks into the Bread Room, where it exploded; One Man was killed, and Four others wounded; her Stern Frame is much shattered.

Lord William Stuart's modest Letter accompanies this Dispatch, together with a Return of the Killed and Wounded, and the Damages sustained by His Majesty's Ships, in forcing the Entrance of this River.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

His Majesty's Ship Lavinia, in the Scheld,
SIR, *August 11, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to inclose you a Report of the Killed and Wounded, and the Damage sustained on board His Majesty's Ships, which you did me the Honour to place under my Orders to force through the Passage of the Scheld between the Batteries of Flushing and Cadfaid.

As from your Position you must have been a Witness to the Execution of this Service, I have only to
thank

thank you for the Honour you did me in placing
the Squadron under my Orders

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. M. STUART.

To Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. K. B. Rear-
Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief,
Etc. Etc. Etc.

*A Return of Killed and Wounded on board a Squadron
of His Majesty's Ships, led by Captain the Right
Hon. Lord William Stuart past the Batteries of
Flushing and Breskens, on the 11th of August 1809.*

Lavinia, Captain Lord William Stuart—None killed
or wounded.

Euryalus, Captain the Hon. G. H. Dundas—None
killed or wounded.

Amethytt, Captain Sir M. Seymour—1 killed,
1 wounded.

L'Aigle, Captain George Wolf—1 killed, 4
wounded.

Nymphen, Captain Keith Maxwell—None killed or
wounded.

Statira, Captain C. W. Boys—None killed or
wounded.

Heroine, Captain H. H. Christian—2 wounded.

Dryad, Captain E. Galwey—None killed or
wounded.

Rota, Captain P. Somerville—None killed or
wounded.

Perlin, Captain William Thompson—2 wounded.

Total—2 killed, 9 wounded.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

*Names of the Killed and Wounded on board a Squadron
of His Majesty's Ships, under the Direction of Cap-
tain the Right Hon. Lord William Stuart, on the
11th of August 1809.*

Amethytt—Michael Patterfon, killed; Joseph Man-
free, wounded.

L'Aigle

L'Aigle—Elisha Higginson, Private of Marines, killed; William White, Landman, wounded; William Brownley, Boy Second Class, ditto; H L. Vine, Lieutenant Royal Marines, ditto; Thomas Donovan, Acting Schoolmaster, ditto.
Heroine—2 Men, not named, slightly wounded.
(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Kangaroo, in the West Scheld,

SIR,

August 13, 1809.

I HAD dispatched Sir Home Popham with the Sloops, Brigs, and Vessels, named in the Margin*, together with a Light Flotilla, under Captains Lyford, Lowe, and Buck, up the West Scheld, to found and buoy the Channels of that River, to enable the larger Ships to advance, for the Purpose of putting into Execution the ulterior Objects of this Expedition. Sir Home Popham has executed this Service with his usual Judgment and Correctness.

I have the Honour to inclose, for their Lordships' Information, a Copy of a Letter I have received from Sir Richard Keats, to whom I have given the Command of the Naval Part of our Operations in the upper Part of both Schelds, until I get the Frigates advanced under Lord William Stuart, and which will be done with the utmost Dispatch.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

SIR,

Fort Bathz, August 12, 1809.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of your Directions, I arrived at Bathz Yesterday, and in order to render, it practicable, an Attack on the Enemy's Flotilla more complete, I ordered Thirty Flat Boats armed with Carronades, and some other Boats from the Ships under my Or-

* Skylark, Harpy, Challenger, La Flèche, Pilot, Parthian, Daring, Thais, Cracker, Bloodhound, G. Igo (Rocket Ship).

ders,

ders, to rendezvous at this Place, and meet the Flotilla under Sir Home Popham, but before the Arrival of either, Six of the Enemy's Gun Boats having ground d on a Bank within Reach of the Artillery of the Fort, after sustaining some Injury by it, were abandoned; Five of which were destroyed, and the other brought in.

The Arrival of Sir Home Popham and my Boats from the East Scheld took place nearly at the same Time, but the Enemy's Flotilla moved up to Lillo with the same Tide that brought ours to Bathz, One of which was handsomely burned by the advanced Gun Boats almost amongst them.

As the Navigation of the West Scheld is now open as far as it can possibly be cleared by the Navy, and a Flotilla Force of upwards of Fifty Sail in the East Scheld demand Attention, and I can at any Time return in a few Hours to this Place, it is my Intention to repair this Morning to the Superb, where I have ordered the Boats of my Division.

Sir Home Popham is examining the Channels.

Although we are now Masters of the Navigation to Lillo, it may be proper to observe, that it is in the Enemy's Power, by sending a superior Naval Force, to deprive us of it, as far as Bathz, (before some larger Ships ascend,) whenever he pleases.

I have, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Bart.

K. B. &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 19th, 1809.

No. XXXVI.

Downing-Street, August 20, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated Head-Quarters, Middleburg, August 11, 1809.

Head-Quarters, Middleburg,

MY LORD,

11th August 1809.

I RECEIVED Yesterday Evening your Lordship's Dispatch of the 8th Instant, by the Messenger Mills, and I must entreat of your Lordship, to offer my most dutiful Acknowledgements to His Majesty, for the gracious Approbation he has been pleased to express of my humble Endeavours in his Service; and I shall feel the greatest Satisfaction in communicating to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Cooté, and the General and other Officers, and the Troops employed here under my Command, the Sense which His Majesty entertains of their meritorious Conduct in the Services in which they have been engaged, as
well

well as the Confidence His Majesty feels in their future good Conduct, and which I trust they will not disappoint

The Enemy has continued to give what Interruption he could to the Progress of our Works; but since the Date of my last Letter, he has attempted no Sortie in any Force. He has endeavoured to cause us some Embarrassment by opening the Sluices at Flushing, and letting in the Salt Water, but this has been attended as yet with little Inconvenience, as the necessary Precautions for letting off the Water through the Sluices in our Possession at this Place and at Veer, I have no doubt will be found effectual. The several Batteries will probably be ready to open on the Place either the 12th or 13th, and I shall look with great Anxiety to the Result, as the speedy Reduction of Flushing (particularly under present Appearances) is of the last Importance, as till then a very large a Portion of the Force under my Command is unavoidably detained before it

The Divisions of Lieutenant-General Lord Rosslyn and Lieutenant-General Lord Huntly, were, according to the Intention I mentioned in my last Letter, landed in South Beveland, on the Morning of the 9th Instant, but I am loath to say that the Division of Transports, with the Cavalry and Artillery Horses, the Heavy Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores of all Descriptions, have not yet been brought through the Slow Passage. The Moment they appear, it is my Intention to proceed towards Batz; but as till then no Operation can be undertaken, I have thought my Presence here was more useful

A large Portion of the Flotilla has proceeded up the River to Batz, on which Place I learn that the Enemy had again made an Attack, but had been repulsed by the Guns of the Fort.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. BATHAM.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF AUGUST 20th, 1809.

No. XXXVII.

Downing-Street, August 19, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated Head-Quarters, Middleburgh, August 16, 1809.

Head-Quarters, Middleburgh,
August 16, 1809.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honour of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 13th Instant, the Batteries before Flushing being completed, (and the Frigates, Bombs, and Gun Vessels, having at the same Time taken their Stations) a Fire was opened at about Half-past One P. M. from Fifty-two Pieces of Heavy Ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the Enemy. An additional Battery of Six Twenty-four Pounders was completed the same Night, and the whole continued to play upon the Town with little or no Intermission till late on the following Day.

On the Morning of the 14th Instant, about Ten
1809. Q 9 o'Clock,

o'Clock, the Line-of-Battle Ships at Anchor in the Durloo Passage, led by Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan got under weigh, and, ranging up along the Sea Line of Defence, kept up as they passed a tremendous Cannonade on the Town for several Hours with the greatest Gallantry and Effect. About Four in the Afternoon, perceiving that the Fire of the Enemy had entirely ceased, and the Town presenting a most awful Scene of Destruction, being on Fire in almost every Quarter, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summons the Place. General Monnet returned for Answer, that he would reply to the Summons as soon as he had consulted a Council of War. An Hour had been allowed him for the Purpose, but a considerable Time beyond it having elapsed without any Answer being received, Hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost Vigour, and about Eleven o'Clock at Night, one of the Enemy's Batteries, advanced upon the Sea Dyke in Front of Lieutenant-General Frazer's Position, was most gallantly carried at the Point of the Bayonet, by Detachments from the 36th, 71st, and Light Battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, opposed to great Superiority of Numbers; they took Forty Prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the Enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that, on the preceding Evening, an Intrenchment in Front of Major-General Graham's Position was also forced in a Manner equally undaunted, by the 14th Regiment, and Detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, who drove the Enemy from it, and made a Lodgment within Musket-Shot of the Walls of the Town, taking One Gun and Thirty Prisoners.

About Two in the Morning, the Enemy demanded a Suspension of Arms for Forty-eight Hours, which was refused, and only Two Hours granted, when

when he agreed to surrender according to the Summons sent in, on the Basis of the Garrison becoming Prisoners of War.

I have now the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these Preliminaries being acceded to; as soon as the Admiral landed in the Morning, Colonel Long, Adjutant-General, and Captain Cockburn of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negotiate the further Articles of Capitulation, which I have now the Honour to enclose. They were ratified about Three this Morning, when Detachments of the Royals on the Right, and of His Majesty's 71st Regiment on the Left, took Possession of the Gates of the Town. The Garrison will march out Tomorrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the Fall of a Place so indispensably necessary to our future Operations, as so large a Proportion of our future being required to carry on the Siege with that degree of Vigour and Dispatch, which the Means of Defence the Enemy possessed, and particularly his Powers of Inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming Extent), rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had Circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the River at an earlier Period, I had committed to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote the Direction of the Details of the Siege, and of the Operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my Sense of the unremitting Zeal and Exertion with which he has conducted the arduous Service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonels Walth and Offency attached to him, as Assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's Department.

I have every Reason to be satisfied with the judicious Manner in which the General Officers have directed the several Operations, as well as with the Spirit and Intelligence manifested by the Command-

ing Officers of Corps, and the Zeal and Ardour of all Ranks of Officers.

It is with great Pleasure I can report the uniform good Conduct of the Troops, who have not only on all Occasions shewn the greatest Intrepidity in Presence of the Enemy, but have sustained with great Pleasure and Chearfulness the laborious Duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering Exertions of the Corps of Royal Engineers have been conducted with much Skill and Judgment by Colonel Fyers, aided by Lieutenant Colonel D'Arcey; and it is impossible for me to do sufficient Justice to the distinguished Conduct of the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, under the able Direction and animating Example of Brigadier General M^rLeod.

The Seamen, whose Labours had already been so useful to the Army, sought their Reward in a further Opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the Batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable Vigour and Effect.

I must here beg to express my strong Sense of the constant and cordial Co-operation of the Navy on all Occasions, and my warmest Acknowledgments are most particularly due to Captain Cockburn of the Belleisle, commanding the Flotilla, and to Captain Richardson of the Cæsar, commanding the Brigade of Seamen landed with the Army.

I have the Honor to enclose a Return of the Garrison of Flushing, in Addition to which I have learned that, besides the Number killed, which was considerable, upwards of One Thousand wounded Men were transported to Cadzand, previous to the complete Investment of the Town.

I also subjoin a Statement of Deserters and Prisoners, exclusive of the Garrison of Flushing.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship
by

by my First Aid-de-Camp Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further Information, and whom I beg Leave earnestly to recommend to His Majesty's Protection.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

HIS Excellency the General of Division Monnet, One of the Commandants of the Legion of Honour, Commandant in Chief of the Fortrefs of Flushing, having authorized Monsieur L'Evêque, Captain of the Imperial Engineers, and Monsieur Montonnêt, Captain of the Imperial Artillery, to treat of Terms of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Town of Flushing to the Troops of His Britannick Majesty ; and their Excellencies Lieutenant General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. &c. and Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, K. B. &c. commanding in Chief the Military and Naval Forces before Flushing, having authorized Captain Cockburn, of His Majesty's Ship Belleisle, commanding the British Flotilla, and Colonel Long, Adjutant-General, to treat conjointly with the said Commissioners thereon, they have, after duly exchanging their respective Powers, agreed to the following Articles, viz.

Art. I. The Garrison of Flushing shall be Prisoners of War, and shall march out of the Place with all the Honours of War; they shall deposit their Arms on the Quay of the Water Gate; they shall return to France on their Parole, and shall not for one Year bear Arms against His Britannick Majesty, or the Allies whom he may have at the Time of Capitulation.

This Article is applicable to the Officers of Marine actually at Flushing.

Answer—The Garrison of Flushing will be permitted to march out of the Town with the Honours of War required, and they will lay down their Arms

on the Glacis, but must be considered as Prisoners of War, and sent as such to England.

The Officers of Marine will share the Fate of the Rest of the Garrison.

Art. II. General and Staff Officers, Officers of the Marine and of the Corps composing the Garrison, shall keep their Arms, their Horses, and all the Property which belongs to them. The non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Officers' Servants, shall keep their Havre-sacks.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. The Sick and Wounded capable of being sent out shall be forwarded to France, the remaining Sick shall be left to the Care and Humanity of the General commanding the Troops of His Britannick Majesty, and sent to the French Dominions as soon as their Condition will permit ; there shall be left a sufficient Number of Medical Attendants for the Care of the Sick : the Medical Attendants shall receive the same Allowances as those of His Britannick Majesty.

Answer.—The Sick and Wounded must be considered as Prisoners of War. Such as are in a State to be removed shall be embarked with the Garrison ; the rest will remain under the Care of French Physicians and Surgeons until sufficiently recovered to admit of their being removed.

The Physicians and Surgeons will receive the Allowances usually granted to Prisoners of War of their Rank and Description, together with such further Remuneration for their Attendance on the sick as the General commanding the British Army may be pleased to grant.

Art. IV. The Non-Combatants, such as the Sub-Inspector, the Commissary of War, the Medical Attendants, the Heads of the different administrative Departments, shall not be considered as Prisoners of War ; they shall be at Liberty to dispose of their Effects, their private and personal Property,

perty, and to carry it to France, as well as all Documents relative to their Accounts, in order to justify their Conduct to the French Government. This Arrangement is applicable to the Commissaries and Civil Officers of the Marine, to the Artificers and Attendants of the Port, to the Officers of the Customs and Duties, as well as to the Paymasters of the Army and Navy.

Answer.—The Officers and others mentioned in this Article, all Attendants on the French Army, and in short Frenchmen of every Description, not Inhabitants of Flushing previous to the Year 1807, will be sent to England, and hereafter treated according to such Arrangement as may take place between the Two Governments respecting Non-Combatants; their private and personal Property shall be respected, and Permission will be given them to retain all such Papers as specifically relate to, and may be necessary for the Settlement of their Accounts.

All Frenchmen and others who may be permitted to remain will be expected to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Britannick Majesty when required, and to conform to all Laws and Regulations which may hereafter be made by the British Government.

Art. V. If no particular Stipulation has been made concerning the Sick left at Middleburgh under the Care of the Medical Attendants and the Officers of the said Hospital, they shall be treated according to Articles III. and IV. of the present Capitulation.

Answer.—Granted; conformably to the Answers given to the Third and Fourth Articles.

Art. VI. The Property of the Inhabitants shall be respected; they shall be at Liberty to withdraw into France with their private Property; they shall have every Security in this Respect, and shall not be molested in any Manner for their Opinions, and the Part they have taken during the Siege.

Answer.—The Property of the Inhabitants of every

every Description will be respected, it being understood that all Naval and Military Stores will be held in Requisition until proved to be the private Property of Individuals, and the British Government shall, in that Case, be at Liberty to make use of the same on paying a just Renumeration to the Proprietors.

Such Inhabitants as may be desirous of retiring to France, and shall certify this their Intention within eight Days after the Ratification of this Capitulation shall be permitted to do so at a Period to be determined by the British Commander in Chief, and no Inhabitant shall be molested on account of any Opinion or Conduct he may hitherto have held.

Art. VII. The necessary Carriages and Vessels shall be furnished by the English Commissioners, at the Expence of their Government, for transporting from this Place to the French Dominions the Sick and the private Effects of the Officers. These Effects shall not be searched, and shall have full Security during their Passage.

Answer.—Every Expence of transporting the French Garrison, Sick, &c. with their Baggage, to England, will, of course, be defrayed by the British Government.

Art. VIII. If any Difficulty shall arise in the Interpretation of any of the above Articles, it shall be settled by the undersigned Commissioners, and as much as possible in Favour of the Garrison.

Answer.—Granted.

Given under our Hands in Flushing this 15th day of August 1809,

(Signed) GEO. COCKBURN, Captain H.M.S.
Belleisle, Commanding the British Flotilla.

(Signed) ROB. LONG, Col. Adjutant-Gen.
F. MONTONNET, Capitaine D'Artillerie.

P. LEVEQUE, Capitaine Commandant du Genie.

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ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. The undersigned Commissioners have agreed that all Ordnance, Military and Naval Stores of every Description, as well as all Maps, Charts, Plans and Military Memoirs, &c., and all public Property whatsoever, shall be made over with Inventories thereof to such Commissioners as shall be appointed by the Generals commanding the British and French Forces, conjointly to deliver and receive the same.

Art. II. It is likewise agreed that as soon as the Ratification of the present Capitulation shall be exchanged, the Gates of the Town and the Sluices shall be occupied by Detachments of the British Army, and the French Troops shall evacuate the Forts at Noon on the 17th instant.

Art. III. It is further agreed that this Capitulation shall be ratified by the Generals commanding in Chief the British and French Armies; and that the Ratifications shall be exchanged at the French advanced Posts on the Middleburg Road, at 12 o'clock this Night; in Default of which, the present Capitulation and Suspension of Arms to be considered as null and void.

Given under our Hands at Flushing, this Fifteenth Day of August 1809.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Captain, H. M. S. Belleisle commanding the British Flotilla.

ROB. LONG, Colonel, Adjutant-General.

(Signed) F. MONTONNET, Capitaine D'Artillerie.

P. L'EVEQUE, Capitaine Commandant du Genie.

Approved and ratified by us,

(Signed) CHATHAM, Lieutenant-General
Commanding the Forces.

R. STRACHAN, Rear Admiral,
Commanding the Naval Forces.

Examined

Examined and ratified,

(Signed) MONNET, General de Division.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) T. CAREY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Military Secretary.

*Amount of the Garrison, which surrendered at Flushing,
on the 15th August 1809, under the Command of
Monnet, General of Division.*

16 Officers of the Staff.

101 Officers.

3773 Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

489 Sick and Wounded.

Total—4379.

*Return of Prisoners and Deserters from the 30th July
to August 15th 1809, taken in the Island of Walcheren.*

1 Colonel.

1 Lieutenant Colonel.

15 Captains.

27 Lieutenants.

1 Staff.

58 Serjeants.

13 Drummers.

1700 Rank and File.

*Return of the Rank and Names of Officers, and of the
Number of Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and
File killed, wounded, and missing, from the 8th In-
stant to the Surrender of Flushing, on the Morning of
the 15th inclusive,—Head-Quarters, Middleburg,
August 16, 1809.*

Royal Artillery—6 Rank and File killed ; 1 Officer,
10 Rank and File wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 Rank and File killed ; 2 Offi-
cers wounded.

3d Batt.

- 3d Batt. 1st Foot—1 Officer wounded.
2d Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 4 Rank and File wounded.
5th Foot—1 Officer, 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File wounded.
14th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 4 Rank and File wounded.
26th Foot—1 Serjeant wounded.
35th Foot—1 Serjeant killed.
36th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 2 Serjeants, 7 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
59th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File wounded.
63d Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.
68th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 2 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File wounded.
71st Foot—1 Officer, 1 Rank and File killed; 2 Officers, 7 Rank and File wounded.
76th Foot—2 Rank and File Killed.
77th Foot—1 Officer wounded.
81st Foot—1 Drummer killed; 2 Officers wounded.
84th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.
95th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 8 Rank and File wounded.
1st Light Battalion King's German Legion—7 Rank and File wounded.
2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—1 Officer, 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Drummer, 10 Rank and File wounded.
Total—3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 16 Rank and File killed; 15 Officers, 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 83 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

- 5th Foot—Captain Talbot.
71st Foot—Ensign D. Sinclair.

2d Light

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Sprecker.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. George Browne, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Colonel Fyers, slightly; Captain Pasley, dangerously.

3d Batt. 1st Foot—Lieutenant A. W. M'Kenzie, slightly.

2d Foot—Lieutenant Clutterbuck, slightly.

14th Foot—Ensign C. Hærrald, dangerously; wounded August 9, since dead.

36th Foot—Major M'Kenzie, dangerously.

68th Foot—Captain Soden, slightly; Lieut. Smith, slightly.

71st Foot—Captain Spottiswoode, slightly; Lieutenant D. M'Donald, dangerously.

77th Do.—Captain A. V. Brown, dangerously.

81st Do.—Captain Taylor, slightly; Assistant-Surgeon Chizlet, dangerously.

95th Do.—Lieutenant Manners, slightly; wounded 3d August, not reported in Time to be included in the preceding Returns.

ROBERT LONG, Col. Adj. Gen.

Middleburg, 16 August 1809.
Abstract Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores
found in Flushing at the Surrender of the Garrison
to the British Army under the Command of the Earl
of Chatham, &c. &c. &c.

Mounted on travelling Carriages or Beds, &c.
Complete.

Brafs.

29 24-Pounder Guns.

10 18-Pounders.

20 12-Pounders.

2 8-Pounders.

10 6-Pounders.

22 3-Pounders.

2 1-Pounders.

- 2 1-Pounders.
- 18 12-Inch Mortars.
- 8 8-Inch ditto.
- 6 12-Inch Howitzers.
- 2 8-Inch ditto.
- 12 5 and-a-half Inch ditto.

Iron.

- 40 24-Pounder Guns.
- 3 18-Pounders.
- 20 6-Pounders.
- 20 Cohorns.
- Total 224 Pieces.
- 11,687 24-Pounder Shot.
- 15,794 18 Pounder ditto.
- 10,509 12 Pounder ditto.
- 717 8-Pounder ditto.
- 4,820 6-Pounder ditto.
- 6,305 4-Pounder ditto.
- 9,760 3 Pounder ditto.
- 3,102 12-Inch Shells.
- 386 8-Inch ditto.
- 600 5 and-a-half Inch ditto.
- 800 Hand-Grenades.

Powder in Barrels and Cartridges, supposed equal to 2000 Barrels.

Infantry Ammunition, a very large Quantity, but not ascertained.

63 Spare travelling Carriages and Limbers.

21 Caiffons.

6 Waggons.

2 Devil Carriages.

4 Copper Fire Engines.

With a large Quantity of Ordnance Stores of every Description, of which a Survey has not yet been made to ascertain the Articles.

J. M^cLEOD, Brigadier-General.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August 20, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were received last Night at this Office from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole.

St. Domingo, Flushing-Roads,

17th August 1809.

S I R,

IHAVE much Satisfaction in acquainting you, for the Information of their Lordships, that the Town and Garrison of Flushing have capitulated upon the Terms, a Copy of which I send herewith.

Their Lordships have already been apprised that it was my Intention to have proceeded up the Scheld, with the Division of Frigates under Lord William Stuart, and that the greater Part of our Flotilla had advanced to Bathz, in the Charge of Sir Home Popham, by whom the Enemy were driven above Lillo, where their Ships and Gun-Brigs had taken up a strong Position. The Command of the important Service of the Scheld, I have given to Sir Richard Keats, and he has my Directions to co-operate with Lieutenant-General the Earl of Rosslyn, as well as to use every Means in his Power for capturing or destroying the Fleet and Flotilla of the Enemy.

Rear Admiral Lord Gardner remained with the Ships named in the Margin * off Dykeshook, and his Lordship had received my Direction to hold that Squadron in Readiness to go against the Garrison of Flushing.

On the 12th Instant, I was informed by Lord Chatham, that the advanced Batteries were sufficiently prepared to open on the Enemy the Day following, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon; and as it appeared to me of Consequence that the Line

* St. Domingo, Blake, Repulse, Victorious, Denmark, Audacious, and Venerable.

of Battle Ships should pass the Town at the same Moment, I therefore abandoned my Intention of going up to the advanced Flotilla, and proceeding to Dykeshook hoisted my Flag in the St. Domingo. The Batteries opened on the Garrison as it was previously settled, at One in the Afternoon of the 13th Instant, and the Fire was returned with great Vigour by the Enemy.

The Bombs and Gun Vessels under the Direction of Captain Cockburn, of the Belleisle, were most judiciously placed at the South East End of the Town; and to the South West, Captain Owen, of the Clyde, had, with equal Skill and Judgment, placed the Bomb and other Vessels under his Orders. I had much Satisfaction in witnessing the Fire that was kept up by the Squadrons under the Command of these Two Officers, and the Precision with which the Shells were thrown from the Bombs.

Unfortunately the Wind was too scant to allow me to weigh when the Batteries opened, but it proving more favourable the following Day, I immediately put that Intention into Execution, and at Ten in the Forenoon of the 14th proceeded with the Ships already named towards Flushing, meaning to pass to a more convenient Anchorage for placing the Squadron against it, when such a Measure should appear to be necessary.

This Squadron was led in by the St. Domingo, bearing my Flag, and I was followed by the Blake, with the Flag of Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner; the other Ships advanced in Succession. Soon after we had opened our Fire, the Wind came more Southerly, and the St. Domingo grounded inside of the Dog-Sand. Lord Gardner not knowing our Situation passed inside of us, by which the Blake also grounded. The other Ships were immediately directed to haul off, and anchor as previously intended.

After being some Time in this Situation, during which the Enemy's Fire slackened, by the active
and

and zealous Exertions of Captain Owen of the Clyde, who came to our Assistance, and anchored close to the St. Domingo, she was got off, and soon after I had the Satisfaction of seeing the Blake also afloat, and come to Anchor with the rest of the Squadron.

I was much pleased with the Conduct and Exertions of Captain Gill, of the St. Domingo, and his Officers, and with the Steadiness, Energy, and good Order of the Ship's Company. Lord Gardner bears equal Testimony to the Behaviour of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the Blake, and his Lordship mentions the Assistance he received from Captain Codrington in the highest Terms of Praise.

The Fire of the Enemy towards the Evening had considerably abated, the Town was burning in many Places, and much Damage was done to the Houses. At Seven o'Clock I received a Message from Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote requesting I would cease Hostilities, as a Summons had been sent into Flushing; but at Night the Fire again commenced, and was kept up without Intermision until Two o'Clock of the Morning of the 15th, when the French Commandant General Monnet offered to surrender. This was communicated to me by the Lieutenant-General, and in consequence I directed the Flag of Truce to be hoisted at Day-light on board His Majesty's Ships, and that Hostilities should cease.

The Lieutenant-General having also intimated his Wish that Two Commissioners should be sent on the Part of the Navy to assist in the proposed Capitulation, I accordingly nominated Lord Gardner to meet Sir Eyre Coote at East Zouburg, and to take with him Captain Cockburn, to act in Conjunction with the Officers on the Part of the Army. Shortly after I received a Message from the Earl of Chatham, requesting to see me at Zouburg. On my Arrival there, I found His Lordship had selected Colonel Long, Adjutant-General of the Army, and Captain Cockburn, to be the Commissioners for settling the
Terms

Terms of Capitulation, which were finally concluded late in the Evening of the 15th.

In the extensive and various Branches of the Service committed to my Care, their Lordships must be aware, that it would be impossible that all the Flag-Officers could be employed in the effective Ships under my Command; but I am no less indebted for the active Exertions of Rear-Admiral Otway, with whom I left the difficult Task of arranging all the Service connected with the Operations against Flushing; and I am happy in this Opportunity of making him my Acknowledgments for the Ability with which those Arrangements were made, and that Service conducted. To Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Keats my Thanks are particularly due, for his zealous Exertions in defeating the Intentions of the Enemy at Bathz, and his active Co-operation with Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope on South Beveland, and the upper Part of the East Scheld.

Their Lordships have already been informed that Rear Admiral Lord Gardner accompanied me on the Service off Flushing, where his Lordship conducted himself with his accustomed Gallantry.

I have much pleasure in bearing the most ample Testimony to the Exertions of Sir Home Popham, with the advanced Flotilla, in the upper Part of the West Scheld, which has been of the most essential Service.

I have received the most satisfactory Accounts from Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, of the Conduct of Captain Charles Richardson of the *Cæsar*, with whole Activity and Zeal I have been long acquainted. Captain Richardson speaks in high Terms of the Assistance he received from Captain Blamey of the *Harpy* as well as his Gallantry throughout the whole of the Service, in the Battery worked by the Seamen. I cannot conclude this Letter, without assuring their Lordships that every Captain, Officer, Seaman, and Marine, have

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most zealously done their Duty ; nor will it, I hope, be thought taking away from the Merits of others, in drawing their Lordships' particular Notice to the energetic Exertions of the Captains, Officers, and Men, employed in the Gun Boats : they have been constantly under Fire, and gone through all the Hardships of their Situation with the utmost Cheerfulness. Herewith I enclose the Reports of the Officers who have had Commands in the present Service, including the Returns of Killed and Wounded.

Lieutenant William May, First Lieutenant of my Flag Ship, is the Bearer of this Dispatch, and I recommend him to their Lordships as an Officer of Merit.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Camilla, in the West Scheld,

SIR,

August 15, 1809.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you that, in pursuance of your Instructions, I Yesterday hoisted my Flag in the *Camilla*, and am at present with Eighteen Sloops and Gun-Brigs and Four Divisions of Gun-Boats, lying between the Saefingen Shoals, a Position judiciously chosen by Captain Sir Home Popham, as it effectually cuts off the Communication between the East and West Scheld.

The Enemy's Flotilla, considerably increased in Number, has retired above or under the Protection of Lillo, and the Men of War, with Top-gallant Yards crossed, are anchored off and below Antwerp, as far down as Phillipe. Six of our Frigates are anchored off Waerden, waiting an Opportunity to come up.

R. G. KEATS.

*Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan,
Bart. and K. B.*

His Majesty's Sloop Plover, off Flushing,
 August 15, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to enclose herewith, a List of Killed and Wounded on board the Flotilla under my Orders during our late Operations; and I feel it, Sir, to be a Duty incumbent on me, at the same Time to state to you, that the several Captains, Officers, and Men, which you were pleased to place under my Orders, have, by their Exertions and gallant Conduct, merited my warmest Praise and Acknowledgments.

Captain Aberdour, who commands the Division of Gun Boats now with me, conducted himself much to my Satisfaction during the Attack on Flushing, and under him Lieutenants Ruffel of the San Josef, Baker of the Eagle, Bull of the Impetueux, and Westphal First Lieutenant of the Belleisle (who quitted his Ship to take Charge of a Subdivision of the Gun Boats), severally distinguished themselves in their respective Commands; indeed, Sir, the Conduct of all those who had charge of the Gun Boats on this Occasion, was highly meritorious.

The Captains of the Bomb Ships are likewise entitled to much Praise for the Judgment with which they placed their Ships, and the Precision with which the Shells were thrown from them; the constant and correct Fire from the *Æna*, Captain Lawless, particularly drew my Attention.

I beg, Sir, also to be permitted to recommend to your Notice and Consideration, Captain Philip Brown, of this Ship, to whom I feel under great Obligation for the Assistance he has at all Times afforded me, and for the Assiduity, Skill, and Propriety with which he has managed the various Details and Arrangements of the Flotilla, at the frequent Periods of my being otherwise occupied in Gun Vessels, on Shore, &c.

Captains Phillimore and Ward, of the Marlbo-

rough and Resolution, arrived with their light armed Transports Time enough to assist at the Reduction of the Fortrefs; but I am sorry to add, that the Country and Service have to regret the Loss of Lieutenant Rennie, who was embarked with Captain Ward, and who fell soon after getting into Action. I cannot, Sir, conclude this Letter, without also mentioning to you Lieutenant Bigland, of the Belleisle, who has invariably attended me as Aid-de-Camp, and whose Courage and Zeal fully entitle him to this public Acknowledgment thereof.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Belleisle, and commanding His Majesty's Flotilla before Flushing.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan,
Bart. and K. B.

A Return of Killed and Wounded on board the Flotilla under the Orders of Captain Cockburn, of His Majesty's Ship Belleisle, at the Attack of Flushing from the 1st of August 1809, until 15th following.

Blake, (Gun-Boat No 67,)—1 killed, 4 wounded.

San Josef, (Gun-Boat No. 67,)—4 wounded.

San Domingo, (Gun-Boat No. 67,)—1 wounded.

Orion, (Gun-Boat No 27,)—1 killed.

Monarch, (Gun-Boat No. 19,)—4 wounded.

Resolution, (Gun-Boat No 27,)—1 wounded.

Impetueux, (Gun-Boat No. 68,)—1 killed.

Impetueux, (Gun-Boat No. 62,)—1 killed, 3 wounded.

Mailberough, (Gun-Boat No. 62,)—1 killed.

Royal Sovereign Yacht, (Ætna Bomb,)—1 wounded.

Hero, (Ship's Launch,)—1 killed, 2 wounded.

Resolution, (Armed Transport Ann,)—1 killed, 2 wounded.

Total—7 killed, 22 wounded.

Names

Names of Officers killed and wounded:
 Marlborough—Lieutenant Rennie, killed.
 San Josef—Lieutenant Ruffell, and Mr. Burnside,
 Surgeon, slightly wounded.

Monarch, off Camp Veere,
August 16, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inclose, for your Information, a Report from Captain Richardson, of His Majesty's Ship Caesar, who commanded the Brigade of Seamen that landed on the 30th Ultimo with the Division of the Army under the Orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B., and I beg leave to add that I am authorized by the Lieutenant-General who commanded the Siege of Flushing, and under whose Orders the Naval Brigade more immediately acted, as likewise by Major-General M^cLeod, the Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery, to express their high Approbation of the Bravery and Zeal so very conspicuous in the Conduct of Captains Richardson and Blamey, and the whole of the Officers and Men under their Command, during the Continuance of a long and most arduous Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. A. OTWAY.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan,
Bart. and K. B.

East Zouberg, before Flushing,
Aug. 16, 1809.

SIR,

I BEG Leave to inform you that, in Obedience to your General Orders issued on the 28th Ultimo, I landed with the Army on the Sand-Hills, near the Signal Post on the Island of Walcheren, on the 30th Ultimo. The Officers and Seamen you did me the Honour to place under my Orders, were composed of Three Divisions, having charge of Nine Pieces of Ordnance, which were drawn and worked by them.

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At Eight A. M. on the 31st, the Left Division took Post before Ter Veere, and joined in the Attack of that Place, throwing several Cases of Rockets into it with good Effect. During the Night a Flag of Truce was received, and the Terms of Capitulation agreed to and signed by General Frazer and myself. On the 1st Instant the Troops quitted Ter Veere, on their Way to Fort Rammekens, when we were constantly employed in the Construction of Works, and drawing heavy Cannon, till it also capitulated on the 2d, at Night. The Detachment then proceeded to East Zouberg, and were employed Day and Night in cutting Fascines, erecting Batteries, and drawing heavy Ordnance into them, the Artillery Horses being found inadequate to perform that Service from the narrow Roads, Darkness of the Night, and Difficulty of driving clear of the Ditches, into which they had thrown several Twenty-four-Pounder Guns and Carriages. This important Duty, from the heavy Rains and soft muddy Soil, was attended with the greatest Difficulty and Fatigue.

After having assisted in mounting all the Batteries, and otherwise completing them, on the 12th, General Sir Eyre Coote honoured me with the Command of a new Work just lined out for Six 24 Pounders; we made every possible Exertion, to complete it under a galling Fire from the Enemy's Ramparts, distant only 600 Yards; during the Day Four were killed and One wounded in the Battery. At Sunrise on the 14th, we opened a most destructive Fire on the Rampart and Town in Front of us, and in Two Hours every Gun we could bear upon was silent. Our Fire was kept up incessantly until about Seven o'Clock in the Evening, when I received an Order to cease firing, as did all the other Works. We immediately put the Battery in a State for renewing the Fire, if found necessary, and at Nine we opened again by Order, with still greater Effect, and continued our Fire until Two o'Clock, when we ceased

ceased to fire, by Order, the French General having agreed to capitulate on the Basis of the Garrison becoming Prisoners of War.

I cannot conclude this Report, without assuring you that I have received every possible Support from Captain Blamey, and the Lieutenants of the different Ships under my Orders ; and I beg to recommend them to your Attention and Protection.

I have likewise the Honour to inclose the Names of the Lieutenants, according to their Seniority, who served with me in the Batteries on this Occasion; and beg leave from their Exertions earnestly to recommend them to your Notice.

I likewise add a Return of the Casualties of the Officers and Men.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Rear-Admiral Wm. A. Otway.

Names of the Lieutenants according to their Seniority, who served in the Battery before Flushing, under the Orders of Captain Richardson, of His Majesty's Ship Caesar.

Lieutenant John Wyborn.
Lieutenant Nicholson.
Lieutenant Travers.
Lieutenant Hilton.
Lieutenant Howell.
Lieutenant Medway.
Lieutenant Hall.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ships, in passing the Batteries of Flushing, on the 15th August 1809.

BLAKE.

Killed.

James Gatt, Serjeant of Marines.

John Lowry, Scaman.

R r 4

Andrew

Wounded.

Andrew Money, Seaman, slightly.
Thomas Coat, Seaman, ditto.
Robert M'Burnie, Seaman, ditto.
James Lee, Seaman, ditto.
James Goodby, Private of Marines, severely.
William Stewart, Corporal of Marines, ditto.
John Macnamara, Private of Marines, slightly.
William Manby, Private of Marines, ditto.
William Firby, Private of Marines, ditto.

SAN DOMINGO.

Wounded.

John Maynard, Seaman.
Charles M'Murray, Seaman.
Hugh Molloy, Seaman.
James Grady, Seaman.
Richard Platt, Seaman.
John Kirby, Seaman.
William Connor, Seaman.
Joseph Clearman, Seaman.
William Owens, Seaman.

Total - 2 killed, 18 wounded.

(Copy.) R. J. STRACHAN.

*A Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Seamen's
Battery before Flushing, being a Detachment of Seamen
under the Orders of Captain Charles Richardson
of H. M. Ship Caesar, August 14th, 1809.*

REVENGE.

Wounded.

Edward Harrick, Midshipman.
Felix Benjamin, Seaman.
Benjamin Parrott, Seaman.
John Hitchcock, Seaman.
Thomas Scott, Seaman.

HERO.

Wounded.

John Woodcock, Seaman.

William Butler, Seaman.

Total—7 wounded.

Total Killed and Wounded.

Captain Cockburn's Return—7 killed, 22 wounded.

General Return—2 killed, 18 wounded.

Captain Richardson's Return—7 wounded.

Total—9 killed, 47 wounded.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

A LETTER from Rear Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, dated on board St. Domingo, Flushing, 17th August 1809, transmits one from Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, including the Terms of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Towns of Zeirikzee and Browershaven, with the whole of the Islands of Schowen and Duiveland, of which the following is a Copy.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, entered into for the Surrender of the Towns of Zeirikzee and Browershaven, and the Whole of the Islands of Schowen and Duiveland, to His Britannick Majesty's Forces, and concluded between the Earl of Roßlyn, Lieutenant-General, and Richard Goodwin Keats, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, on the One Part; and Mr. J. Nelemans, Mr. Secretary Van Dopff and Mr. J. de Kater, Members of the Regency Deputies from the Towns of Zeirikzee and Browershaven, and the Whole of the Islands of Schowen and Duiveland, on the other Part.

The said Deputies, in consequence of the Eighth Article of the Capitulation of the Town of Middleburgh, communicated to them by the Praefect of Zeeland, and in conformity to the Disposition from
his

him of the Sixth August, have expressed their Readiness to accede to the Conditions of the said Capitulation, and to surrender the Towns of Zeirikzee and Browershaven, and the Whole of the Islands of Schowen and Duiveland, to His Britannick Majesty's Forces, upon the following Articles of Capitulation,

Art. I. Security shall be granted to every Person, public Functionaries, private Persons, Citizens, and Inhabitants, whatever their political Opinions may have been, or now are, provided they conduct themselves as peaceable Citizens, and conform to such Regulations as shall be hereafter established by the Authority of the British Government.

Art. II. Protection shall be granted to all private Property; but all publick Property is to be accounted for to such Commissioners as shall be named by the General and Admiral commanding His Britannick Majesty's Forces.

Art. III. The Arms of the Inhabitants, which have been received from the Government, shall be delivered up to such Officer as shall be appointed on the Part of His Britannick Majesty, to receive the same; but it shall be permitted to the Magistrates to retain such Proportion of them, and to arm such Part of the Burghers for the Purposes of the internal Police of the Towns, as shall appear to be proper and necessary, to the Officers commanding in the Island on the Part of His Britannick Majesty; but none shall be retained or used, except subject to His Authority and His Discretion.

Art. IV. Publick Functionaries and their Families shall be permitted, if they desire it, to return to any other Part of Holland; but such as shall remain, shall, if required and authorized so to do by the Officer commanding in the Islands, continue to exercise their several Functions, for the Administration of the Affairs of the Towns and Islands aforesaid.

Art. V.

Art. V. Inhabitants who are absent from their Houses shall be permitted to return with their Property subject to the Conditions in the First Article.

Art. VI. Every Care will be taken that the Quartering of the Troops stationed in the Towns and Islands shall be made as little burthenfome to the Inhabitants as possible.

Art. VII. If any Misunderstanding shall arise regarding the foregoing Articles, they shall be explained in Favour of the Inhabitants of the Towns and Islands aforesaid.

Done on board His Britannick Majesty's Ship
Superb, off Cattendyke, 15th August 1809.

(Signed) ROSSLYN, Lieutenant-General.

R. G. KEATS.

J. DE KATER.

JOH. NELEMANS.

A. J. VAN DOPFF.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 22d, 1809.

No. XXXVIII.

Downing-Street, August 21, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated Head-Quarters, Middleburgh, August 18, 1809.

My Lord, *Middleburgh, Aug. 18, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to transmit, for your Lordship's Information, a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation*, for the Surrender of the Towns of Zwicklie and Bruweishaven, and the Islands of Schawen and Duiveland, concluded on the 15th Instant by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Roslyn and Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Keats, with the Deputies of these Towns and Islands; and I have much Satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that I have every Reason to believe we shall be enabled to draw very ample Supplies of Cattle, Spirits, and Biscuit, from that Quarter.

The inclosed Return of the late Garrison of Flushing received from General Monnet last Night, so

* Inserted in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 20th.
materially

materially differs from that which accompanied my Dispatch of the 16th Instant, that I think it expedient to transmit it for your Lordship's Information.

I am also informed that the Enemy during this Service has suffered a very heavy Loss in killed and wounded, which, together with the Prisoners of War who have fallen into our Hands, the Enemy's Force opposed to us in this Island, may very fairly be rated at Nine Thousand Men.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

Amount of Troops in the Garrison of Flushing, on 17th August 1709.

200 Officers, 4985 Rank and File, 618 Sick and Wounded.—Total 5803.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 26th, 1809.

No. XXXIX.

Downing Street, August 26, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Major Maxwell, of the Royal African Corps, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principle Secretaries of State.

MY LORD, *Senegal, July 18, 1809.*

WHEN I had last the Honour of writing to Your Lordship, I communicated such Information as I had received concerning the Situation of the French Colony of Senegal, and my Opinion of the Practicability of reducing it with a small Force; I also mentioned the Annoyance we had received at Gorée and its Vicinity, from their Privateers, during the Absence of Ships of War from that Station.

On the 24th June, Commodore Columbine arrived at Gorée with the Solebay Frigate, and Brig Tigrefs, having the Colonial Schooner George, Agincourt Transport, and several Merchant Vessels under Convoy, and having communicated to him what Intelligence I had lately obtained, we thought the Reduction of Senegal practicable with the Force we possessed, provided no Obstacles should
prevent

prevent our being able to pass the Bars at the Mouth of the River.

To this Attempt I was induced by Considerations which I trust Your Lordship will conceive to be of Weight. I was of Opinion that the Colony of itself would be an Acquisition of Importance to the Nation, from its Commerce; that by the French Government as it had always been much valued, its Loss would be proportionally felt; and that by driving the Enemy from their sole Possession on the Coast, His Majesty's Settlements, and the British Commerce, would be more secure, and more easily protected.

Having therefore procured some light Vessels and Boats, the best adapted for passing the Bar, a Detachment of the Garrison of Gorée, consisting of 6 Officers, 6 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, and 150 Rank and File, was embarked on board the Agincourt Transport on the 4th of July, when we failed, and anchored at the Bar on the Evening of the 7th.

Next Morning Commodore Columbine was of Opinion the Troops might be passed over the Bar, which was accordingly effected through much Difficulty by the Exertions of the Navy. We unfortunately, however, lost a Schooner and Sloop, containing much of our Provisions and Ammunition, and the Schooner George went on Shore inside the Bar. I landed the Detachment, and 60 Royal Marines from the Ships of War, on the Left Bank of the River, where I took up a Position, with a View to wait till Provisions could be passed from the Shipping, and the Schooner George could be got off. We then learnt that the Enemy had made a formidable Line of Defence at the Post of Babagué, twelve Miles up the River, where there is a Battery, in Front of which Three Cannoniers, and Four other Vessels were moored, and the whole protected by a strong Boom drawn across the River. On the 9th

we

we were attacked, but speedily repulsed the Enemy, and drove them within their Line at Babagué ; after which we returned to get off the Schooner, which was effected on the following Evening.

The 11th was employed in re-fitting the Schooner, and embarking Provisions and Water. The Solebay Frigate, and Derwent Sloop of War, were ordered to anchor opposite to the Post of Babagué, and bombard it, which was executed with much Effect. During the Night, in shifting her Birth, the Solebay unfortunately got aground, but in a Position which enabled her still to annoy the Enemy. On the Morning of the 12th the Troops were embarked, and the Flotilla proceeded up the River, till just without Gun-shot of the Enemy's Line of Defence, and when every Thing was in Readiness for a Night Attack, we received Information that it was the Intention of the French Commandant to capitulate.

Willing to spare an unnecessary Effusion of human Blood, the Attack was postponed. On the Morning of the 13th we discovered that the Boom was broken, that the Enemy had abandoned the Battery and Vessels, leaving their Colours flying, and shortly afterwards a Letter was received from Messrs. Degriigny and Durcu in the Name of the Commandant of Senegal, offering to capitulate. Mr. Heddle, Surgeon to the Forces, who had acted as my Aid-de-Camp during the Campaign, was sent forward to treat with these Gentlemen, and soon returned with the Articles of Capitulation, which I enclose, and which we ratified. I immediately took Possession of the Battery of Isle aux Anglois, and in the Course of the Evening of the Battery of Guelendar facing the Town.

Next Morning the Garrison laid down their Arms, and were embarked. We then found that the Force which had been employed against us amounted to 160 regular Soldiers, and 240 Militia and Volunteers. We had no reason, however, to

count on much Opposition from the latter Part of the Enemy's Force.

In accomplishing this Service, the Officers and Soldiers of the Army were anxious to equal their Brothers of the Navy, who on all Occasions distinguish themselves. I feel much Satisfaction in having enjoyed the Confidence of Commodore Colombine, whose Exertions and Ability contributed so effectually to our Success. I beg to bear Testimony to the indefatigable and zealous Exertions of Captain Titley, Lieutenant Bones, and the other Officers of the Royal Navy and Marines.

My warmest Acknowledgements are due to Mr. Heddle for his zealous and spirited Conduct. His Ability in procuring Intelligence of the State and Condition of the Enemy, added to his local Knowledge, have tended, in an infinite Degree, to effect the Acquisition of this Colony, and I am desirous to recommend him to your Lordship's Notice. This Officer, with Mr. Assistant Commissary Hamilton, had the Goodness to assist me during the Campaign in conveying my Orders to the Troops.

I have to lament the Death of an old Soldier, Lieutenant Simpson, who died on the Field from Fatigue, in the Affair of the 11th; on which Day we had only One Man wounded. The Enemy had One killed and Two wounded.

I enclose Returns of the Ordnance and Stores found in this Colony, and of the Vessels captured at Babague.

I beg leave to mention that Captain Odum, who carries this Dispatch, is a deserving Officer, and to recommend him to your Lordship's Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

C. W. MAXWELL, Major of the Royal African Corps.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, between Mr. Heddle, acting as Aide de Camp, and possessing full Power from Commodore Columline, commanding the Naval, and Major Charles William Maxwell, commanding the Land Forces of His Britannick Majesty, employed in an Expedition against the Colony of Senegal, on the one Part,

And M. Degrigny, Commissary of Marine, Administrator in Chief of Senegal, and M. Durecu, Merchant, possessing full Powers from M. Levasseur, Commandant of Senegal, for the Surrender of the Island of St. Louis and its Dependencies, on the other Part.

Art. I. The Garrison shall be conveyed to France as Prisoners of War, and shall not serve against Great Britain or her Allies, until regularly exchanged.

They shall march out with the Honours of War, and lay down their Arms at the Moment of their Embarkation. The Colony shall be evacuated in the Space of Twenty-four Hours after the Ratification of the present Capitulation.

The Officers shall be permitted to carry their Effects along with them.

Art. II. The Officers and Clerks belonging to the Administration, shall be permitted to remain one Month in the Colony for the Purpose of regulating their Accounts; they shall have Permission to return to France, or elsewhere, as Opportunities may occur.

Art. III. All private Property shall be respected.

Art. IV. No Inhabitant of the Island nor European residing in it, shall be molested on account of his political Opinions.

Art. V. Such French Merchants as wish to remain, shall have Permission to do so.

Art. VI. All Vessels, Houses, Magazines, Batteries, Ordnance Stores, and all other public Property shall be surrendered in their present State.

Art. VII. All Registers and Acts deposited in the Ereffier's Office shall be surrendered.

Art. VIII.

Art. VIII. The Posts of Euetandar and English Island shall be given up in the Couric of the Day, and if possible the Garrison shall also embark.

Art. IX. The Auxiliary Company composed of Two Officers and Forty-one Men of Colour, shall have Permission to reside at Senegal, and be considered as Natives.

Signed at the Island of Babagay, at the Hour of Eleven A. M. of the 13th July 1809.

JOHN HEDDLE.
DURECU.
DEGRIGNY.

Ratified,

E. H. COLUMBINE, Commodore,
commanding the Squadron of
His Britannick Majesty.

C. W. MAXWELL, Major of In-
fantry, commanding His Britan-
nick Majesty's Land Forces.

Vue et Ratifié par le Command. en Chef par-
interime. LEVALLENT.

*Senegal, July 18. 1809.
Return of Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Gar-
rison of Senegal, &c.*

Ile St. Louis.

West Battery.

5 mounted, 3 dismounted Twenty-four-Pounder
Guns.

1 dismounted Eighteen-Pounder Gun.

1 mounted, 1 dismounted Eight-Inch Erass Mortars.

North Battery.

3 mounted Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.

30 Twenty-four-Pounder Shots.

South Battery.

7 mounted, 11 dismounted Twenty-four-Pounder
Guns.

5 dismounted Eighteen-Pounder Guns.
2000 Twenty-four-Pounder Shots.

Fort.

15 dismounted Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
1 dismounted Eighteen-Pounder Gun.
8 dismounted Twelve-Pounder Guns.
4 mounted, 1 dismounted Eight-Pounder Guns.
6 mounted Six-Pounder Guns.
5 dismounted Four-Pounder Guns.
1 dismounted Eight-Inch Brass Mortar.
4 mounted Brass Two-Pounders.
2 dismounted Brass Two-Pounder Field-Pieces.
2 dismounted Brass Swivels.
216 Muskets.
4 Brass Blunderbuffes.
22 Swords.

Shot.

5600 Twenty-four-Pounders.
2420 Eighteen-Pounders.
1572 Twelve-Pounders.
200 Eight-Pounders.
300 Six-Pounders.
400 Four-Pounders.
1000 One-Pounder.
220 Eight-Inch Shells.
50 Grape.
60 Cannister.

Powder in Barrels and Cartridges.

14 Barrels of 100 lbs. each.
93 Twenty-four-Pounder Cartridges.
5 Twelve-Pounder ditto.
72 Eight-Pounder ditto.
91 Six-Pounder ditto.
455 Four-Pounder ditto.
13 Six-Ounce ditto.
84 Three-Ounce ditto.
4655 Rounds of Musket Ball-Cartridges.
4000 Rounds of Balls for ditto.

Guétindar.

Guétindar.

- 5 mounted Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
- 2 mounted Six-Inch Brass Howitzers.
- 60 Twenty-four-Pounder Shots.
- 50 Cannister Shots.
- 8 Twenty-four-Pounder Cartridges.

Englisb Isle.

- 5 mounted Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
- 80 Twenty-four-Pounder Shots.
- 40 Cannister Shots.

Babagué Isle.

- 3 mounted Twenty-four-Pounder Guns.
- 2 mounted Brass Eight-Pounder Field-Pieces.
- 200 Twenty-four-Pounder Shots.
- 30 Cannister Shots.

Gun-Boats.

- 1 Twenty-four-Pounder Gun.
- 1 Eighteen-Pounder.
- 20 Grape Shots.

CHAS. W. MAXWELL,
Maj. Roy. Art. Corps.

Senegal, July 18, 1809.
Return of Vessels and Gun-Boats which formed the Line
of Defence in the Front of Babagué.

- Brig Cannoniere, of 3 Twelve-Pounders, 6 Six-Pounders, 4 One-Pounder.
- Brig Casimir, of 2 Twelve-Pounder Carronades, 4 Twelve-Pounders, 2 Three-Pounders.
- Schooner Sipsip, of 4 Three-Pounders.
- Schooner Combat, of 6 Four-Pounders.
- Brig Ann, of 2 Twelve-Pounders.
- Gun-Boat, of 1 Twenty-four-Pounder.
- Gun-Boat, of 1 Eighteen-Pounder.

CHAS. W. MAXWELL,
Maj. Roy. Art. Corps.

Admiralty-Office, August 26, 1809.

A LETTER has been received at this Office, from Captain Columbine, late Commander of His Majesty's Ship the *Solebay*, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, and dated on board the *Derwent Sloop*, off Senegal, the 20th July 1809, giving an Account of the Surrender of that Settlement to His Majesty's Arms. Some Depredations having been committed on the Trade in the Neighbourhood of Senegal, by small Privateers fitted out there, Captain Columbine, and Major Maxwell, commanding the Garrison at Goree, determined to make an Attack upon the Place, and proceeded against it on the 4th July, with the *Solebay*, *Derwent Sloop*, and *Tigress Gun Vessel*, and some Merchant and smaller Vessels, having on board a Detachment of One Hundred and Sixty Men from Goree. The Enemy at first appeared disposed to offer some Resistance, but the Detachment being landed, together with One Hundred and Twenty Seamen and Fifty Marines, the Enemy's Force consisting of One Hundred and Sixty Regulars, and Two Hundred and Forty Militia retreated, and on the 13th a Capitulation was signed, by which the Island of St. Louis, and its Dependencies, were surrendered to the British Forces, the Garrison being conveyed to France as Prisoners of War, not to serve against His Majesty or His Allies, until regularly exchanged.

The only Loss sustained by the English on this Service, has been that of Captain Frederick Parker, of the *Derwent*, Mr. Francis Atterbury Sealy, Midshipman of that Sloop, and Six Seamen, drowned in attempting to cross the Bar of Senegal.

Captain Columbine speaks in high Terms of the Conduct of the Officers and Men employed on the Occasion.

On the 11th July, the *Solebay* in moving up the River, got on Shore and was wrecked, all her Men and Part of the Stores were saved.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August 26, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated on board the Victory, off Nargen Island, 31st July 1809.

SIR,

I HEREWITH enclose, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter I have received from Captain Charles Dudley Pater, of His Majesty's Ship Princess Carolina, dated off Aspo, the 26th Instant, acquainting me with his having directed an Attack to be made by the Boats of His Majesty's Ships named in the Margin*, under his Orders, which were placed under the Direction of Captain Forrest (who very handsomely offered to command the Enterprize) on a Flotilla of Four of the Enemy's Gun Boats, and a Brig in the Neighbourhood of Aspo, which was attended with the greatest Success; Three of the Gun Boats carrying Two long Eighteen-Pounders, and an armed Brig under His Imperial Russian Majesty's Colours, having been captured.

The undaunted Bravery displayed by Captain Forrest, the Officers and Men employed under his Orders, is beyond all Praise.

The Gun Boats have been lately built upon a new Construction, and being extremely well adapted for the Service in the Great Belt, I have directed them to be surveyed, and I propose to place them under the Orders of Rear-Admiral Dixon, which I hope will meet their Lordships' Approbation.

Herewith I enclose Captain Forrest's Letter, the Returns of Killed and Wounded in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships, and the Loss sustained by the Enemy, together with a List of the Armed Vessels cap-

* Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, Prometheus.

ured in the above Attack, which you will also be pleased to lay before their Lordships.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ.

SIR, *Princess Carolina, Aspo, July 26, 1809.*

HAVING been informed that the Enemy had at this Place several Gun Boats to protect their Coasting Trade, which is of the greatest Consequence in supplying their Army, &c. in all Parts of Finland, and it having been represented to me by Captain Forrest the Probability of their being destroyed, himself having offered in the most handsome Manner to command the Expedition, which I immediately accepted, and having directed all the Boats of His Majesty's Ships *Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and Prometheus*, (in all Seventeen) armed in the best possible Way to put themselves under the Command of Captain Forrest, and to assemble on Board the *Prometheus* at Six o'Clock Yesterday Evening, I have now the Happiness to inform you of a successful Attack he made last Night about Half-past Ten o'Clock, on Four Gun Boats, Three of which he has captured, and a new Brig laden with Provisions: the Gun Boats had on Board in all One Hundred and Thirty-seven Men, besides Twenty-three in the Brig. They are very complete, and well found, which I intend sending to you by the *Minotaur*.

Inclosed I have the Honour to transmit Captain Forrest's Letter on this Subject, wherein he speaks in the highest Terms of the spirited Conduct of all the Officers and Men employed on this Occasion. Were it possible for me to say any Thing which could add to the meritorious Conduct of so gallant and good an Officer as Captain Forrest, I should most willingly do it; but I trust the Success of this brilliant Action will do more Justice to the Intrepidity
of

of every Officer and Man employed on this Service than any Language I can possibly use.

I also beg to inclose for your Information a List of Killed and Wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

CHA. DUDLEY PATER.

*Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Vice-Admiral
of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

*His Majesty's Sloop Prometheus,
Aspo Roads, July 26, 1809.*

SIR,

I AM happy to acquaint you, that the Endeavours of the Boats of the Squadron, which you did me the Honour to place under my Command, for the Purpose of capturing or destroying the Enemy's Gun-Boat Force or Convoys in the Neighbourhood, have been crowned with the most complete Success. Three Gun Vessels of large Dimensions, of a new Construction, being captured, after a sanguinary Contest, together with a new Armed Brig, with Soldiers on board, laden with Provisions, destined for Abo.

Our Loss is severe indeed, as might be expected from the Nature of the Force, and the extreme Obstinacy with which the Enemy defended their Charge; the Crew of One Gun Boat, No. 62. being to a Man killed or dangerously wounded, as you will see by the Returns. I cannot find Words to express to you the Zeal and Intrepidity exhibited upon this Occasion by all, and the manifest Superiority of our Seamen when it came to the Cutlafs. I must leave the Circumstance itself to speak the Eulogy of the following Officers employed under my Command, viz.

James Bashford, First Lieutenant of the Princess Carolina; — Pettet, First Lieutenant, and — Simpson, Third Lieutenant, of the Cerberus; Gaven Forster, First Lieutenant, and Thomas Finmore, acting Lieutenant, of the Prometheus; as
more

more adequate to their Merits than any Thing I can say in their Favour. I cannot too much admire the Conduct of Mr. Charles Chambers, Surgeon of the Prometheus, who very handsomely accompanied the Expedition with a View, should he escape, to be professionally useful. I sincerely lament, with the Country, the undermentioned gallant and most valuable Officers :

Minotaur—Lieutenant John James Callanan, killed;
Lieutenant William Wilkins, of the Royal Marines, ditto; George Elvey, Midshipman, wounded.
Prometheus—Matthew Vezey, Boatswain, mortally wounded; Thomas Humble, Clerk, killed.
Princess Carolina--James Carrington, Master's Mate, killed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. FORREST, Captain.
*Captain Charles Dudley Pater, Princess Carolina,
Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships, and Vessels,
Aspo Harbour.*

*Return of Officers and Men belonging to His Majesty's
Ships Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and
Prometheus, killed and wounded, in an Attack made by
the Boats of those Ships on the Enemy's Flotilla on
the Evening of the 25th July, 1809.*

Princess Carolina—3 killed, 3 wounded.

Minotaur—12 killed, 26 wounded.

Cerberus—7 wounded.

Prometheus—4 killed, 15 wounded.

Total—19 killed, 51 wounded.

Names of Officers and Men killed and wounded.

PRINCESS CAROLINA.

Killed.

Gordon Carrington, Midshipman.

Thomas Atkins, Ordinary Seaman.

John Price, Landman.

Wounded.

Wounded.

George Craig, Able Seaman, severely.
Daniel Laverty, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Joseph Chivers, Private of Marines, ditto.

MINOTAUR.

Killed.

John James Callanan, Fifth Lieutenant.
William Wilkins, Second Lieutenant of Royal Marines.
Charles Davies, Quarter-Master.
Robert Watts, Able Seaman; died of his wounds the 26th of July.
William Williams (3), Able Seaman; died of his Wounds the 26th of July.
Charles Witton, Ordinary Seaman; died of his Wounds the 26th July.
John Parker, Private of Marines; died of his Wounds the 26th of July.
G. Rosilia, Private of Marines.
Robert Johnson, Private of Marines.
Edward Freeman, Private of Marines.
Joseph Frehling, Private of Marines.
John Starmen, Private of Marines.

Wounded.

George Elvey, Midshipman, slightly.
Thomas Milne, Midshipman, ditto.
John Chalmers, Midshipman, ditto.
William Moseley, Quarter-Master, dangerously.
R. Brown, Able Seaman, slightly.
Joseph Sheldon, Able Seaman, severely.
James Marshall, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Stephen Hill, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Titus Hastings, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
James Cook, Ordinary Seaman, slightly.
Richard Riley, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Thomas Niel, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Nicholas Cody, Landman, severely.
James Scott, Landman, ditto.

Henry

Henry Vernon, Boy, ditto.
John Lane, Serjeant of Marines, slightly.
Ludwig Schuster, Private of Marines, severely.
James Davey, Private of Marines, ditto.
Robert Brown, Private of Marines, ditto.
William Ellis, Private of Marines, ditto.
James Flint, Private of Marines, ditto.
William Baugham, Private of Marines, ditto.
Henry Walters, Private of Marines, ditto.
John Mayers, Private of Marines, slightly.
Thomas Makoney, Private of Marines, ditto.
William Arrowsmith, Private of Marines, ditto.

CERBERUS.

Wounded.

William Stubbs, Captain of the Fore-top, lost an Arm.
Nathaniel Keuner, Quarter-Master.
William Davies, Captain of the Main-top, slightly.
John Holmes, Able Seaman
Thomas Bell, Able Seaman, slightly.
Alexander Hardy, Private of Marines, ditto.
David Valentine, Private of Marines, ditto.

PROMETHEUS.

Killed.

Mr. Thomas Humble, Captain's Clerk.
Joseph Cafe, Yeoman of Powder-Room; died on the
26th July.
James M'Gee, Ordinary Seaman.
John Ashworth, Private of Marines.

Wounded.

Captain Thomas Forrest, slightly.
Lieutenant Gawen Forster, ditto.
Mr. Matthew Vezey, Boatswain, severely.
Peter Mackey, Captain of the Main-top, ditto.
Robert Thruffel, Quarter-Gunner, ditto.
William Golton, Captain of the Main-top, slightly.
William Steward, Quarter-Master, ditto.

James

James Wilson, Able Seaman, ditto.
William Longbin, Ordinary Seaman, severely.
Peter Brown, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
John Frazier, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Thomas Malony, Ordinary Seaman, slightly.
Joseph Keating, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Nicholas Lines, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
John Maire, Landman, ditto.

*Return of Killed and Wounded on board the Enemy's
Vessels, captured the 25th July 1809.*

Gun Vessel, No 62—24 killed, 20 wounded.
Gun-Boat, No. 65—3 killed, 15 wounded.
Gun-Boat, No. 66—1 killed, 19 wounded.
Armed-Brig—5 wounded.

Total 28 killed, 59 wounded.

(Signed) W. FORREST, Captain.

*List of Vessels captured by the Boats of His Majesty's
Ships Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and
Prometheus, on the Night of the 25th July 1809.*

No. 11, Transport Brig, of 23 Men, Nicholas Uruiff,
Master, bound to Abo, laden with Provisions.
No. 62, Gun-Boat, of 2 Eighteen-pounders and 44
Men.
No. 65, Gun-Boat, of 2 Guns and 49 Men.
No. 66, Gun-Boat, of 2 Guns and 44 Men.

N. B. The Gun-Boats taken by the Boats of the
above Ships at Fredericksham.

(Signed) C. D. PATER.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 2d,
1809.

No. XL.

Downing-Street, September 2, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was, on the 30th Ultimo, received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Deleytosa, 8th August 1809.

MY LORD,

Deleytosa, Aug. 8, 1809.

I APPRIZED your Lordship on the 1st Instant, of the Advance of a French Corps towards the Puerto de Banós, and of the probable Embarrassments to the Operations of the Army, which its Arrival at Plasencia would occasion; and these Embarrassments having since existed to a Degree so considerable, as to oblige us to fall back, and to take up a defensive Position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an Account of what has passed upon this Subject.

When I entered Spain, I had a Communication with General Cuesta, through Sir Robert Willson and Colonel Roche, respecting the Occupation of the Puerto de Banós and the Puerto de Perales, the former

former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a Corps to be formed under the Marquis De la Reyna, to consist of Two Battalions from General Cuesta's Army. and Two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duque del Parque, by Detachments from the Garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.

I doubted of the Capacity of the Garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make the Detachment to the latter, but so little of the effectual Occupation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the Extract of my Letter which I inclose.

On the 30th Intelligence was received at Talavera, that Twelve Thousand Rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and Twenty-four Thousand at Los Santos for the same Day, for a French Corps, which it was believed was on its March towards the Puerto de Banos.

General Cuesta expressed some Anxiety respecting this Post, and sent me a Message, to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his Corps.

Sir Robert was on that Day at Talavera, but his Corps was in the Mountains towards Escalona; and as he had already made himself very useful in that Quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which City he had had a Communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish Corps should be sent to Banos without Loss of Time

I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the Necessity of a Reinforcement when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banos; and he was equally sensible with myself, of the Benefit to be derived to the Cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona.

At

At this Time we had no further Intelligence of the Enemy's Advance, than that the Rations were ordered; and I had Hopes that the Enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the Intelligence of our Success on the 28th, and that the Troops in the Puerto might make some Defence; and that under these Circumstances it was not desirable to divert Sir Robert Wilton from Escalona.

On the 30th, however, I renewed my Application to General Cuesta, to send there a Spanish Division of sufficient Strength, in a Letter to General O'Donoghue, of which I inclose a Copy, but without Effect; and he did not detach General Bassecourt till the Morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the Enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the Troops in the Puerto would make no Defence.

On the 2d we received Accounts, that the Enemy had entered Plasencia in Two Columns.

The Marquis de la Reyna, whose Two Battalions consisted of only Six Hundred Men, with only Twenty Rounds of Ammunition each Man, retired from the Puerto and from Plasencia, without firing a Shot, and went to the Bridge of Almaraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the Battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any Resistance.

The General called upon me on that Day, and proposed that Half of the Army should march to the Rear to oppose the Enemy, while the other Half should maintain the Post at Talavera.

My Answer was, that if by Half the Army, he meant Half of each Army, I could only answer that I was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British Army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to chuse whether I would go or stay, and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British Troops were most likely to do the Business effectually, and without Contest; and from being of Opinion
that

that to open the Communication through Plasencia was more important to us than to the Spanish Army, although very important to them. With this Decision, General Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The Movements of the Enemy in our Front since the 1st, had induced me to be of Opinion, that despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a Passage by Escalona, and thus to open a Communication with the French Corps coming from Plasencia.

This Suspicion was confirmed on the Night of the 2d, by Letters received from Sir Robert Wilson, of which I inclose Copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon General O'Donoghue and conversed with him upon the whole of our Situation, and pointed out to him the Possibility that in the case of the Enemy coming through Escalona, General Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the Carts that could be got, in order to remove our Hospital. At his Desire I put the Purport of this Conversation in Writing, and sent him a Letter to be laid before General Cuesta, of which I inclose a Copy.

The British Army marched on the 3d to Oropesa, General Bassecourt's Spanish Corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next Day, in order that I might be nearer it.

About Five o'Clock in the Evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Plasencia at Naval Moral, whereby they were between us and the Bridge of Almaraz.

About an Hour afterwards, I received from General O'Donoghue the Letter and its Inclosures, of which I inclose Copies, announcing to me the Intention of General Cuesta to march from Talavera in the Evening, and to leave there my Hospital, ex-

cepting such Men as could be moved by the Means he already had, on the Ground of his Apprehension that I was not strong enough for the Corps coming from Plasencia, and that the Enemy was moving upon his Flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his Front.

I acknowledge that these Reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a Post as Talavera, for exposing the combined Armies to an Attack in Front and Rear at the same Time, and for abandoning my Hospital; and I wrote the Letter of which I inclose a Copy.

This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after Daylight, on the Morning of the 4th.

The Question what was to be done, was then to be considered. The Enemy, stated to be Thirty Thousand strong, but at all Events consisting of the Corps of Soult and Ney, either united, or not very distant from each other, and supported by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Buonaparte, to be sufficiently strong to attack the British Army, stated to be Twenty-five Thousand strong, were on one Side, in Possession of the high Road to the Passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the Bridge at which Place we knew had been removed, although the Boats still necessarily remained in the River.

On the other Side, we had Reason to expect the Advance of Victor's Corps to Talavera, as soon as General Cuesta's March should be known, and after leaving Twelve Thousand Men to watch Vanegas, and allowing from Ten to Eleven Thousand killed and wounded in the late Action, this Corps would have amounted to Twenty-five Thousand. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult Situation only by great Celerity of Movement, to which the Troops were unequal, as they had not had their Allowance of Provisions for several Days, and by Success in Two Battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have

have been without a Retreat ; and if Soult and Ney avoiding an Action had retired before us, and had waited the Arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general Action with Fifty Thousand Men, equally without a Retreat.

We had reason to expect, that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the Boats from the River Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them.

Our only Retreat was, therefore, by the Bridge of Arço Bispo ; and if we had moved on, the Enemy, by breaking that Bridge while the Army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only Resource.

We could not take a Position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the Road to the Bridge of Arço Bispo from Talavera by Calera ; and, after considering the whole Subject maturely, I was of Opinion that it was advisable to retire to the Bridge of Arço Bispo, and to take up a defensive Position upon the Tagus.

I was induced to adopt this last Opinion, because the French have now at least Fifty Thousand Men disposable to oppose to the Combined Armies, and a Corps of Twelve Thousand to watch Vauegas ; and I was likewise of Opinion, that the sooner the defensive Line should be taken up, the more likely were the Troops to be able to defend it.

Accordingly I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the Bridge of Arço Bispo, and have continued my Route to this Place, in which I am well situated to defend the Passage of Almaraz and the lower Parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the River on the Night of the 5th, and he is still at the Bridge of Arço Bispo.

About Two Thousand of the Wounded have been brought away from Talavera, the remaining Fifteen Hundred are there ; and I doubt whether, under any Circumstances, it would have been possible

or consistent with Humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them.

From the Treatment which some of the Soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the Hands of the Enemy, experienced from them, and from the Manner in which I have always treated the Wounded who have fallen into my Hands, I expect that these Men will be well treated ; and I have only to lament, that a new Concurrence of Events, over which from Circumstances I had and could have no Controul, should have placed the Army in a Situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Downing-Street, September 2, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was Yesterday Morning received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, dated Headquarters, Batz, August 29, 1809.

MY LORD,

MAJOR Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's Dispatch of the 21st Instant, signifying to me His Majesty's Commands that I should convey to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the General and other Officers and Troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the Artillery and Engineer Departments, His Majesty's most gracious Approbation of their Conduct ; and which I have obeyed with the most entire Satisfaction.

I had the Honour in my last Dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my Intention of proceeding to this Place, and I should have been most happy to have

have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further Progress of this Army. Unfortunately however, it becomes my Duty to state to your Lordship that, from the concurrent Testimony from so many Quarters, as to leave no Doubt of the Truth of the Information, the Enemy appears to have collected so formidable a Force, as to convince me that the Period was arrived, at which my Instructions would have directed me to withdraw the Army under my Command, even if engaged in actual Operation.

I had certainly early understood on my Arrival at Walcheren, that the Enemy were assembling in considerable Force on all Points; but I was unwilling to give too much Credit to these Reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest Information, that all further Attempts would be unavailable.

From all our Intelligence it appears that the Force of the Enemy in this Quarter, distributed between the Environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite Coast, is not less than Thirty-five Thousand Men, and by some Statements is estimated higher. Though a Landing on the Continent might, I have no Doubt, have been forced, yet, as the Siege of Antwerp, the Possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior Objects of the Expedition, was by this State of Things rendered utterly impracticable, such a Measure, if successful, could have led to no solid Advantage; and the Retreat of the Army, which must at an early Period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much Hazard.

The utmost Force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the Field, after providing for the Occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about Twenty-three Thousand Infantry and Two Thousand Cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the Enemy's

my's Force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary Detachments to observe the Garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our Communications, how very inadequate a Force must have remained for Operations against Lillo and Liefkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which Town, so far from being in the State which had been reported, is, from very correct Accounts, represented to be in a complete State of Defence; and the Enemy's Ships had been brought up and placed in Security, under the Guns of the Citadel.

Under these Circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the Progress arrested of an Army, from whose good Conduct and Valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my Duty left me no other Course than to close my Operations here; and it will always be a Satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the Safety of the Army confided to me, or the Reputation of His Majesty's Arms. It was an additional Satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous Opinion of the Lieutenant-Generals of this Army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of Respect to them, than that I thought a Doubt could be entertained on the Subject, concurred entirely in the Sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship.

I am concerned to say, that the Effect of the Climate at this unhealthy Period of the Year, is felt most seriously, and that the Numbers of Sick already is little short of Three Thousand Men.

It is my Intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced Position in this Island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional Force as may be necessary to secure that important Possession, to embark the Remainder of the Troops, and to hold them in Readiness to avail His Majesty's further Commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.
Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 2, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Rich. John Strachan, Bart. K. B. to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, dated on board His Majesty's Ship the St. Domingo, off Batz, the 27th August 1809.

I HAVE now to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that the Flat Boats of every Description of Vessels being assembled, and every necessary Arrangement made on the Part of the Navy, for landing the Army near Santfeet, on the Beach which had been previously reconnoitred, and not hearing from the Earl of Chatham respecting his Intentions, I communicated with his Lordship on the 24th Instant, and on the following Day I found his Lordship had not come to a Determination, on account of the increased Force of the Enemy, and the Army getting sickly, and that he had sent for the Generals to consult, I therefore, on the Morning of the 26th, wrote to his Lordship, and I soon after went on Shore to the Meeting of the Lieutenant-Generals of the Army, taking with me Rear Admiral Sir Richard Keates; I found them decidedly of Opinion that no Operation could be undertaken against Antwerp, with any Prospect of Success, at this advanced Season of the Year, and the Enemy increasing in Strength, and our own Forces diminished by Sicknefs: and that as the taking of Lillo and Liefkenshoeik would not ensure our obtaining the ultimate Object of the Expedition, without Antwerp being reduced, and the Country near these Fortresses being inundated; it was also their decided Opinion, that the Army ought not to make any Attempt on them. I had already, in the most unqualified Manner, offered every Naval Assistance to reduce these Fortresses, and also in Aid of every other Operation of the Army. Conceiving the Subject of the Deliberations of the Generals perfectly military, I withdrew with Sir Richard Keates.

The Ships of the Enemy which were above the Town of Antwerp about Five Miles have come down, and are now extended along the River Face of it, except Two of the Line lower down, in the Reach above Liefkenshoeik; and Four Frigates went to Lillo. An immense Number of small Gun-Boats are on the Boom; behind them a Crescent of Sixty Gun and Mortar-Brigs. The Battery between Lillo and Fredrick Hendrick is finished; it has Ten Guns. The Enemy has been driven from that which he was constructing on the Doel Side with Loss, by the Fire of our Bombs and Gun-Vessels.

Admiralty-Office, September 2, 1809.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER COCHRANE has transmitted to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, a Letter from Captain Pigot, of His Majesty's Ship the Latona, giving an Account of his having, on the 18th of June last, captured La Felicité, a French Frigate, pierced for Forty-two Guns, but having only Fourteen of her Main-Deckers mounted, and One Hundred and Seventy-four Men on board. She had left Guadaloupe, in Company with another Frigate, bound to France with Colonial Produce. Her Confort escaped through superior sailing, after a long Chace by His Majesty's Sloop Cherub.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 5th,
1809. *

No. XLI.

Downing-Street, September 4, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were Yesterday Morning received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.

MY LORD, *Ischia, July 5, 1809.*

IN my Dispatch to your Lordship of the 9th Ult. from Milazzo, I did myself the Honour to acquaint you with a Project which I had formed, in concert with Rear-Admiral Martin, to make such a Movement as, although it should produce no Issue of Atchievement to ourselves, might still operate a Diversion in favour of our Austrian Allies, under the heavy Pressure of Reverse with which we had learned, at the Period, they were bravely but unequally struggling.

The first Measure that suggested itself to our Contemplation, was a Menace upon the Kingdom and the Capital of Naples, and the Army as within de-
tailed

tailed being embarked, we sailed under Convoy of His Majesty's Ships Canopus, Spartiate, Warrior, and some Frigates and smaller Vessels, on the 11th of last Month, leaving Orders to the Division of His Sicilian Majesty's Troops, which had been placed under my Conduct, and were waiting my Instructions at Palermo, under the Command of Lieutenant-General de Bourcard, to proceed to a given Rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, I found at our subsequent Junction, had embarked with this Division.

Our Appearance on the Coast of Calabria, which we reached on the Morning of the 13th, had the Effect of inducing the Body of the Enemy stationed in that Province, to abandon, for the Purposes of immediate Concentration, the greater Part of their Posts along the Shore, when those upon the Line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a Corps under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who had been detached from the Fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary Orders for that Purpose.

Major-General Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a Part in this Expedition, returned also at my Request about this Period, for the general Superintendance of these Services, as well as to hold the general Command in Sicily, which becomes a Charge so important during the Term of our present Operations.

On the 24th Ultimo the advanced Division of the British and Sicilian Fleet, namely that which contained the British Troops, anchored off Cape Miseno in the Vicinity of Baia, when our Preparations were immediately made for a Debarkation upon the Island of Ischia; and the necessary Arrangements and Dispositions of Boats being intrusted by the Admiral to Sir Francis Laforey, a Descent was forced on the following Morning by the Troops named in the
Margin*,

Margin*, commanded by Major-General Mac-Farlane, under the immediate Fire of His Majesty's Ships Warrior and Success, aided by the British and Sicilian Gun-Boats, in the Face of a formidable Chain of Batteries, with which every accessible Part of the Shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned and successively abandoned as our Troops gained their Footing. About Two Hundred and Fifty or Three Hundred Men of the 1st Légère, in the first Instance fell into our Hands. General Colonna who commanded, retired with his principal Force into the Castle, where he rejected a Summons from Major-General Mac-Farlane, and held out until the 30th Ultimo, when a breaching Battery having been erected against his Works, he surrendered upon Terms of Capitulation.

As it was conjectured by the Admiral and myself that the Success and Promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected, might probably operate an Influence upon the adjacent Garrison of Procida, a Summons was immediately sent to the Commandant thereof, who, in the Course of the Day, submitted to our proposed Terms; an Event which contributed most fortunately to the almost entire Capture or Destruction of a large Flotilla of about Forty heavy Gun-Boats, which attempted their Passage during the Night and following Morning to Naples from Gaeta, an unexpected and fine Protection, as well as Co-operation, under the Artillery of the For-

* *Troops that landed under the Command of Major-General Mac-Farlane, assisted by the Honorable Brigadier-General Lunney.*

1st Batt. Light Infantry	-	-	850
2d Batt. Light Infantry (Foreign)	-	-	330
81st Regiment	-	-	600
Corfican Rangers	-	-	400
Detachment Calabrian Free Corps	-	-	150
Artillery, Staff Corps, &c.	-	-	50
			— 2380

4 Six-Pounders. 2 Howitzers.

treas,

trefs, in their Passage through the narrow Streight that separates the Island from the Main.

This important Service was executed by Captain Staines, of His Majesty's Ship Cyane, assisted by the *Espoir* Sloop, and the British and Sicilian Gun-Boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid Attack upon the Frigate and Corvette of the Enemy in the Bay, the above gallant Officer has received a Wound, which must for some Time deprive the Service of his Assistance.

The Amount of Prisoners who have fallen into our Hands, already exceeds One Thousand Five Hundred regular Troops, exclusive of their Killed and Wounded, both of Military and Marine, in different partial Encounters, which we have Reason to think are considerable. Among the Prisoners are a General of Brigade, two Colonels, and upwards of Seventy Officers of progressive Ranks.

Nearly One Hundred Pieces of Ordnance, with their corresponding Stores, have also become our Capture.

It is with much greater Satisfaction, however, my Lord, than any that can be derived from these local or momentary Advantages, that I contemplate our Success in the material and important Object of Diversion for which this Expedition was designed. A considerable Body of Troops which had been recently detached from Naples as a Reinforcement to the Army in Upper Italy, as well as almost the whole of the Troops which had been sent into the Roman States to aid the late Usurpation of the Papal Dominions, were precipitately recalled on our first Appearance on the Coast; and I venture to hope, that the Check which has been operated, and which I shall endeavour to preserve, will have already, though remotely, contributed to support the Efforts of our brave Allies.

The preponderating regular Force which the
Enemy

Enemy has now assembled in the Contiguity of Naples, aided by a large Body of National Guards, preclude the Hope, at this Moment, of any Attack upon the Capital. But our Footing upon these healthy Islands, (which were essentially necessary to us as a temporary Lodgment as well as Depôt,) in affording us the earliest Means of Information, is also a Position from which we can profit from Circumstance, or can move with Facility and Promptitude to ulterior Objects; while our Enemy, who are observing us from the unwholesome Plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the Uncertainty of our Operations, and harassed by the Necessity of corresponding with our every Movement.

A Flotilla of Gun-Boats; which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina to aid the Army in that narrow Streight, under the Direction of Captain Reade, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, has acquired the Approbation of the Admiral by their Conduct upon this Service. Captain Cameron, of the 21st Regiment, who commanded a Division of these Boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen.

The Harmony and perfect Concert that have subsisted between the Naval and Military Branches upon this Duty, and between His Majesty's Forces and those of His Sicilian Majesty; the great Disposition to Concurrence and Support which I have received from Lieutenant-General Lord Forbes, and the other General Officers; the able Arrangements of the Adjutant-General's and the Quarter-Master-General's Departments under Major-General Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, as well as those of the Ordnance Branches under Lieutenant-Colonels Bryce and Lemoine; the Providence of the Commissariat and Medical Departments under Mr. Burgman and Dr. Franklin; and the Zeal, Readiness, and Goodwill of the Army throughout, are the Means by which I am prepared to avail myself of Opportu-
tics

ties to prosecute further a Service, the Plans and Progress hitherto of which I humbly hope will meet His Majesty's most gracious Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. STUART.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *agreed on between Lieutenant-Colonel Lozve and Lieutenant S. Laurent, by Authority from Major-General Mac Farlane, commanding the Troops employed in the Attack of the Castle, on the Part of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. and K. C. Count of Maida, and of Rear-Admiral Martin, commanding the respective Land and Naval Forces of Their Britannic and Sicilian Majesties on the Coast of Naples, and Major de la Nongarède and Lieutenant-Colonel Pedrinelli, on the Part of General of Brigade Colonna, commanding the French Forces in the Castle of Ischia.*

Art. I. The Garrison, as it is at present composed, of every Arm and of every Nation, shall march out on the 1st of July, with the Honours of War, and with Arms and Baggage.

Answer.—The Garrison will march out with the Honours of War within an Hour after the Capitulation has been ratified. They will lay down their Arms on the Causeway. The Officers will preserve their Arms and personal Effects.

Art. II. It shall take with it a Piece of Artillery drawn by Six Mules.

Answer—Granted, on the same Condition with the other Arms.

Art. III. It shall be embarked in English Transports, and conducted to Naples.

Answer. The Garrison will be conducted as Prisoners of War to Malta, and will be exchanged as soon as possible.

Art. IV. The Inhabitants who have been brought into

into the Castle shall be released at the Moment of Embarkation. On both Sides political Opinions shall be respected.

Answer.—Admitted. No Inhabitant shall be molested on account of his political Opinion.

Art. V. At the Moment of the Embarkation, which shall take place under the advanced Work of the Castle, a Detachment of English Troops shall guard the Mole, and the Inhabitants shall not approach the Garrison.

Answer.—The Garrison shall, of course, be protected in the Embarkation.

Art. VI. The Commissaries, and Persons in Civil Employments, shall share the same Fate with the Garrison, as well as their Families.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VII. The Individuals of the National Guard shall be considered as Troops of the Line.

Answer.—The National Guards shall be on the same Footing as the rest of the Garrison.

Art. VIII. If any Doubts shall arise with respect to the present Capitulation, they shall be explained in Favour of the Garrison.

Answer.—Granted, except in Points of great Importance.

Art. IX. The Officers who have been taken Prisoners in other Parts of the Island, shall be considered as forming a Part of the Garrison.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. X. The above Conditions being agreed to, the Forts shall be delivered to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty: the Stores, Magazines and Cannon shall afterwards be delivered to English Commissaries, and the advanced Work shall be occupied by a Detachment of British Troops.

Answer.—The Castle, Forts, Batteries and Magazines, and Public Stores of every Description, shall be delivered up to the combined Troops of His Britannic and Sicilian Majesty. A Detachment of
British

British Troops will take Possession of the Gate and Upper Castle, as soon as possible after the Capitulation has been ratified, at which Time the Officers of the respective Military Departments will deliver up the Public Stores, Magazines, Batteries and Ammunition, to the British Officers of the same Departments.

Advanced Posts, before the Castle of Ischia, June 30, 1809.

(Signed) DE LA NONGARIDE, Major-PEDRINELLI, Chief of the Batts. of Artillery.
R. M^cFARLANE, Maj.-Gen.

Approved,
(Signed) J. STUART, Count of Maida, Lieut.-General.
GEORGE MARTIN, Rear-Admiral of the White.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant.
L. ST. LAURENT, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

Approved,
COLONNA, the General commanding the Troops in the Castle of Ischia.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *proposed for the Acceptance of the Officer commanding on the Island of Procida, with the Additions proposed by the French Commandant.*

Art. I. The Island of Procida, with all its Forts; Ammunition, Provisions, and Public Stores, will be surrendered to the Allied British and Sicilian Forces for His Majesty King Ferdinand the Fourth.

Art. II. The Garrison will be allowed the Honours of
of

of War, and will remain Prisoners of War until regularly exchanged.

La Garrison fera envoyée a Malte et feront echangé le plutot possible.

Art. III. The Inhabitants of Procida shall not be exposed to any Retrospect, for their past political Conduct.

Art. IV. Such of the Vessels lying in the Port of Procida as are *bonâ fide* the Property of Persons of the Island, shall not be sequestrated; but every Thing belonging to the French Government is to be surrendered to the Allied Forces.

Les Officiers porteront avec eux leurs Propriétés, Armes, et Baggages. Les Habitants de Procida qui veulent sortir de l'Isle en auront la Permission.

Signed at the Castle of Procida this 26th Day of June 1809, in Behalf of Authority from Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, and George Martin, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, commanding the Combined Army and Fleet of their Britannic and Sicilian Majesties,

(Signed) JOHN OSWALD, Brigadier-General
in the Service of His Britannic Majesty.

(Signed) CORSI, Colonello.

(Signed) Approved,
J. STUART, Count of Maida, Lieutenant-General.

GEORGE MARTIN, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White.

*Return of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Army
under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir J.
Stuart, K. B. &c. &c. between the 24th and
30th of June 1809.*

Ischia, July 4, 1809.

21st Foot—1 Subaltern killed.

6th Batt. 13th King's German Legion—1 Rank
and File (Rifleman) killed; 3 Rank and File
(1 Rifleman) wounded.

Corfican Rangers—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank
and File, wounded.

Calabrian Free Corps—1 Bugle, 1 Rank and File,
killed; 1 Serjeant wounded.

Army Flotilla—2 Marines killed; 2 Marines
wounded.

Total—1 Subaltern, 1 Bugle, 2 Rank and
File, 2 Marines, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Ser-
jeants, 5 Rank and File, 2 Marines, wounded.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Cameron, doing Duty with
the Flotilla, killed.

Corfican Rangers—Captain Arata, wounded.

J. CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen. A. G.

*Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken in the
Islands of Ischia and Procida.*

Ischia, July 6, 1809.

ISCHIA.

Castle.

Iron Guns.

1 Thirty-six-Pounder.

1 Twenty-four-Pounder.

7 Eighteen-Pounders.

1 Sixteen-Pounder.

4 Six-Pounders.

Brafs

Brass Guns.

- 3 Four-Pounders.
- 1 Nine-Inch Mortar. . .

Round Shot.

- 118 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 565 Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 1323 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 91 Twelve-Pounders.
- 33 Eight-Pounders.
- 1179 Six-Pounders.
- 89 Four-Pounders.

Cafe and Grape Shot.

- 3 Thirty-six Pounders.
- 38 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 84 Four-Pounders.
- 120 Nine-Inch Shells.
- 241 Mulkets.
- 413 Barrels of Powder. . .
- 200,000 Mullet Ball-Cartridges.
- 10,000 Flints.
- 3 Ammunition Waggon.
- 1 Forge Cart.

Detached Works.

Iron Guns.

- 18 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 8 Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 2 Eight-Pounders.

Brass Gun.

- 1 Eight-Pounder.
- 2 Five and Half-Inch Howitzers.

Round Shot.

- 2540 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 1188 Twenty-four Pounders.
- 412 Eight-Pounders.

Cafe and Grape Shot.

- 94 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 60 Twenty-four-Pounders.

- 21 Eight-Pounders.
- 12 Five and Half-Inch Howitzers.
- 147 Five and Half-Inch Shells.
- 82 Barrels of Powder.

PROCIDA.

Castle.

Iron Guns.

- 2 Thirty-six-Pounders.
 - 2 Twenty-four-Pounders.
 - 2 Eighteen-Pounders.
 - 18 Eight-Pounders.
- Brafs, Gun.
- 1 Four-Pounder.
 - 1 Nine-Inch Mortar.

Round Shot.

- 289 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 739 Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 409 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 2331 Eight-Pounders.
- 107 Four-Pounders.

Cafe and Grape Shot.

- 30 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 20 Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 16 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 23 Eight-Pounders.
- 93 Four-Pounders.
- 99 Nine-Inch Shells.
- 380 Muskets.
- 307 Barrels of Powder.
- 128,958 Musket Ball-Cartridges.
- 4406 Flints.

Detached Works.

Iron Guns.

- 9 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 3 Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 4 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 2 Eight-Pounders.

Brafs

Brass Guns.

2 Six-Pounders.

Round Shot.

- 913 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 300 Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 409 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 200 Eight-Pounders.
- 269 Six-Pounders.

Cafe and Grape Shot.

- 109 Thirty-six-Pounders.
- 30 Twenty-four-Pounders.
- 50 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 20 Eight-Pounders.
- 60 Six-Pounders.
- 15 Barrels of Powder;

BEVARO.

- 3 Eighteen-Pounder Iron Guns.
- 300 Eighteen-Pounder Round Shot.
- 20 Eighteen-Pounder Cafe and Grape Shot.

J. LEMOINE, Lieut. Col. Royal
Artillery Commanding.

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

MY LORD, *Ischia, July 9, 1809.*
IN my Dispatch of the 5th Instant, I had the Honour of stating to your Lordship, that Lieutenant-Colonel Smith had been detached after our sailing from Milazzo, with the 10th Regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, which were to be joined at the Faro by the 21st Regiment, with Orders to occupy and disarm the Posts upon the Streight opposite to Messina, upon the late Retreat of the Enemy upon the first Appearance of our Armament upon the Coast of Calabria.

An Attempt to reduce the Castle of Scylla was attended,

tended, in the first Instance, with Disappointment, from the sudden Re-appearance of a large preponderating Force of the Enemy, which constrained Lieutenant-Colonel Smith to raise the Siege, and embark for Messina; a Measure which was effected, I am happy to say, on the 20th Ultimo, without the smallest Loss, but that of his besieging Train, which necessarily became a Sacrifice. It fortunately, however, has proved only a Sacrifice of the Moment. The official Reports from Major-General Mackenzie state to me, that on the Night of 2d Instant, the Enemy, from some sudden Panic, retreated again from the Coast, having previously blown up the Works of Scylla, and not only left us again our captured Stores, but an immense Quantity of Ordnance and Stores of their own, which had been placed in Depôt. Major-General Mackenzie mentions to me in particular, that Thirty Pieces of Brass Cannon had been thrown from the Rock into the Sea, from whence, however, there could be no Difficulty in raising them, the Water being extremely shallow.

These Stores had been progressively assembling, I am informed, by means of coasting Navigation for a considerable Time past, as preparatory to the long menaced, and I believe really intended Invasion of the Kingdom of Sicily.

The Conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith during the Course of this Service, although attended with a momentary Reverse, has been represented to me by Major-General Mackenzie in Terms of great Approbation, with every Praise to the Zeal and Perseverance of the Troops employed under his Orders. He has also expressed great Acknowledgments to the active Assistance of Captains Crawley and Palmer of His Majesty's Ships Philomel and Alacrity, who were his Co-operators on this Service.

The great Disunion of Party in the Province was a material Obstacle to every Means of Intelligence and led to the Loss of a Detachment of the 2^d Regiment

Regiment, which had been sent at the Solicitation of the Inhabitants of the Town of Palmi for their Protection. General Murat directed a Flag of Truce to me after our Arrival here, to offer to treat for an Exchange of Three Officers, Four Non-commissioned Officers, and Eighty Men of this Party, who were slated to be Prisoners, and on their March to Naples. I had scarcely agreed to the Measure, when in a seeming Fit of Humour, occasioned by a Dissatisfaction at the Terms of Capitulation of this Island, he sent another Flag again to me withdrawing the former Offer, and declining any further Correspondence or Communication with me whatever.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. STUART, Lieutenant-General.

Return of Casualties in the Division of the Army under the Orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, 27th Regiment, during the Siege of Scylla Castle, and at Palmi, from the 13th to the 28th June 1809.

Royal Artillery—1 Mule killed; 2 Rank and File wounded; 4 Horses, 11 Mules, missing.

10th Foot—2 Rank and File missing.

21st Foot—1 Captain, 1 Rank and File, killed; 7 Rank and File wounded; 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 76 Rank and File, Prisoners; 7 Rank and File missing.

Chasseurs Britanniques—13 Rank and File missing.

Dillon's Regiment—2 Rank and File missing.

Total—1 Captain, 1 Rank and File, 1 Mule, killed; 9 Rank and File wounded; 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 76 Rank and File, Prisoners; 24 Rank and File, 4 Horses, 11 Mules, missing.

Names of the Officers killed and taken Prisoners.

21st Foot—Captain Hunter, killed; Captains Mackay and Conran, Lieutenants M'Nab and Mackay, taken Prisoners.

(Signed) J CAMPBELL, Maj. Gen.

U n 4

Downing-

Downing-Street, September 5, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Sir Hugh Lyle Carmichael, dated Saint Carlos, before the City of St. Domingo, July 8, 1809.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform your Lordship, that I sailed from Jamaica on the 7th Ultimo, with the Troops as per Margin, and landed at Polingue, the nearest landing Place, Thirty Miles distant from the City of St. Domingo, on the 28th, when I immediately proceeded to reconnoitre the Forts and Fortifications, which was completely effected on the 29th, and fully satisfied me that the Walls and Bastions were affailable by Coup-de-Main; and, considering the Garrison who had bravely defended them for a constant Siege of Eight Months, it appeared to me that prompt and decisive Measures were most prudent before a gallant Enemy, and would obviate the evil Effect of open Trenches in the rainy Season, the only Foe to be dreaded by this Corps, and which had already made a severe Impression on the Spanish Natives of the Country, Four Hundred out of six Hundred of their best Regiment being rendered unfit for Service, and would probably be attended with more Mortality to the British Troops, than a Conflict upon the Walls.

His Excellency General Sanchez, from whom I met, on the 30th Ultimo, the most kind and cordial Reception, being very sick some Time before, and, I am grieved to say, still continues so by Fatigue and Liver Disease, ordered the Spanish Troops at the different Posts to execute any Directions given by me, which they cheerfully performed by a forward Movement immediately, and effectually cutting off the Communication between the City of St. Domingo and the strong Fortrefs of Fort Jerome, which,

which, by covering the only landing Place, prevented our communicating with the Squadron.

Having the same Evening refused the French General's Application for an Armistice, as by Inclosures No. 1, 2, and 3, I advanced with a Detachment of the Spaniards to the Church of Saint Carlos, and established my Quarters there within Musket Shot of the City, confident that the British Troops would be with us that Night, which however was rendered impracticable, by heavy and incessant Rain, until the following Night of the 1st, after suffering the greatest Fatigue and Privations, dragging the Field-Pieces on bad Roads, and dreadful Weather, and Passages of Rivers, without proper Conveyance.

The 1st of July I received another Letter from General Barquier, No. 4., answered by No. 5., allowing him until Twelve the next Day for an Answer.

In consequence of a continual Fire of Musketry from the Walls, whilst the White Flag was up, I moved forward with a Party of Dragoons, and sent an Aid-de-Camp to demand the Cause, who was very politely received, and assured by General Barquier, that the Inhabitants were firing at immense Numbers of wild Pigeons flying over the Walls, but that he would give strict Orders for it to cease during the Suspension of Hostilities. On the 2d Instant I received a Letter, No. 6., from General Barquier, respecting the Movement of the Troops to Saint Carlos, which had been occupied on the 30th Ultimo, when his Overture for Negotiation was rejected; answered by No. 7. On the 3d the Commissioners for the Capitulation met; those on the Part of the French having declared that their Instructions were positively not to consent to surrender, which I also understood by Prisoners and intercepted Letters, and as I did not conceive myself justifiable in admitting any other Terms, the Meeting adjourned until a Communication could be had with the Commander of the Naval Forces.

In

In consequence of bad Weather, the Answer was not received until the 6th Instant, which perfectly coincided with my Opinion as to the only Terms that could be granted to the Enemy. I was also informed that the River Huna had overflowed its Banks, and we were thus separated from the greater Part of the Ordnance Stores and our Provisions, which further determined me to bring the Matter to immediate Issue, as I stated to Captain Cumby, and requested that Co-operation in armed Seamen, Ammunition, and Provisions, which I found him ever ready most cordially to afford.

With humble Submission to the Almighty Disposer of Events, full Confidence in a just Cause and British Hearts to maintain it, I wrote the Letter, No. 8, to be delivered to General Barquier, on the French Garrison again refusing to lay down their Arms, and immediately made the following Disposition :

The first Brigade under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, who preferred that Command to the Duty of Deputy-Adjutant-General.

The Second Brigade under Major Curry of the 54th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth of the 55th Regiment, a valuable Officer, not having joined, by the Diego Transport in which he was embarked being a bad Sailer, and whose Absence I would have greatly regretted, as well as the excellent Officers and Men with him, had the expected Engagement taken place. On firing the First Gun from the Enemy, the Reserve to be formed of the Royal Irish and 54th Grenadiers ; Fifty Men of the 2d West India Regiment, and the same Number of the Porto Rico Regiment, as this Body had sufficient Cover, as long as the Walls of the Church and my Quarters remained, upon which above Twenty Guns and One Mortar bore at the Distance of Three Hundred and Eighty-eight Yards. I directed Brigadier-General French, a most active and zealous Officer, to take up a Position at a Hollow about One Hundred and Fifty
Paces

Pages Distant in my Rear ; and should the Garrison attempt a Sortie upon the Reserve to wait their close Approach, charge Bayonets, and follow them into the City. Had the Enemy remained within the Gates, false Attacks and Feints at different Points were to be made during the Night ; and, scaling Ladders being prepared, a general Assault was to take place in open Day, the first favourable Opportunity, a Lodgment effected upon the Battions, but the Troops not to enter the Streets until further Orders.

During this Hour of Suspense under Arms, the only Sensation perceptible was Impatience for Attack, and the Countenance of every British Soldier, at that interesting Period, depicted a resolute Determination to plant the Glory of England with the Points of their Bayonets upon the fortified Walls of St. Domingo. The Hour having expired, I sent my Military Secretary, Captain Twigg, to know the Reason the White Flag was continued after the Time had elapsed, and not any Answer returned to my Letter? He met at the Gate Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, announcing that the Ultimatum had been agreed upon, and the Garrison consented to lay down their Arms as Prisoners of War.

I also detached Major Walker of the Royal Irish with the Three Light Companies of the Royal Irish, 54th, and 55th Regiments of Foot, to Fort Jerome, a very strong Fortress, about Two Miles West of the City, with Orders, on the Commencement of the Action, to force the Gate with a Field-Piece, and Storm by the Sally Port, the Walls being too high for Escalade. Upon his Summons, Captain Gillerman, who had no Provisions but Biscuit left, gave the Answer of a brave Soldier, that he would abide the Fate of the City.

The Honour of His Majesty's Arms, my Lord, has been maintained without the Loss of One British Soldier, by Shot or Sickness, or having Recourse to that

that glorious, but at the same Time, deplorable Resource, the Assault of a populous City. When it is considered the Courage and persevering Fortitude of the French Garrison, with their Superiority of Position and Numbers, I trust His Majesty will not disapprove of the Measures taken for the Reduction, the Magnitude of the Object obtained, and the Terms granted to the Enemy ; and which will be delivered to your Lordship by my Military Secretary Captain Twigg, of the 54th Regiment, to whom I beg Leave to refer for further Information, and earnestly recommend him as an Officer deserving such Mark of Favour as His Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer.

I have, my Lord, now a further most gratifying Duty to perform, that of making known to His Majesty the most zealous and indefatigable Exertions of the following Officers : — Brigadier - General French, second in Command — Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, commanding the First Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding the Royal Artillery, whose Abilities and unwearied Attention surmounted uncommon Difficulties — Lieutenant Colonel Myers, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General and Commissioner, to arrange the Articles of Capitulation.

The prominent Situation of those Officers afforded me a constant Experience of their Zeal, Abilities, and Anxiety for the most honourable Termination of the Enterprize ; and which Sentiments, I can assure your Lordship, actuated every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Soldier upon the Expedition.

It would be Ingratitude in me, my Lord, were I to omit stating, in the strongest possible Terms, the cordial Co-operation, as I have already noticed, and efficient Aid the Army received from Captain Cumby, commanding His Majesty's Squadron before the City, who also landed two Officers, Lieutenants

tenants Denman and Sheriff, with a Detachment of Seamen who were of infinite Service, and cheerfully underwent the most severe Fatigue and Labour.

It is impossible for me to pass over in Silence, the very great Assistance I received from William Walton jun. Esquire, an English Gentleman, who formerly resided in the Island, and whose Acquaintance with the Country, Inhabitants, and Languages, rendered his voluntary and able Services of the most essential Benefit, as Private Secretary to me during the Expedition.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. L. CARMICHAEL, Major-General, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces at the City of St. Domingo.

No. 1.

Head-Quarters, Ferand's-House,

SIR,

June 29, 1809.

IN obedience to your Orders, I proceeded to meet the Flag of Truce sent out of the City of St. Domingo this Day, and have now the Honour to report to you the Result of that Interview. The French Commissary acquainted me, that he had been sent out by General Barquier to propose that proper Persons should be appointed by you and himself to treat for a Surrender of the City. I told him, before you consented to such Measures, it was your Desire to know generally on what Terms that Negotiation was to be founded; finding he hesitated, I judged it most explicit to inform him of the Terms on which only you would negotiate, an unconditional Surrender of the Garrison.

He then proceeded to inform me of those on which his General would alone treat, to march out with all the Honours of War, not as Prisoners, to be sent to France or America by the British, as also such of
the

the Inhabitants as wish to accompany the Garrison, or those who did not do so in the first Instance, to be allowed a given Time to evacuate; the City to be occupied by the British until these Articles are fulfilled; and upon such Terms, General Barquier would have no Objection to the Spaniards being included in the Negotiation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

C. MYERS, Lieut. Col. Deputy
Quarter-Master General.

*Major-General Carmichael, commanding His
Majesty's Forces in St. Domingo.*

P. S. I have further to acquaint you, that in the Course of this Conference with the French Commissary, I did not fail to impress upon him that the sole Object of the British Force in this Island was to expel the French from the City, and to replace it in the Hands of our Allies the Spaniards, and that in no Manner of Case would a Negotiation be entered into wherein that Nation and its Interests were not most fully taken into Consideration, as the Allies and Friends of the British.

(Signed) C. MYERS.

No. 2.—(Translation.)

Army of St. Domingo.

*Head Quarters, St. Domingo, June 30, 1809.
Barquier, General of Brigade, Commander in Chief,
and Administrator-General, performing the Duties of
Captain-General, to His Excellency General Carmichael,
commanding the Land Forces of His Britannic
Majesty.*

GENERAL,

I HAVE sent on board His Britannic Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, two Officers, whom I have ordered to propose to Commodore Pryce Cumby, a Suspension of Arms for Three Days, with a View to facilitate Communications between us.

I make

I make you the same Proposition, in order that this Armistice may be general. If you agree, let me know it by the Officer who is the bearer of this Dispatch.

Accept, Sir, the Assurance of the high Consideration with which, &c.

(Signed) BARQUIER.

No. 3.

SIR,

Head-Quarters, June 30, 1809,

I HAD the Honour to receive your Excellency's Letter respecting a Proposition for an Armistice for Three Days, which I feel great Concern that the Honour of His Britannic Majesty's Service does not admit of.

The Answer that your Excellency gave to the Summons of Captain Cumby, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces before the City of Saint Domingo, induced me to repair to this Island to support the Arms of my Sovereign, and to aid the Cause of His Allies, the Spaniards, who are also maintaining the Rights of Ferdinand the Seventh.

From the respectable Force under my Command, exclusive of those Spanish Troops I found investing the City, it would be inconsistent with my Duty to my King and His Allies to enter into any Suspension of Hostilities, unless by an unconditional Surrender of the Garrison as Prisoners of War.

The Military Secretary who accompanies the Officer, from whom I had the Honour to receive your Letter, will convey your Excellency's Answer to me. I have the Honour to be, &c.

HUGH LYLE CARMICHAEL,
Major-General, commanding His
Britannic Majesty's Force before the
City of St. Domingo.

No. 4.

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No. 4.—(Translation.)
Army of St. Domingo.

^{to}Head Quarters St. Domingo, 30th June 1809.
Barquier, General of Brigade, Commander in Chief,
and Administrator-General, performing the Duties of
Captain-General, to His Excellency General Car-
michael, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces
before St. Domingo.

S I R,

THE Suspension of Arms which I have had the Honour to propose to you, having been intended only with a View to give Facility to the Communications concerning the Basis of a definitive Capitulation, I think it my Duty to reply with Freedom to the Letter which your Excellency has done me the Honor to write to me.

Desirous to stop the Effusion of Blood, and to put an End to the War which desolates this unhappy Colony, I am ready to treat with you for the Evacuation of this Place; but the Garrison of St. Domingo, which has undoubtedly acquired Respect from its Enemies, ought to expect honourable Conditions from them, and can accept of no other.

In consequence, if it be agreeable to you, Conferences shall be opened To-morrow at the Hour and Place which you may appoint, by Commissioners named on each Side, in order to stipulate the Articles of Capitulation.

I wait your Excellency's Answer by the Officer who carries this Letter. Accept the Assurance, &c.
(Signed) BARQUIER.

No. 5.

S I R,

Head-Quarters, 1st July 1809.

I HAD the Honour to receive Your Excellency's Letter of Yesterday, in consequence of which I agree to a Suspension of Arms until Twelve o'Clock
To-

To-morrow, at which Time Notice will be given for the Re-commencement of Hostilities, should the Conference have an unfavourable Termination.

As it is necessary for me to have an Interview with the Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron, I cannot now name the exact Time for the Meeting of the Commissioners, but on receiving the Commodore's Answer to the Letter conveyed to him by the Military Secretary, the Time will be notified to your Excellency by me.

I am fully sensible of the gallant and persevering Defence of the Garrison of St. Domingo, under your Excellency's Command, and every brave Soldier must deplore the sanguinary Result of an Assault and Defence of the City of St. Domingo, and in which, probably, the Effusion of Blood would not be confined to the Combatants.

From the Sentiments His Britannic Majesty's Forces must have for a brave Enemy, no dishonourable Terms will be imposed upon them.

I think it proper to observe, that it is my indispensable Duty to avoid any Procrastination, and which is, I presume, equally so to your Excellency.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

H. L. CARMICHAEL, Major-General, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces before the City of St. Domingo.

No. 6.—(Translation.)

Army of St. Domingo.

Head-Quarters, St. Domingo, 2d July 1809.
Barquier, General of Brigade, &c. to His Excellency
Major General Carmichael, &c.

SIR,

THE Suspension of Arms which exists between the British and French Armies should have prevented the Movement which your Troops have made in taking a Position at St. Carlos. At this Moment,
1809. X x English

English and Spanish Soldiers are advancing still nearer and occasionally under the Walls of this Place ; thus affording Pretexts for hostile Reprisals, which I am desirous to prevent, as my Proceedings shall continue to be open and faithful.

Perfused that your Excellency holds the same Sentiments, I request you will give Orders that Individuals belonging to your Army do not approach this Place, and that they keep within their advanced Posts.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. BARQUIER.

No. 7.

Head-Quarters of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in St. Domingo, St.

Carlos, July 2, 1809.

SIR, I HAD the Honour to receive your Excellency's Letter, and in Answer thereto, beg Leave to observe that the Advance of the British and Spanish Troops to St. Carlos, was in consequence of an Arrangement made, and Orders issued respecting that Post, which I had taken Possession of previous to any Communication between your Excellency and me with regard to a Suspension of Hostilities.

I am fully persuaded of your Excellency's most honourably adhering to the Engagements mutually entered into, and with regard to any Irregularity of the Soldiers individually approaching the Walls of the City, it may probably have occurred from their fraggling through the Bushes, against which I have given the most positive Orders.

I advanced Yesterday myself with some Dragoons towards the Gate in consequence of some Irregularity of Shots fired and Signals thrown out, though the White Flag was in the Air ; but your Excellency's Answer by my Aid-de-Camp was perfectly satisfactory.

My advanced Guard will be under Arms in Half an Hour, for the Purpose of a complimentary Salute

lute to the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Forces and the Spanish Nation, which will be done under a Flag of Truce, to be kept flying till the Suspension terminates.

(Signed) H. L. CARMICHAEL, Major-General, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces before the City of St. Domingo.

His Excellency General Barquier, commanding in the City of St. Domingo.

No. 8.

SIR,

St. Carlos, 6th July 1809.

AS the necessary Communications with the Commander of His Majesty's Squadron consequently protract the Proceedings of the Commissioners arranging the Terms of Capitulation, and as Delays cannot be attended with any Advantage to either Power, I think it proper to propose to your Excellency an Ultimatum.

However deplorable it may be to the Feelings of Humanity, the Storm of the City, particularly under the present Circumstances, and the Fate of a brave Garrison that has so long and gallantly defended itself, I would not feel myself justifiable to my Sovereign, with the Means in my Hands, were I to accede to any other Terms than those now proposed.

If an Answer does not arrive in One Hour after the Delivery of this, Hostilities will be considered as recommenced.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LYLE CARMICHAEL,
Major-General, commanding
His Britannic Majesty's Forces
before the City of Saint Do-
mingo.

*His Excellency General Barquier,
commanding in the City of Saint
Domingo.*

No. 9.

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-Quarters, St. Carlos,
5th July 1809.*

PROVIDENCE having peculiarly favoured this Expedition in a just Cause against the French Garrison in the City of St. Domingo, and having within less than one Month after the Embarkation at Jamaica, brought the Enemy to propose a Capitulation, the Major General commanding, considers the Weather now set in so far from adverse to the Disposition he has made, that the more severe the Rains the greater the Advantage to the British Troops, who are not upon any Account to be exposed to Wet until the Moment of Attack. The Out-piquets and Sentries to be immediately supplied with Hides; they will observe the utmost Vigilance, and preserve their Arms constantly loaded and dry, so as to give timely Notice should the Enemy be daring enough to make a Sortie. The Major-General will not permit a single Soldier's Life to be unnecessarily exposed; but should Hostilities re-commence at this Moment, he is fully prepared, and trusting in the Almighty Disposer of Events, will lead to Glory the gallant Troops he has the high Honour to command.

Although the Enemy, by Temerity, involve themselves and the Inhabitants of a populous City in a sanguinary and fruitless Conflict, British Soldiers, in the Moment of Victory, will have Mercy on a prostrate Foe, as the Brave and Generous cannot be cruel.

By Command,

T. COLFMAN, M. B.

Acting D. A. Gen.

No. 10.

In Consideration of the Brave Defence of the Garrison under long and severe Privations, they will
be

be allowed to march out with the Honours of War, and lay down their Arms; the Officers to wear their Swords, and have their Parole not to serve until duly exchanged; the Men to be Prisoners of War.

HUGH LYLE CARMICHAEL,
Major General, commanding
His Britannic Majesty's
Troops before the City of
Santo Domingo.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION for the
*Surrender of the City of Santo Domingo, entered
into by Major-General Sir Hugh Lyle Carmichael,
commanding the British Land Forces, and William
Price Cumby, Esq. Senior Officer of the British
Squadron, and General Don Juan Sanchez Ra-
nierrez, Commander in Chief of the Spanish Troops
in the Island of Santo Domingo, on the one Part;
and General of Brigade Barquier, Commander in
Chief of the French Troops in the City of Santo
Domingo on the other Part; as agreed upon by the
undersigned Commissioners, for that Purpose by them
appointed.*

Art. I. From the Date of this Day there shall be a Suspension of Arms between the Troops of His Britannic Majesty, and His Allies on the one Part, and the Garrison of the City of Santo Domingo on the other, for the Purpose of agreeing on an Evacuation of the said City, in the Delay and on the Conditions hereafter mentioned, well understood, that until the Evacuation of the Place, no Post can be occupied but by Troops of His Britannic Majesty; that no Person whatever belonging to the Exterior shall be suffered to enter the Town without a special Permission from the Commander in Chief of the Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty.

Answer. The Suspension of Arms between the Troops of His Britannic Majesty and His Allies, and the French, shall take Place for the Purposes proposed; but the Posts given up shall be occupied by the British Troops and Spanish Regiments of Porto Rico; and the Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Troops will consider himself answerable for the good Order of the Garrisons under his Command.

Art. II. The French Troops of every Description, the Colonial Troops, and all Individuals attached to the Army or the Administration, shall evacuate the City of Santo Domingo, and the Forts belonging thereto, within the Space of Twelve Days at furthest, from the Ratification of the present Convention; and shall be transported to France at the Expence of the British Government; but the Garrison shall not be considered as Prisoners of War.

Answer. In consideration of the brave Defence which the Garrison has made under severe Privations, the following Terms will be allowed; that the Garrison of the City of Santo Domingo, and the Forts thereto belonging, shall march out to the Glacis with all the Honours of War, within the Space of Four Days from the Ratification of the present Convention; the Officers shall retain their Swords and wearing Apparel, and shall be sent to France on their Parole, not to bear Arms against Great Britain or her Allies for the Space of Three Years, or until a Peace shall take place, unless formally exchanged; the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates shall ground their Arms, and surrender as Prisoners of War, to be sent to France for the Purpose of being regularly exchanged; and the whole to be transported to Jamaica in the First Instance; from whence Conveyance will be provided to take them to their Destination.

Art. III. All Individuals of both Sexes, Con-
dition

dition or Colour, French or Spanish, that shall not wish to remain in the City of Santo Domingo, shall in the Delay of ten Days be transported at the Expence of the British Government, or its Allies to the United States of America, or to the neighbouring Windward or Leeward Islands.

Answer. The French Civil Inhabitants and those Spaniards who may have taken a voluntary Part with them, shall be permitted to evacuate the Island of Santo Domingo; and there shall be a complete Amnesty for the Space of 6 Months from the Date of the Ratification of these Articles, for any Part of their Conduct previous to the Surrender of the City of Santo Domingo, in which Space of Time the Evacuation of the Inhabitants shall take Place.

Art. IV. The Garrison and every other Individual mentioned in the above Articles, shall carry away their Baggage, Equipment, Papers, and moveable Property of every Kind; and they shall be allowed to sell what they do not wish to carry away.

Answer. Actual private Property of Individuals of every Description, will be respected; and should any Difficulties arise in the Adjustment of this Article, they are to be referred to Commissioners, to be appointed to that Effect by the contracting Parties, with Powers to decide thereon.

Art. V. All French Subjects specified in the 3d Article, residing in the City of Santo Domingo, or in any Part of the East of this Island, who may remain therein after the Evacuation, shall be protected, and their Property respected of whatever Kind it may be; and shall have one Year allowed them to dispose thereof, themselves or by Power of Attorney.

Answer. Granted on Condition of their conforming themselves to the Laws of the Country.

Art. VI. There shall be allowed a Delay of 12 Days to the Administration to regulate its Accounts; as also the Commissary charged therewith;

the Paymaster and Controller shall be allowed to carry with them all Papers belonging to their respective Departments.

Answer. Granted.

Art. VII. With regard to all Papers deposited in the Registers' Office of the Civil Department, as well as those belonging to the Crown Rents and Property, there shall be nominated two mutual Commissioners from the Law Department, to decide on which shall be carried away, and which left; and in case it should be decided that the whole is to remain, Public Officers shall be nominated to receive the Deposit of these Archives, who shall be answerable therefor under the immediate Protection of Government.

Answer. Granted.

Art. VIII. All the Sick and Wounded, Civil or Military, that are unable to be shipped away, shall be confided to the Generosity of the English, and under the Care of Two French Surgeons; they shall be under the Charge of the British or their Allies, on Condition of the French Government accounting to them for this Expence at their Arrival in France.

Answer. Granted.

Art. IX. All Prisoners of every Grade, Nation and Condition, and especially Mr. Francois Daurinas, shall be delivered up mutually in the Delay of Eight Days after the Ratification of these Presents.

Answer. Granted, on Condition that the French Prisoners so delivered up, share the Fate of Garrison, as expressed in Article II. and that the French on their Part deliver up at the same Time to the British and their Allies, all Spanish Prisoners they may have in their Possession.

Art. X. The Troops and Persons who shall be embarked in Conformity with the present Convention, shall be supplied with Provisions during their Passage,

Passage, at the Expence of the British Government or their Allies, proportionably with their own People.

Answer. Granted; the Rations to be according to the British Regulations.

Art. XI. All Difficulties that may arise with regard to the Execution of this Convention, shall be terminated amicably by Commissioners nominated on each Side.

Answer. Granted.

Art. XII. From the Moment of the Ratification of the present, and of the Suspension of Arms that will follow, Hostages shall be exchanged.

Answer. No Hostages are necessary; the Honour of the contracting Parties is a sufficient Guarantee.

Art. XIII. All the Vessels of War and Merchantmen belonging to neutral or allied Powers, that may arrive in the Harbour of Santo Domingo in the 20 Days that may follow the Evacuation of the Place, shall not be considered as good Prizes, and shall be allowed to go away with their Cargoes and Crews under Passports from the British Commodore.

Answer. Refused.

Art. XIV. A fast-sailing Vessel shall be allowed by the British Government, under a Flag of Truce, to carry the present Convention, and the Dispatches from the French Commander in Chief, to France.

Answer. Referred to Vice-Admiral Rowley, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Jamaica Station.

Art. XV. On the Ratification of the present Convention, Fort Ansonne, commonly called Fort St. Jerome, and the Redoubt of the Ozama, shall be put in Possession of His Britannic Majesty's Troops and their Allies, and the French Garrisons that guard them shall come out with the Honours of War, and join the Remainder of the Garrison of the City of Santo Domingo.

Answer.

Answer. The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and at farthest at Twelve o'Clock To-morrow, when, in Addition to the Forts mentioned in the Articles, the Western Port, or Gate of Condé, of the City, shall be occupied by a Detachment, One-half to consist of British Troops and Part of the Spanish Regiment of Porto Rico, the other Half of French Troops. The remaining Part of this Article is granted.

Art. XVI. Commissaries shall be immediately nominated to accelerate the present Convention, and receive the Artillery of the Garrison and Forts, Military Stores, Plans, and other Articles that the French Government leave to the British and her Allies.

Answer. There shall be prepared a Report of the State of the Forts of the City, together with an Account of all Arms, Ammunition, Stores of War, Goods, Merchandize, and Treasure, belonging to the French Government, or to any public trading Company under its Protection, which shall be formally compared, and signed by the Commissioners charged with the Execution of the present Capitulation.

Done in the City of Santo Domingo, this 6th Day of July, and in the Year of our Lord, 1809.

English Commissioners.

(Signed,) JOHN DUER, Captain Royal Navy.

CHRISTOPHER MYERS, Lt. Col. D. Q. M. General.

Spanish Commissioners.

(Signed,) MANUEL CAVALLERO, Capt. of Infantry.

JOSEPH JOAQUIN DEL MONTE FISCAL.

French

French Commissioners.

(Signed,) VASSIMON, Col. of 5th Reg-
FABRE, Commissary of Ma-
rine, and Chief of Admi-
nistration.

Ratified this 7th Day of July, 1809.

HUGH LYLE CARMICHAEL,
Major-General commanding
His Britannic Majesty's
Forces before the City of
Santo Domingo.

Ratified this 7th Day of July, 1809.

(Signed,) WILLIAM PRICE CUMBY,
Captain of His Britannic
Majesty's Ship Polyphemus,
and Senior Officer in
Command of His Britan-
nic Majesty's Ships and
Vessels before the City of
Santo Domingo.

Ratified this 7th Day of July, 1809.

(Signed,) JUAN SANCHEZ RANIEREZ,
Commander in Chief of the
Spanish Army in the Island
of Santo Domingo.

Ratified this Day, the 7th Day of July, 1809.

(Signed,) J. BAROUIER, Commander in
Chief of the French Army
in the City of Santo Do-
mingo.

Admiralty-Office, September 5, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Rowley, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to the Honourable W. W. Pole, dated at Port-Royal, July 13, 1809.

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's Sloop Tweed arrived here last Night, from off Saint Domingo, bringing me a Dispatch from Captain Cumby of the Polyphemus, announcing the Surrender on the 6th Instant of the French Troops composing the Garrison of that City.

Their Lordships will have been made acquainted already by my former Letters with a Detail of the Proceedings of the Squadron placed under Captain Cumby's Orders for the Purpose of co-operating with the Spanish Troops investing the City, and with those belonging to His Majesty, which sailed from this Island on the 7th Ultimo, under the Command of Major-General Carmichael; and the enclosed Copy of the Dispatch above-mentioned will make known to them the Proceedings of the Squadron down to the Period of Capitulation, and the Terms on which the Garrison has surrendered.

The exemplary Vigilance and unremitting Exertions of the Officers and Men composing the Crews of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels named in the Margin *, employed during this short but vigorous Blockade, under the immediate Orders of Captain Cumby, have contributed most essentially to accelerate the Reduction of this last Possession of the Enemy on the Jamaica Station. The fullest Testimony is borne by Major-General Carmichael to the cordial Support which he received from them after the Ar-

* Polyphemus, Aurora, Tweed, Sparrow, Thrush, Griffin, Lark, Mofelle, Fleur-de-la-Mere, Pike.

rival of the British Troops, and I have no Doubt that the Conduct of Captain Cumby and that of the Officers, Scamen, and Marines under his Orders on the Service. will be distinguished by their Lordships' Approbation, as it has already been by mine.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) B. S. ROWLEY, Vice Admiral.

Polyphemus, off the City of St. Domingo,

SIR, *7th July, 1809.*

I HAVE the Satisfaction to announce to you the Surrender of the French Garrison in the City of St. Domingo, by which Event the whole of the former Possessions of the Spaniards in this Island are happily restored to the Spanish Nation. In detailing the Operations which led to this Result, subsequent to my Letter of the 30th Ultimo, I have to inform you that on the following Day, I anchored at Caleta, and in compliance with a Request from Major-General Carmichael, put Eight of this Ship's lower Deck Guns on board the Sparrow Sloop, to be landed at Palenqui for the Use of the Batteries to the Westward of the City. In the mean Time, the Major-General and Troops under his Command had advanced with all the Ardour and Activity that characterize British Soldiers in their Approaches to the Enemy, and taken Post at the Church of St. Carlos, nearly within Musket-Shot of the Walls, and had cut off the Communication between the City and Fort Jerome. The General commanding the French Garrison having sent off a Flag of Truce proposing a Cessation of Hostilities for Three Days, I beg Leave to transmit you Copies of his Letter and my Reply.

On the 2d Instant I received a Communication from Major-General Carmichael, that the French General had made a formal Proposal to treat for the Surrender of the Garrison, and I accordingly directed

directed Captain Duer of His Majesty's Ship the Aurora, to proceed on Shore, and in concert with Commissioners to be deputed by the Major-General, and the General commanding the Spanish Forces, arrange the Terms of Capitulation; the very severe Squalls and rainy Weather we have since experienced, so much interrupted our Communications with the Shore, that the different Articles could not be adjusted till the 6th, and this Day they have been ratified, a Copy of which, I have the Honour to enclose*.

This Dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Symonds of the Tweed, to whose zealous Attention in conducting the Sloops, Schooners, and Guard-Boats, during a close and rigorous Blockade of Two Months, I owe considerable Obligation; and although the Services of the Squadron you did me the Honour to place under my Orders may not have been of a brilliant Nature, I trust I may be permitted on this Occasion to bear Testimony to the unremitting Perseverance with which the Vessels maintained the Stations assigned them, through all the variety of Weather incident to the Season, on a steep and dangerous Shore, where no Anchorage was to be obtained, as well as to the Vigilance and Alacrity of those Officers and Men who were employed in the Night Guard Boats, by whose united Exertions the Enemy's accustomed Supply by Sea was entirely cut off, and the Surrender of the City greatly accelerated. I must also, in Justice to Captain Burt of the Sparrow, beg Permission to state the great Promptitude, Zeal, and Ability evinced by that Officer in the landing the Lower Deck Guns from this Ship, under Circumstances of great Difficulty and Labour; Two of which he transported from André Bay to the East Battery, a Distance of near Thirty Miles across an almost impassable Country, prior to the Arrival of the Troops.

* See Major-General Carmichael's Dispatch.

Of the Conduct of Lieutenant Denman of this Ship, and the Detachment of Seamen landed from the Squadron under his Orders, the Major-General is pleased to speak in high Terms, and I have no Doubt he will make a gratifying Representation to you on this Subject. The Posts of Fort Jerome and Fort de l'Ozama, and the Gate de Condé, are occupied by the British Troops this Evening, and I shall lose no Time in making the necessary Arrangements for embarking the Garrison, in Number about Twelve Hundred, on board the Squadron, and dispatch them for Port Royal with all possible Expedition.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PRICE CUMBY, Captain.
*B. S. Rowley, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White,
and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*Head-Quarters at Santo Domingo,
June 30, 1809.*

Barquier, General of Brigade, &c. to Captain William Pryce Cumby, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces before St. Domingo.

SIR,

IF you should think it proper, a Suspension of Hostilities may be established for Three Days, with a View to facilitate the Communications between us, you may be persuaded of the Frankness of my Intentions.

I send to you in consequence Mr. Fabvre, Commissary of the Marine, and Lieutenant-Colonel Evrard, who will convey to me your Reply to my Proposal. I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. BARQUIER.

I have the Honour to apprise you that I am about to send an Officer to His Excellency General Carmichael, with a Proposal to the same Effect.

J. BARQUIER.

Polyphamus,

Polyphemus, off the City of St. Domingo,

SIR,

June 30, 1809.

IN reply to your Letter of this Date, proposing a Cessation of Hostilities for Three Days, I beg to state, that I conceive no Advantage whatever could possibly result from such a Measure, neither can I for one Moment agree to it, but in concurrence with Major-General Carmichael, and the General commanding the Spanish Troops. There will be no Difficulty on my Side in opening Communication, whenever a White Flag is hoisted at the City, unless it should be done at the Moment of Attack.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. P. CUMBY, Captain.

*To His Excellency General Barquier, Com-
mander in Chief of the French Forces,
&c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 9th,
1809.

No. XLII.

Downing-Street, September 7, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were this Day received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, K. B.

MY LORD, *Truxillo, August 20, 1809.*

I WROTE some Days ago a Letter to the French Commander in Chief, which I sent to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Walters, to request his Care and Attention to the wounded Officers and Soldiers of the British Army, who had fallen into his Hands, in return for the Care and Attention which I had paid to the French Officers and Soldiers, who had fallen into my Hands at different Times; and that he would allow Money to be sent to the Officers; and that Officers, who should not be deemed Prisoners of War, might be sent to superintend and take care of the Soldiers, till they should recover from their Wounds, when the Officers should be sent to join the British Army.

I received a very civil Answer from Marshal
1809. Y y Mortier

Mortier, promising that every Care should be taken, and every Attention paid to the British Officers and Soldiers who were wounded; but stating, that he could not answer upon the other Demands contained in my Letter, having been obliged to refer them to the Commander in Chief.

Since the Receipt of this Letter, Mr. Dillon the Assistant Commissary has arrived from Talavera, having been taken Prisoner near Cevolla on the 27th of July, previous to the Action, and having been allowed to come away.

He reports that the British Officers and Soldiers who are wounded, are doing remarkably well; and are well fed and taken care of; indeed he says preferably to the French Troops.

I propose to send Colonel Walters with another Flag of Truce, To-morrow Morning, and a Letter to the Commander in Chief of the French Army, requesting that a Sum of Money which I shall send may be given to the Officers; and I shall endeavour to establish a Cartel of Exchange, as soon as possible.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, *Truxillo, August 21, 1809.*

WHEN I marched from Talavera on the 3d Instant, with a view to oppose the French Corps which we had heard had passed through the Puerte de Banos, and had arrived at Plasencia; Sir Robert Wilson was detached upon the Left of the Army, towards Escalona; and before I marched on that Morning, I put him in Communication with the Spanish General Cuesta, who it had been settled was to remain at Talavera. I understood that General Cuesta put Sir Robert in Communication with his advanced Guard, which retired from Talavera on the Night of the 2th.

Sir Robert Wilson, however, did not arrive at
Valada

Valada till the Night of the 4th, having made a long March through the Mountains: and as he was then Six Leagues from the Bridge of Arzo Bispo, and had to cross the High Road from Oropeza to Talavera, of which the Enemy was in Possession, he conceived that he was too late to retire to Arzo Bispo, and he determined to move by Venta St. Julien and Centinello towards the Tietar, and across that River towards the Mountains which separate Castille from Eltremadura.

Some of Sir Robert Wilton's Dispatches having missed me, I am not aware by which of the Passes he went through the Mountains, but I believe by Tornavacas. He arrived, however, at Banús on the 11th, and on the 12th was attacked and defeated by the French Corps of Marshal Ney, which, with that of Soult, returned to Plafencia on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, that of Ney having since gone on towards Salamanca.

I enclose Sir Robert Wilton's Account of the Action. He has been very active, intelligent, and useful in the Command of the Portuguese and Spanish Corps with which he was detached from this Army.

Before the Battle of the 28th of July, he had pushed his Parties almost to the Gates of Madrid, with which City he was in Communication; and he would have been in Madrid, if I had not thought it proper to call him in, in Expectation of that general Action which took place on the 28th of July. He afterwards alarmed the Enemy on the Right of his Army; and throughout the Service, shewed himself to be an active and intelligent Partizan, well acquainted with the Country in which he was acting, and possessing the Confidence of the Troops which he commanded.

Being persuaded that his Retreat was not open by Arzo Bispo, he acted right in taking the Road he did, with which he was well acquainted; and al-

though unsuccessful in the Action which he fought, (which may well be accounted for, by the superior Numbers and Description of the Enemy's Troops,) the Action, in my Opinion, does him great Credit.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

SIR, *Miranda de Castenar, Aug. 13, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that I was on March Yesterday Morning on the Road of Grenadella from Aldea Neuva, to restore my Communication with the Allied Army, when a Peasant assured us, that a considerable Quantity of Dust which we perceived in the Road of Plafencia, proceeded from the March of a Body of the Enemy.

I immediately returned and took post in Front of Banós, with my Pickets in Advance of Aldea Neuva, selecting such Points for Defence as the Exigency of the Time permitted.

The Enemy's Cavalry advanced on the high Road, and drove back my small Cavalry Poits; but a Picket of Spanish Infantry, which I had concealed, poured in on the Cavalry a steady and well-directed Fire, that killed and wounded many of them.

The Two Hundred Spanish Infantry in Advance of Aldea Neuva, continued, under the Direction of Colonel Grant and their Officers, to maintain their Ground most gallantly, until the Enemy's Cavalry and Chasseurs à Cheval, in considerable Bodies, appeared on both Flanks, when they were obliged to retreat.

The Enemy's Chasseurs à Cheval and Cavalry advanced in great Numbers in every Direction, and pushed between the Legion posted between Aldea Neuva and Banós; but, by the steady Conduct of Officers and Men, the Enemy could only advance gradually, and with a very severe Loss from the commanding Fire thrown on them.

The

The Mérida Battalion, however, having given way on the Right, a Road was laid open, which cut behind our Position, and I was obliged to order a Retreat on the Heights above Banôs, when I was again necessitated to detach a Corps, in order to scour the Road of Monte Major, by which I saw the Enemy directing a Column, and which Road turned altogether the Puerto de Banôs, a League in our Rear.

At this Time, Don Carlos Marquis de Estragne came up with his Battalion of Light Infantry, and, in the most gallant Manner, took Post along the Heights commanding the Road of Banôs, which enabled me to send some of the Mérida Battalion on the Mountain on our Left commanding the main Road, and which the Enemy had tried to ascend.

The Battalion of Light Infantry, the Detachment of the Legion on its Right continued, notwithstanding the Enemy's Fire of Artillery and Musketry, to maintain their Ground; but, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, three Columns of the Enemy mounted the Height on our Left, gained it, and poured such a Fire on the Troops below that longer Defence was impracticable, and the Whole was obliged to retire on the Mountains on our Left, leaving open the main Road, along which a considerable Column of Cavalry immediately poured.

The Battalion of Seville had been left at Bejar with Orders to follow me next Day, but when I was obliged to return, and the Action commenced, I ordered it to Puerto Banôs, to watch the Monte Major Road and the Heights in the Rear of our Left.

When the Enemy's Cavalry came near, an Officer and some Dragoons called out to the Commanding Officer to surrender, but a Volley killed him and his Party, and then the Battalion proceeded to mount the Heights, in which Movement it was attacked and surrounded by a Column of Cavalry and a Column

of Infantry, but cut its Way and cleared itself, killing a great many of the Enemy, especially of his Cavalry.

The Enemy is now passing to Salamanca with great Expedition; I lament that I could no longer arrest his Progress, but, when the enormous Superiority of the Enemy's Force is considered, and that we had no Artillery, and that the Puerto de Bandós on the Estremaduran Side, is not a Pass of such Strength as on the Side of Castille, especially without Guns, I hope that a Resistance for Nine Hours, which must have cost the Enemy a great many Men, will not be deemed inadequate to our Means.

I have to acknowledge the Services rendered me on this Occasion by Colonel Grant, Major Reiman, Don Fernan Marquis, Adjutant-Major of the Dragoons of Pavia, Captain Charles and Mr. Bolman; and to express the greatest Approbation of Two Companies of the Merida Battalions advanced in Front, and of the Commanding Officer and Soldier of the Battalions of Seville, and the Portuguese Brigade. I have already noticed the distinguished Conduct of Don Carlos, and his Battalion merits the highest Encomiums.

I have not yet been able to collect the Returns of our Loss. From the Nature of Mountain Warfare, many Men are missing who cannot join for a Day or two, but I believe the Enemy will only have to boast that he has atchieved his Passage, and his Killed and Wounded will be great Diminution of his Victory.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ROBERT WILSON.

Sir A. Wellefley, &c. &c. &c.

Truxillo, August 21, 1809.

GENERAL CUESTA moved his Head Quarters from the Neighbourhood of the Bridge of Arçobispo on the Night of the 7th Instant, to Peraleda de Garbin,

bin, leaving an Advanced Guard, consisting of Two Divisions of Infantry, and the Duke D'Albuquerque's Division of Cavalry, for the Defence of the Passage of the Tagus at this Point.

The French Cavalry passed the Tagus at a Ford immediately above the Bridge, at Half-past One in the Afternoon of the 8th, and surpris'd this advanced Guard, which retired, leaving behind them all their Cannon, as well as those in the Batteries constructed for the Defence of the Bridge.

The General then moved his Head Quarters to the Mesa d'Ibor on the Evening of the 8th, having his Advanced Guard at Bohoral. He resign'd the Command of the Army on the 12th, (on account of the bad State of his Health,) which has devolved upon General Equia. The Head Quarters of the Spanish Army are now at Deleytosa.

It appears that a Detachment of Vanegas's Army had some Success against the Enemy, in an Attack made upon it in the Neighbourhood of Araujuez, on the 5th Instant. General Vanegas was then at Ocana, and he had determin'd to retire towards the Sierra Morena; and after the 5th, he had moved in that Direction. He return'd however towards Toledo, with an Intention of attacking the Enemy on the 12th, but on the 11th the Enemy attack'd him with Sebastiani's Corps, and Two Divisions of Victor's, in the Neighbourhood of Almoracid. The Action appears to have lasted some Hours, but the French having at last gain'd an Advantage on General Vanegas's Left, he was oblig'd to retire, and was about to resume his Position in the Sierra Morena.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, large Detachments of the French Troops which had come from Plasencia, return'd to that Quarter, and on the 12th, they attack'd and defeat'd Sir Robert Wilson in the Puerto de Banos, on their Return to Salamanca.

It appears now that the French Force in this

Part of Spain is distributed as follows; Marshal Victor's Corps is divided between Talavera and La Mancha; Sebastiani's is in La Mancha; Marshal Mortier's at Oropeza, Arzobispo, and Navalmoral; Marshal Soult's at Plasencia; and Marshal Ney's at Salamanca.

Distress for Want of Provisions, and its Effects, have at last obliged me to move towards the Frontiers of Portugal, in order to refresh my Troops. In my former Dispatches I have informed your Lordship of our Distress for the Want of Provisions and the Means of Transport. Those Wants, which were the first Cause of the Loss of many Advantages after the 22d of July, which were made known to the Government, and were actually known to them on the 20th of last Month, still exist in an aggravated Degree, and under these Circumstances I determined to break up on the 20th from Jarajejo, where I had had my Head Quarters since the 11th, with the advanced Posts on the Tagus near the Bridge of Almaraz, and to fall back upon the Frontier of Portugal, where I hope I shall be supplied with every Thing I want.

Admiralty-Office, September 9, 1809.

LETTERS, of which the following are Copies or Abstracts, have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

Admiralty-Office, September 9, 1809.

A LETTER has been received at this Office by the Honourable William Wellesley Pole from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, dated on board the *Ville de Paris* off Toulon, the 21st June last, transmitting Two Letters from Captain Stewart, of His

His Majesty's Ship Sea-Horse, and one from Captain Maxwell, of His Majesty's Ship Alceste, detailing their Proceedings on the Coast of Italy.

Captain Stewart reports the Destruction of the Enemy's Forts on the small Islands of Gianuti and Pianoso, in which Services great Gallantry appears to have been displayed by the Officers and Men who were employed under the Directions of Lieutenants Bennett and Pearse, of the Sea-Horse and Halcyon. About One Hundred of the Enemy were made Prisoners. One Private Marine of the Sea-Horse only was killed, and another wounded.

Captain Maxwell states the Destruction of Two Gun-Boats at Terrarina, by the Alceste and Cyane; the bringing off from a Depot of Timber on the Coast as much Wood as the Two Ships could carry; and the Demolition of Three strong Martello Towers by a Detachment of Seamen and Marines, commanded by Captain Staines, of the Cyane, who displayed equal Judgment and Resolution on the Occasion. Whilst the Ships were taking off the Timber, a Serjeant, Two Corporals, and Twenty Privates came on board, Defectors from the French Army.

Lord Collingwood at the same Time communicates an Account he had received from Captain Duncan, of the Mercury, of the Destruction of a Number of Trabaccolos and other Vessels, on the Beach of Rotti, near Manfredonia, by the Boats of that Ship, under Lieutenant Gordon.

*Vile de Paris, off Toulon,
June 23, 1809.*

S I R,

INCLOSED I transmit you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter I have received from Captain Raitt, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop the Scout, giving an Account of the Boats of that Sloop having carried an Enemy's Battery near Cape Croisette, and captured and destroyed

destroyed Seven Sail of the Enemy's Coasters, which had taken Shelter under it.

Captain Raitt speaks in high Terms of Praise of the Conduct of Lieutenant Battersby, who commanded the Boats on this Occasion, and of the Officers and Men who accompanied him.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

COLLINGWOOD.

*His Majesty's Sloop Scout,
at Sea, June 14, 1809.*

MY LORD,

I BEG Leave to inform your Lordship, that this Morning having observed a Convoy of about Fourteen Sail under the Protection of Two Gun-Boats, coming round Cape Crofette, steering to the Eastward, I made all Sail in Chace, but about One P.M. it falling nearly calm, and the Convoy a good deal dispersed, I detached the Boats, under the Command of Lieutenant Battersby, manned by Volunteers. Seven Sail pushed for a Harbour, about Three Leagues to the Eastward of the Cape, where the Boats proceeded under a heavy and well directed Fire of Grape and Musketry. After landing a Party to keep the Enemy in check, who were numerous among the Rocks, stormed and took Possession of the Battery, with two Six-Pounders mounted in Embrazures, which, after spiking, brought out the whole of the Vessels, although they were fast with Ropes to their Masts-head and Keels, and constantly annoyed with Musketry from behind the Rocks. I am sorry to say this Service has not been performed without some Loss on our Side, having One killed and Five wounded, Two badly; but from the Time, and other great Advantages the Enemy had, I hope your Lordship will agree with me in thinking it comparatively small.

The Conduct of the whole of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines employed on this Occasion, deserves the highest Commendation; but I wish to point out particularly,

ticularly, that of Lieutenant Battersby, the First Lieutenant, that led the Party up to storm the Battery. From his Conduct on this Occasion, and a great Number of others that he has performed in the Streights of Gibraltar. I beg Leave to recommend him to your Lordship. The Conduct of Mr. Farrant, Second Lieutenant, Mr. Batten, Maller, and Mr. Thompson, Maller's Mate, deserve my warmest Thanks, for their determined Bravery in going up the Harbour with the Boats under a heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry from both Sides, who have at all Times handsomely volunteered their Services on similar Occasions.

The Prizes are Laden with Wool, Grain, Leather, Flour, and Cheefe; Two of them I have been obliged to destroy after taking out their Cargoes, the others I have sent to Mahon. I beg Leave to inclose a List of Killed and Wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. RAITT.

*The Right Hon. Lord Colingwood,
 &c. &c. &c.*

A List of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board of His Majesty's Sloop Scout, William Raitt Esq; Commander, in cutting out a French Convoy of Merchant Vessels from under a Battery near Cape Croisette, Coast of France, Mediterranean, upon the 14th Day of June 1809.

Killed.

John Marshall, Landman.

Wounded.

John Wilson, Boatswain.

John Gage, Landman.

Alexander Renny, Landman.

Robert Evans, Volunteer 1st Class.

Jeremiah Barber, Corporal of Marines.

Total—1 killed, 5 wounded.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 9, 1809.

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD has transmitted to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, another Letter from Captain Raitt of His Majesty's Sloop the Scout, giving an Account of a gallant Attack made on the 15th July, by a Party of Seamen and Marines, under the Direction of Lieutenant Batterby, on a strong Battery which commanded the Port of Carry, between Marseilles and the Rhone. The Fort was carried without any Loss on our Side, and all the Guns in it spiked; five of the Enemy were killed, and Seven made Prisoners.

Admiralty-Office, September 9, 1809.

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD has transmitted to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, a Letter from Captain Brenton of His Majesty's Ship the Spartan, giving an Account of the Reduction of the Citadel and Batteries on the Island of Lussin, on the Coast of Croatia, on the 10th of May last, by that Ship acting in concert with a Detachment of Aultrian Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Oeharnick. The Garrison, consisting of One Hundred and Seventy Men, was compelled to surrender at Discretion, after some Opposition to the Attacks of the Allies, in which the greatest Gallantry was displayed by the latter, and in which they had only Three Men wounded. The Conduct of Lieutenant Willes and Baumgardt of the Spartan, and Lieutenant Figen of the Marines, is particularly noticed by Captain Brenton.

Lord Collingwood has also enclosed a Letter from Captain Bullen of the Volontaire, giving an Account of the Destruction of Fort Rioux, on the Coast of France, and the Capture of Five Vessels which it protected, by the Boats of the above Ship, under the Command of Lieutenant Shaw, of whose Gallantry

Gallantry Captain Bullen speaks in high Praise. On the Side of the English there were only Two wounded, the Enemy had Five killed and Eight wounded.

*Ville de-Paris, off Toulon,
July 16, 1809.*

SIR,

HAVING received by the *Esper*, a Letter from Rear-Admiral Martin, dated the 2d Instant, giving a Detail of the Proceedings of the Squadron under his Orders, in their Co-operation with the British and Sicilian Army, which informs me of their having landed on and taken Possession of the Islands of Ichia, and Procida, where the Enemy made but little Opposition; I have the Honour to transmit Rear-Admiral Martin's Letter, by which their Lordships will be fully informed of what occurred on this Service.

A numerous Flotilla of Gun-Boats which were collecting from Gaeta, and other Parts of the Coast, were attacked by the *Cyane*, *Esper*, and the British and Sicilian Gun-Boats, when about Forty of them were taken or destroyed. The *Cyane* was afterwards engaged with other Divisions of Gun-Boats, and the Batteries on Shore which protected them, at one of which Captain Staines on the 26th landed, stormed it and destroyed the Guns.

On the 27th the Italian Frigate of Forty Guns and a Corvette which were making their Escape from Baia to Naples, were attacked by the *Cyane*, and although assisted by all the Batteries as she went along Shore, it was with great Difficulty she got to the Mole at Naples. It is represented to me that nothing could exceed the Gallantry which was displayed by Captain Staines in all these several Attacks, in which he was for Three Days (and with little Interruption by Night) engaged in a Succession of Battles. I am sorry to add that he is grievously wounded, having lost his left Arm, and received much Injury in other Parts of the Body. Lieutenant

tenant Hall the Senior Lieutenant, is also severely wounded, on the last Day; as the Second Lieutenant had been disabled before, the Ship was latterly fought and conducted by the Master, who acquitted himself as a brave and good Officer. The Report of Killed and Wounded, I enclose.

As the Cyane has suffered very much in her Hull, Masts, and other Respects, I have sent Orders for her to proceed to England to be refitted.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

The Honourable W. W. Cole.

*The Canopus, at Anchor, S. E. End of
MY LORD, the Island of Ischia, July 2, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint your Lordship that I sailed from Melazzo on the 11th of June, in Company with His Majesty's Ships Spartiate, Warrior, Cyane, and Espoir; and the same Day I detached the Philomel with Four Transports, containing Two Regiments of Infantry, which Sir John Stuart wished to be landed on the Coast of Calabria, for the Purpose of destroying the Enemy's Batteries, and of undertaking the Siege of Scylla, should it be found practicable. I proceeded with the Remainder of the Transports, Gun-Boats, &c. amounting in the whole to One Hundred and Thirty-Three Sail, into the Gulf of St. Eufemia, and close along the Coast of Calabria, in the Hope of diverting the Attention of the Enemy from Lower Calabria, and of enabling the Two Regiments detached by the General, to effect the Purpose for which they were sent. For Four or Five Days it was nearly calm; and the whole Expedition continued in Sight of Calabria. On the 15th, the Ships and Transports from Palermo, amounting to nearly One Hundred Sail, accompanied by Two Sicilian Frigates and the Alceste, joined us; His Royal Highness Prince Leopold

sold was on board one of His Sicilian Majesty's Frigates, and Lieutenant-General Bourcard, appointed to command the Sicilian Troops employed on this Expedition, in the other. Sir John Stuart, upon being joined by this Force, expressed a Desire that General Bourcard should continue, with his Division, on the Coast of Calabria, and actually put some Men on Shore to effect a Diversion, and that in the mean Time we should proceed with the British and Sicilian Troops which had sailed with us from Melazzo, to make an Attack on the Islands of Ischia and Procida. On the 24th, I anchored with the whole of the Ships to the Northward of the said Islands; and on the Morning of the 25th, a Landing was effected on the Island of Ischia, under Cover of His Majesty's Ships Warrior and Success, and His Sicilian Majesty's Sloop Leone, with several Sicilian and English Gun-Boats, without the Loss of a single Man, and the whole taken Possession of, except a strong insulated Castle off the South-East Part of the Island, which did not surrender till the 1st Instant, after Batteries had been erected and opened against it. The Island of Procida capitulated on the Evening of the 25th: and that Night I received Information that a Flotilla of Gun-Boats, &c. was coming from Gaeta along Shore; in consequence of which, the few Gun-Boats near us were detached in that Direction, and at Daylight of the 26th, the Flotilla, amounting to Forty-seven Sail, was seen, and a Signal made to Captain Staines, of the Cyane, (whom I had before detached to the Southward of Ischia and Procida, with the *Espoir* and some of the Sicilian Gun-Boats to endeavour to hinder Reinforcements and Supplies being thrown into those Islands,) to prevent the Gun-Boats from entering the Bay of Naples. Captain Staines executed that Service with the same Ability and Judgment, which he has shewn upon every other Occasion; and by turning the Gun-Boats, and preventing their rounding the Point of

Barr,

Baizè, they were brought to Action by the Sicilian and English Gun-Boats, supported by the Cyane and Espoir, and Eighteen of them (Gun-Boats) taken and Four destroyed. No Language which I am Master of, can convey to your Lordship an adequate Idea of the Gallantry, Judgment, and good Conduct displayed by Captain Staines. From the Time of our Arrival before the Bay of Naples, he was frequently engaged with the Batteries and Gun-Boats near Baizè; captured a Polacca from thence with Troops destined for Procida; landed himself, supported by some Sicilian Gun-Boats, and destroyed a Battery, with which he had been for some Time engaged, of Four Forty-two-Pounders and a Ten Inch Mortar: and on the 27th of June, Captains Staines and Mitford attacked the Enemy's Frigate and Corvette, which, with a Number of Gun-Boats, were moving from Baizè to the Mole of Naples. The Action lasted from Seven till Half-past Eight P. M. with the Frigate, (the Corvette out-sailing her much, soon made the best of her Way to Naples,) during the greater Part of the Time, the Cyane was within Half Pistol-Shot of the Enemy's Frigate, but from her being so near the Shore, and supported by a Number of Gun-Boats and Batteries, was not able to continue the Action. It is with sincere Concern I have to inform your Lordship, that during the Action Captain Staines, and both the Lieutenants of the Cyane, were wounded; but the Ship was fought, the latter Part of the Action, by Mr Joseph Miller, the Master, of whom Captain Staines speaks in the highest Terms, and begs to recommend to your Lordship. The Captain speaks also very highly of the Conduct of Lieutenant James Hall, First of the Cyane, and of every Officer and Man under his Command.

I have the Honour to transmit, under another Cover, a List of the Killed and Wounded on board the Cyane on the 26th and 27th of June. Captain Staines has
 left

lost his left Arm out of the Socket at his Shoulder, and is wounded also in the Side, but is in a fair Way of Recovery. Lieutenant Hall is also severely wounded in the Thigh and Arm, but there is every Reason to hope he will do well.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. MARTIN.

P. S. In Addition to the Gun-Boats captured or destroyed, Eleven smaller Armed Vessels were taken, and Four destroyed the same day.

I will do myself the Honour of transmitting to your Lordship, by the next Opportunity, a Copy of the Articles of the Capitulation of the Islands of Ischia and Procida.

(Signed) GEO. MARTIN.

*Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Com-
mander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Cyane, in Action with the Enemy's Gun-Boats and Batteries in the Bay of Naples, on the 26th June 1809.

Killed.

Daniel Young, Captain of the Main-top
John Evans, Boy 3d Class.

Wounded.

David Jones, Master's Mate, dangerously.
John Phillips, Ordinary Seaman, slightly.
Alexander Lawson, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Thomas Wilton, Landman, ditto.
John Sweeney, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
James Matthews, Able Seaman, ditto.
John Rutherford, Able Seaman, ditto.

List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Cyane, Thomas Staines, Esq; Captain, in Action with an Enemy's Frigate, Corvette, Gun-Boats, and Batteries, in the Bay of Naples, on the 27th June 1809.

Killed.

Samuel Jones, Ordinary Seaman.
William Berry, Private of Marines.

Wounded.

Thomas Staines, Captain, dangerously.
James Hall, First Lieutenant, ditto.
Thomas Brewer, Landman, ditto.
Thomas Dewes, Able Seaman, ditto.
James Coghlan, Able Seaman, badly.
William Shenfon, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Matthew Booth, Private of Marines, ditto.
William Richings, Private of Marines, ditto.
John Ferrior, Second Lieutenant, slightly.
John Taylor, Midshipman, ditto.
John Brown, Quarter-Master, ditto.
William Barnes, Quarter-Master's-Mate, ditto.
Carlos Pinately, Sailmaker, ditto.
James Haydon, Armourer's-Mate, ditto.
William Kelly, Able Seaman, ditto.
William Jackson, Able Seaman, ditto.
James Pearse, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Isaac Arthur, Boy, ditto.
John Newton, Serjant of Marines, ditto.
John Rudge, Private of Marines, ditto.

Ville de Paris, off Toulon,

SIR,

July 31, 1809.

I INCLOSE a Letter from Captain Griffiths, to be laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, giving an Account of an Attack made by

by the Boats of the *Topaze*, on Nine of the Enemy's Vessels lying at Anchor in the Road of Demata, on the Coast of Albania, which were with great Gallantry boarded and brought out, notwithstanding the Opposition of a very superior Force; Three of them being Vessels regularly armed for War, and in complete Preparation for Resistance.

The Conduct and Spirit of Lieutenant Hammond on this Occasion, is deserving of the highest Praise. Mr. Garson the Acting Master, the Lieutenants Mercer and Halted, of the Royal Marines, and the other Officers and Men, supported him in a Manner worthy of their Character of British Seamen and Marines.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

COLLINGWOOD.

His Majesty's Ship Topaze, off Paxo,

SIR,

June 1, 1809.

YESTERDAY observing Nine of the Enemy's Vessels at Anchor in the Road of Demata, behind the Reef of Rocks, under the Fortrefs of St. Maura, and finding the Ship could not with Safety approach near enough to destroy them, I dispatched the Boats, under Mr. Charles Hammond, my First Lieutenant, with the Officers named in the Margin *, to bring them out.

They were obliged to row along, outside the Reef, (and also after rounding it,) exposed to the galling Fire of their whole Force, and within Half Musket-Shot, a Period of great Anxiety to me, but which has, from great good Fortune, been attended with the Loss of only One Marine killed, One Seaman slightly wounded. The Enemy suffered much in their Retreat when boarded.

* Mr. G. Garson, Acting Master; Lieutenants E. S. Mercer and William Halted, Royal Marines; H. P. Taylor and R. B. Fenwick, Master's Mates.

This Attempt, made in open Daylight, speaks for forcibly for itself, that I have only to inclose a Statement of its Result. I should be wanting to every Sense of Duty, if I did not mention my high Admiration of the sterling Gallantry of every Officer and Seaman employed on this Service, and in recommending Lieutenant Hammond, in the strongest Manner, to Notice. I may be permitted to call to Recollection my former Reports of this Officer, of the severe Wound he received in capturing Two of the Enemy's Vessels on this Coast, whereby his Right Hand is all but useless, and to add the able Support I received from him in the recent Rencontre with the French Frigate.

The Conduct of Mr. George Garson the Acting Master, who has passed for a Lieutenant, while it entitles him to every Commendation I can bestow, is but the Continuation of that which I have for Three Years witnessed in him, and I hope I may be allowed to solicit Attention to his genuine Merits.

I am, &c

(Signed) A. J. GRIFFITHS, Captain.

George Worthington, Marine, killed.

Henry Johnson, Seaman, slightly wounded.

Captain Eyre, His Majesty's Ship

Magnificent, &c. &c.

List of the Enemy's Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Topaze, under St. Maura, May 31, 1809.

Zeluck, La Joubert, of 8 Guns, 6 Swivels, and 55 Men, Monf. Martin, Enseigne de Vaisseau; taken.

Cutter, La Menteur, of 4 Guns and 20 Men, P. Gabriel, Enseigne de Vaisseau; taken.

Felucca,

Felucca, L'Esperance, of 3 Guns and 18 Men,
Commander's Name unknown; taken.

Gun-Boat, Name unknown, of 1 Gun and 16 Men;
destroyed.

Gun-Boat, Name unknown, of 1 Gun and 15 Men;
destroyed.

Trabaccola, Name unknown, of 29 Tons; de-
stroyed.

Trabaccola, Name unknown, of 30 Tons; de-
stroyed.

Balancelles, San Juan, of 18 Tons; taken.

Trabaccola, San Nicolai, of 14 Tons; taken.

The above Vessels, except La Joubert, loaded
with Timber and Brandy on Government Account.
Cargoes much needed at Corfu.

A. M. GRIFFITHS, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, September 9, 1809.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Barrie of His Majesty's
Ship Pomone, addressed to Vice-Admiral Lord Col-
lingwood, and transmitted by his Lordship to the Hon-
William Wellesley Pole.*

*Pomone, off Cape Bou,
June 13, 1809.*

MY LORD,

I AM to acquaint your Lordship that at Eight
o'Clock this Morning, Cape Bou bearing S. W.
distant Seven Miles, after a short Chase I captured the
Neapolitan Privateer Le Lucien Charles, commande d
by Chevalier Charles Lucien Prevost de Boissi, Ad-
jutant-General de France, Officer de la Legion d'
Honneur. Le Lucien Charles is a new Bombarde
of about Sixty Tons; she mounts One Twelve and
Two Six-Pounders, and is well found in small Arms,
with a Complement of Fifty-three Men; she is Ten
Days from Naples, and has not made any Capture.
Being much surpris'd to find an Officer of General

de Boissi's Rank in the Command of a small Privateer, I caused the most diligent Search to be made for Papers; but none were discovered except those that relate to the Bombarde; it is fortunate the Pomone fell in with this Privateer, as Two very valuable Smyrna Ships were in Sight, at the Time of her Capture.

I have the Honour to be,

ROBERT BARRIE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 12th,
1809.

No. XLIII.

Admiralty-Office, September 12, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. & C. to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Victory, off Nargen, the 27th August, 1809.

S I R,

HEREWITH I inclose, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Captain Marshall, of His Majesty's Sloop Lynx, detailing the Particulars of the Capture of Three of the Enemy's Lugger Privateers, by the Monkey, Gun-Brig, and the Boats of that Sloop, in which great Praise is due to Lieutenant Fitzgerald, commanding the Monkey, for his judicious Management of that Vessel, as also to Lieutenant Kelly, and the Officers and Men employed in the Boats of the Lynx.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. SAUMAREZ.

*His Majesty's Sloop Lynx, off
Dais Head, August 13, 1809.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that Yesterday, on my Way to resume my Station, His Majesty's Gun-Brig Monkey in Company, (after leaving the Melpomene's Convoy) I saw a Lugger to the S. E. to which I gave Chace, and on itanding in Shore discovered Two others, who immediately weighed and anchored within the Reef off Dais Head, where the other joined them, and drew up in a Line, hoisting Danish Colours, the larger one with Springs on her Cable. The Water being too shoal to enable the Lynx to get within Gun-Shot of them, at Four P. M. I ordered Lieutenant Fitzgerald, in the Monkey, with the Boats of the Lynx under Lieutenant Kelly, First of the Sloop, to attack them. On the Approach of the Brig, the Luggers opened their Fire on her, which was not returned till she anchored about Half-Gun-Shot from them, (just at which Time she took the Ground, but was got off without Damage) and, after Two Broadfides, the Luggers cut their Cables and ran on Shore, where they attempted to scuttle them; but by the well-directed Fire of the Carronade in the Launch, they were instantly driven out of them, boarded, and their own Guns turned on them before they were enabled to do them much Injury, and by Five o'Clock this Morning the whole were afloat again. The Enemy once or twice attempted to annoy our People with Musketry, but they were instantly dispersed by the Marines of the Lynx.

To Lieutenat Fitzgerald, of the Monkey, great Credit is due for his conducting that Brig through a very intricate Channel, with the Wind on Shore; and for the very judicious Manner in which she was placed. To Lieutenant Kelly, and the Officers and Men in the Lynx's Boats, great Credit is due; and it gives me particular Satisfaction in adding, this little Piece of Service has been performed without a single

single Man being hurt on our Part. Before the Danes quitted the largest Luggers, they placed a Cask of Powder close to the Fire-Place, with the evident Intention of blowing the Vessel up, and as it was not discovered till some Time after she was taken, the Escape was most providential: this disgraceful Mode of Warfare should be known, to be guarded against.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. W. MARSHALL.

Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. Vice-Admiral,
&c. &c. &c.

Luggers' Names.

Captain Jepen, pierced for 10 Guns, 4 Guns and 4 Howitzers mounted, and 45 Men; 2 Howitzers thrown overboard.

Name unknown, 4 Guns and 20 Men.

Speculation, 3 Guns and 19 Men; 2 Guns thrown overboard.

N. B. Number of Men known from the Master of the Luggers, taken by the Standard.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 19th,
1809.

No. XLIV.

Admiralty-Office, September 19, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of North America, to the Honourable William Welleseley Pole, dated at Halifax the 14th August 1809.

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to enclose, for their Lordships' Information, the Copy of a Letter from Captain Mounsey, who arrived here on the 1st Instant, in La Bonne Citoyenne, with La Furieuse French Frigate her Prize, having struck to the British Colours, after an Action of Six Hours and Fifty Minutes, an Event which has added fresh Lustre to His Majesty's Arms, and will, I trust, entitle the Officers and Ship's Company of La Bonne Citoyenne to their Lordships' Favour.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. WARREN.

*His Majesty's Sloop Bonne Citoyenne,
Halifax, 1st Aug. 1809.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 18th Day of June, having sailed from Spithead in Company with His Majesty's Ship Inflexible, and the Quebec Trade, on the 2d of July, in Latitude Forty-four Degrees North, Longitude Twenty-seven Degrees West, I had the Misfortune to lose Sight of the Convoy in reconnoitring a strange suspicious Sail astern, and by traversing between the Parallels of Forty-three and Forty-four Degrees North, edging to the Westward in proportion to the Distance I supposed they would sail with such Winds, in order to regain the Fleet; I had the good Fortune, on the 5th, at Three P. M. in Latitude Forty-three Degrees Forty-one Minutes North, and Longitude Thirty-four West, to fall in with a French Frigate in the Act of taking Possession of a large English Merchant Ship, which they shortly relinquished on our Approach, and steered to the Northward under a Press of Sail. Finding they did not answer the private Signal, I immediately bore up in Pursuit, and, after a Chace of Eighteen Hours, at Twenty-five Minutes past Nine A. M. on the 6th, had the Satisfaction to lay His Majesty's Sloop alongside within Pistol-Shot of the Enemy, who had brought-to to engage us.

A brisk Cannonade with Round and Grape immediately commenced, and the Combat continued with unabated Fury, gradually closing until Sixteen Minutes past Four, P. M. when our Powder being nearly all expended I determined to carry her by boarding with all Hands, and at the Instant of laying her aboard for that Purpose, they called out they had surrendered, and struck their Colours to His Majesty's Sloop. Thus ended a Conflict obstinately maintained for Six Hours and Fifty Minutes, during which the Enemy fired away more than Seventy Broadsides,

Broadfides, whilst His Majesty's Sloop not less sparing, discharged One Hundred and Twenty-nine destructive Broadfides, alternately from the Starboard and Larboard Sides, as Circumstances would permit me to change her Position with Advantage, so as to avoid the Necessity of slackening our Fire from the Guns being over-heated, Three of which were dismounted and rendered usefess early in the Action

She proved to be *La Furieuse*, a French Frigate of the largest Class, that escaped from the *Saintes* on 1st April commanded by Captain *Le Marant Ker Daniel*, pierced for Forty-eight Guns, but having only Twelve forty two-Pound Carronades and Two Long Twenty-four Pounders on the Main Deck, with Six of smaller Calibre; Forty Soldiers at small Arms, her full Proportion of Officers, and a Complement of Two Hundred Men, besides the Colonel, Two Lieutenants, and a Detachment of the 66th Regiment of the Line; partly loaded with Sugar and Coffee, and sailed from *Basse Terre* the 14th June, bound to France; is Seven Years old, and sails very fast.

After a hard contested Action a most arduous Duty still remained to be performed. On taking Possession we found the Frigate in a most perilous State, with Fourteen Shot-Holes between Wind and Water, and five Feet Water in her Hold. Her Topmasts, and all her Yards (except the Cross-Jack and Spritfail) shot away, and her Lower Masts so badly wounded as to render it almost impossible to prevent them from falling, with more than Seventy Men killed and wounded, whilst His Majesty's Sloop was reduced to a mere Wreck, having all her lower Masts badly wounded in several Places, as well as the Fore and Main Topmasts and Mizzen Topmast shot away, nearly all the standing and every Part of the running Rigging, Sails, Boats, &c. cut to Pieces. After securing the Prisoners

foners (the Weather being very favourable during the Night), by the Exertions of Mr. Sandom, Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Atwater, the Carpenter, several of the most dangerous Shot Holes were stopped, so as to enable them to keep the Ship free: but all their Efforts to save her Masts proved ineffectual, as the Main and Mizen Masts went overboard the next Day, leaving the bare Foremast standing, wounded in three Places.

The indefatigable Exertions of every Officer and Man in the Bonne Citoyenne in fihing and securing her Masts, so as to be able to take the Frigate in tow, and surmounting every other Difficulty, merits my warmest Praise and Admiration; and I feel highly gratified in reporting to their Lordships, that nothing could exceed the animated Zeal and unwearied Intrepidity of the Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, whom I have the Honour to command, in a Contest with an Enemy apparently of so great a Superiority of Force; and I beg particularly to mention the able Assistance that I received from Mr. Symes the First, Mr. Sandom the Second Lieutenant, and Mr. Williamson the Master, which contributed greatly to the Success of the Action; Mr. Scott the Purser, Mr. John Black, and Mr. M^rAuley, Passengers, in the handsomest Manner volunteered their Services, assisted at the Guns, and wherever they could make themselves most useful; and Mr. Stewart, the Surgeon, deserves much Praise for his Humanity and great Attention to our own as well as the wounded Prisoners; indeed the Patience with which all Hands have borne the extreme Fatigue and Privation of being constantly on Deck for Twenty-five Days and Nights, does them infinite Credit, and urges me to so long a Detail

Thus circumstanced, I was induced to make the best of my Way to this Port, where I arrived with the Prize on the 11th Instant. The Bonne Citoyenne requiring three Lower Masts, Top Masts, &c. to
enable

enable her to proceed in the Prosecution of their Lordships' Orders.

I have the Honour herewith to inclose a List of the killed and wounded, and I am happy to say our Loss has been inconceivably small, which I can attribute only to the Lowness of the Bonne Citoyenne's Hull, and being so close under the Enemy's Guns.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. MOUNSEY.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop Bonne Citoyenne, William Mounsey, Esq; Commander, in the Action with La Furieuse, on the 6th July 1809.

William Pokes, Seaman, killed.

Jacob Anderson, Seaman, badly wounded.

Robert Carr, Seaman, ditto.

Robert Lawrence, Seaman, ditto.

William Gordon, Seaman, ditto.

Richard Chapman, Marine, ditto.

(Signed) W. MOUNSEY, Commander.

Killed and Wounded on board the Furieuse.

2 Quarter-Masters, 27 Seamen, and 6 Soldiers, killed.

The First Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Midshipmen, 4 Cannoniers, 19 Seamen, 1 Lieutenant of Artillery, and 7 Soldiers, dangerously wounded.

Total Killed and Wounded—71.

(Signed) W. MOUNSEY, Commander.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 11th,
1809.

No. XLV.

Foreign Office, November 11, 1809.

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

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

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

The Enemy, at the Commencement, gained some Advantage of Position on our Left, in consequence of the Retreat of a small Party of our Cavalry, 1809. 3 A destined

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

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

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

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

The steady Intrepidity displayed by the Second Division, through whose Ranks the Party of retreating Cavalry passed, and the Spirit and Promptness

ness with which it pushed forward against the Enemy, who had at that Moment turned our Left, is deserving of the highest Approbation.

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

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

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

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

Our Light Troops pursued, and hung on the Enemy's Rear; several Parties of which, amongst whom were Two Hundred of the Regiment of Ballastro, have not returned as yet, having expressed a Determination of hanging on the Enemies Flanks

as long as the Cover of the Woods afforded a Facility of so doing.

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

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 28th,
1809.

No. XLVI.

Foreign Office, November 27, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Colonel Carrol, dated Army of the Left, Head Quarters, Salamanca, October 26, 1809.

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that on the 21st Instant, the Duke del Parque moved forward with his Army from Tamames to Carrascal del Obispo, and having pushed on a Column towards Matilla and Jejo, (as if with an Intention of approaching Salamanca, by Munigueta,) proceeded to his Left by a rapid lateral Movement towards Ledesma, where we crossed the Tormes on the 23d. On the 24th we arrived at Amanara, and on the Morning of Yesterday (the 25th) reached the Heights which command Salamanca to the Northward, where the Patriots had the Mortification to learn that the Enemy, having had Intimation of our Approach, evacuated the Town the preceding Night, retreating precipitately to Toro, taking with him a

1809.

3 B

Quantity

Quantity of Church Plate, and other Articles of Plunder.

The Entrance of our Army into this Town Yesterday, presented a most gratifying Spectacle. The different Brigades, successively forming in the spacious and beautiful Square, proclaimed with loud and reiterated Vivas, their beloved Fernando, whilst the Bands of the different Corps played several popular and patriotic Airs; nor did the Zeal of the Patriots suffer them to omit the Tribute of their Gratitude to their sincere and firm Ally; and God save King George and Fernando, were alternately repeated during the entire of the Day.

Amidst the universal Joy which pervaded our Ranks, a small Portion of Regret was discernible, occasioned by the Escape of the Enemy, which the Soldiers had already considered as their Captives.

The Advance of our Column by Matilla, induced the Enemy to suppose that we should have approached Salamanca by Muniguela, and consequently drew their Attention to that Quarter, which presented them many favourable Positions, and from whence the Passage of the Tormes is difficult.

So judicious, rapid, and masked was our March by Ledesma, that the Enemy was totally ignorant of our real Point of Attack, until our Arrival at Almanara, a Village about Three Leagues from hence.

It is a well ascertained Fact, that the first Intimation General Marchand had of our Approach from Ledesma, reached him at Six o'Clock on the Evening of the 24th; at Eight o'Clock his Orders for Retreat were issued with the utmost Secrecy to the Commanders of Brigades; at Ten o'Clock the Infantry, and at Twelve the Cavalry, commenced their March; and so great was their Apprehension of Pursuit, that they did not halt until they reached Toro,

The

The Enemy's Loss, in Killed and Prisoners, at the Battle of Tamames, exceeds Twelve Hundred; and from every Information we can collect, from the best Authorities here, their Wounded amounts to Two Thousand, of which Number a great Proportion are Officers: One General, One Colonel, several subaltern Officers, and Seventy-five Privates, died of their Wounds on the Night of their Retreat from Tamames.

Illuminations will take Place here this Night, and To-morrow a solemn Te Deum will be celebrated in Thanksgiving for the signal Victory gained at Tamames over the Enemies of Liberty and Religion.

The Victory of Tamames, and our Entrance to Salamanca, will no doubt prove highly beneficial to our Cause. This Army, (which will daily increase in Numbers,) now feels a Degree of Confidence in its Powers hitherto unknown to it.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM PARKER CARROL,
Major B. S., Col. Sp. S.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF NOVEMBER 29th, 1809.

No. XLVII.

Admiralty-Office, November 29, 1809.

THE Honourable Lieutenant William Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, arrived here this Morning with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are Copies.

*Ville de-Paris, off St. Sebastian,
October 30, 1809.*

SIR,
BY my Letter of the 16th of September, their Lordships would be informed of the Intelligence I had received relative to the intended Movements of the French Squadron, and of my Reasons for changing my Station to St. Sebastian.

While on this Station, on the Night of the 22d Instant, the Pomone joined, and Captain Barrie (who with indefatigable Perseverance had, with the Alceste, watched the Port of Toulon) informed me, that the Day before, several of the Enemy's Squadron had put to sea, that others were coming
1809. 3 C out

out when he left them, and that there was every Appearance of the whole Fleet being on the move from the Harbour. They had a numerous Convoy with them, and as this Movement was made with the first of an easterly Wind, there was little Doubt of their being bound to the Westward. I immediately made the necessary Signals for the Squadron to be prepared for their Reception, and placed the Three Frigates and Sloop. (Pomone, Hydra, Volontaire, and Minstrel,) to Windward, to give Notice of the Enemy's Approach.

On the following Morning (the 23d), soon after Eight o'Clock, the Volontaire made the Signal for a Fleet to the Eastward; while they continued to come down before the Wind, no Alteration was made in the Squadron, except by advancing Two fast-sailing Ships, the Tigre and Bulwark. At Ten, the Pomone made the Signal, that the Enemy had hauled to the Wind; and the Convoy separating from the Ships of War, (which were now discovered to consist of Three Ships of the Line only, Two Frigates, Two smaller Frigates or Store-Ships, and a Convoy of about Twenty Sail of Vessels,) I ordered Rear-Admiral Martin to chase them, and Eight of the best sailing Ships, which standing on contrary Tacks, might take Advantage of the Changes of the Wind which was then variable.

At Two P. M. the Pomone, having got far to Windward, was directed by Signal to destroy such of the Convoy as could be come up with; and in the Evening she burnt Two Brigs, Two Bombards, and a Ketch. The Enemy before Dark was out of Sight, and the Ships chasing not much advanced, were standing to the Northward; while the Squadron with me stretched to the Southward: The next Morning neither the French nor our own chasing Ships were in Sight.

This Morning Rear Admiral Martin joined with
his

his Division, as named in the Margin *, having again fallen in with the Enemy on the 24th off the Entrance of the Rhone, and on the 25th they chased them on Shore: the Robust of Eighty-four Guns bearing the Flag of Rear-Admiral Boudain, and the Leon of Seventy-four, off Frontagnan, where the Day following themselves set Fire to them. The Borée of Seventy-four Guns and a Frigate ran on Shore at the Entrance of the Port of Cette, where there is little Probability of either of them being saved.

I cannot sufficiently express the high Satisfaction I have felt at the intrepid Perseverance of Rear-Admiral Martin, and of the Captains of the Ships who were with him in the Pursuit. Nothing less ardent, or less skilful, would have produced a Result so fortunate, where the Coast near the Rhone is exceedingly shoal and dangerous, so that some of the Ships were in Five and Six Fathom Water, the Weather thick, and the South-East Wind blowing strong.

I enclose to you, Sir, Rear-Admiral Martin's Letter; and beg to congratulate their Lordships on Three great Ships of the Enemy being thus destroyed, without the smallest Resistance on their Part, or a Shot being fired by the British Ships, except a few by the Tigre at the Borée, when she was pushing ashore at Cette; of their Two Frigates, the Pomone and Pauline, one hauled her Wind some Time in the Night, and fetched into Marfeilles Road.

The other Part of the French Squadron are found to remain in Toulon by the Ships which have since examined that Port.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

MY LORD, *Canopus at Sea, Oct. 27, 1809.*
IN obedience to the Signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I stood that Way the whole of the

Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland.

Night of the 23d, and the following Day, in Company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland; in the Evening Four Sail were seen, to which we immediately gave Chace, and pursued them till after dark; when, from Shoal Water, and the Wind being direct on the Shore, near the Entrance of the Rhone, it became necessary to keep to the Wind during the Night. The following Morning, the 25th, the same Ships were again seen and chased between Cette and Frontignan, where they run on Shore, Two of them (an Eighty Gun Ship, bearing a Rear-Admiral's Flag, and a Seventy-four) at the latter Place, and one Ship of the Line and a Frigate at the former. From the Shoal Water and Intricacy of the Navigation, it was impossible to get close enough to the Enemy's Two Line of Battle Ships near Frontignan, to attack them when on Shore; for in attempting to do so, one of His Majesty's Ships was under Five Fathoms Water, and another in less than Six. On the 26th, I sent the Boats to sound, meaning if possible to buoy the Channel (if any had been found), by which the Enemy's Ships could be attacked; but at Night we had the Satisfaction to see them set on Fire.

From the Circumstances under which the Ship and Frigate ran on Shore at the Entrance of the Port of Cette, I have little doubt the former will be lost; and the Frigate must certainly have received considerable Damage; but they cannot be got at on account of the Batteries.

Your Lordship must be well aware that nothing but the great Profs of Sail carried by His Majesty's Ships, and the good Look-out kept, could have enabled them to close with those of the Enemy from the Distance they were at the Time they commenced the Chace. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. MARTIN.

*Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

Ville

*Ville de Paris, off Rosas,
November 1, 1809.*

S I R,

WHEN the Enemy's Convoy was chased on the 23d Ultimo, their Transports separated from the Ships of War, and, under the Protection of an Armed Store Ship, Two Bombards and a Zebeck made for the Bay of Rosas. When the Ships of War were disposed of, as related in my Letter of Yesterday, the Convoy became the Object of my Attention, and on the 29th the Apollo was sent off Rosas to examine what Vessels were there, and how far they were in a Situation affailable.

The next Day I appointed the Ships, as per Margin *, for this Service, under the Orders of Captain Hallowell, to bring them out if the Wind was favourable, or otherwise to destroy them. The State of the Wind and Sea would not permit this Operation until last Night, when, after Dark, the Ships bore up for the Bay, and anchored about Five Miles from the Castle of Rosas, under the Protection of which Castle, of Trinity Fort, and of several other newly erected Batteries, the Convoy, consisting of Eleven Vessels, five of them armed, as per accompanying List, were moored.

The Boats being arranged in separate Divisions, the whole were put under the Orders of Lieutenant Tailour, First Lieutenant of the Tigre, and proceeded to the Attack of the Enemy, who, although he could have had no previous Intimation of such an Enterprize against him, was found vigilant and completely on his Guard. The Ship, which was a smaller Sort of Frigate, was enclosed in Boarding Nettings, and a Gun Boat advanced a-head of her for the look out; on being hailed, and the Alarm Gun fired, our Boats stretched out, the Crews at the highest Pitch of Animation filling the Air with their Cheers; each Division took the

* Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan.

Part previously allotted to it ; the Armed Ship was boarded at all Points, and carried in a few Minutes, notwithstanding a spirited and sturdy Resistance which the Enemy made ; all their Armed Vessels were well defended, but the British Seamen and Marines, determined to subdue them, were not to be repelled, even by a Force found to be double that which was expected ; and besides the Opposition made by the Vessels, the Guns from the Castle, the Forts in the Bay, the Gun-Boats, and Musketry from the Beach kept a constant Fire on them. On the opening of Day every Ship or Vessel was either burnt, or brought off, aided by the light Winds which then came from the Land, and the whole of the Convoy that came from Toulon for the Supply of the French Army in Spain has been destroyed, with the Exception of the Frigate, which escaped to Marseilles, and one Store-Ship not since heard of.

I cannot conclude this Narrative without an Expression of the Sentiment which the Execution of this bold Enterprize has inspired me with, and the Respect and Admiration I feel for those who performed it.

In the first Place, Success greatly depended upon the previous Arrangement which was made by Captain Hallowell, with a Judgment and Foresight that distinguishes that Officer, in every Service he is employed on ; the Division of the Boats, the Preparation of Fire Materials, and providing them with every Implement that Contingency could require, established Confidence throughout the whole ; and in this he was ably assisted by the Experience and Zeal of Captains Wodehouse, Bullen, Taylor, and Hope. The Brigs were under Sail, as near the Vessels attacked as the light Winds would allow, and Captain Hallowell speaks in high Terms of Praise of the Conduct of their Commanders, Crawly, Raitt, and Wilson. The First Lieutenant Tailour led to the Assault in a most gallant Manner, and was followed

By

by the other Officers as if each was ambitious of his Place, and desired to be first; the whole Party bravely maintained the Character which British Seamen have established for themselves.

I am sorry I have to add, that the Loss has been considerable, of which I enclose a List. Lieutenant Tait, of the *Volontaire*, an excellent and brave young Officer, and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the *Tigre*, a Youth of great Promise, were the only Officers slain.

Many Officers in the Fleet were desirous of being Volunteers in this Service. I could not resist the earnest Request of Lieutenants Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Honourable J. A. Maude, and the Honourable W. Waldegrave, of the *Ville de Paris*, to have the Command of Boats, in which they displayed that Spirit which is inherent in them.

I transmit also Captain Hallowell's Letter relating his Proceedings, with Lists of the Officers who commanded Boats, and had Appointments in this Service, and of the Vessels burnt and captured.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

P. S. I have charged Lieutenant Waldegrave, of the *Ville de Paris*, with the Delivery of my Dispatches; an Officer of great Merit, and who commanded One of the Boats employed on this Service.

His Majesty's Ship Tigre, off Cape St. Sebastian, Nov. 1, 1809

MY LORD,
IN Obedience to your Lordship's Order of the 30th Ultimo, I proceeded to the Bay of Rosas with the Ships and Sloops named in the Margin, where finding it impracticable to attack the Enemy's Convoy while under Weigh, (the Wind being at S. E. and a heavy swell) I anchored the Ships of the Squadron Yesterday Evening after dark, about Five Miles off the Town of Rosas, and detached all

the Boats, under the Command of Lieutenant Tailour, First of the Tigre, to destroy them; the spirited Manner in which he led them on to the Attack, commanded the Admiration of every one present; and the gallant Manner in which he was supported reflects the highest Honour on every Person employed on this Service.

I have the Honour to inclose a List of Vessels captured and destroyed on this Occasion; and when your Lordship is informed that the Enemy was aware of our Intention to attack him, and had taken the Precaution of fixing boarding Nettings, and placing a Launch with a Gun in it in Advance, to give him a Notice of our Approach, and that the Vessels were also defended by the very strong Batteries on Shore, I trust your Lordship will consider it equal in Gallantry and Judgement to any Exploit that has occurred under your Lordship's Command.

Our Loss has been severe, and among the List of killed I have to lament the Loss of Lieutenant Tait, of the Volontaire, of whom Captain Bullen speaks in high Terms, as an Officer who has distinguished himself upon many Occasions; and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the Tigre: the latter has left a widowed Mother in distressed Circumstances, who looked to him for Comfort and Support. Among the wounded are Lieutenant Tailour, of the Tigre, and Lieutenant Forster, of the Apollo, severely.

The Brigs were directed to keep under Weigh, and were in an admirable Situation at Day-light to have given Assistance, had it been necessary.

I have the Honour also to enclose a List of the Officers employed on this Service, and I have only to state that their Conduct, and that of the Seamen and Marines under their Command, was such as to exceed any Encomium from my Pen, and entitles them to my warmest Thanks and Approbation.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. HALLOWELL.

A List

A List of Ships and Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats of the Squadron under the Command of Benjamin Hallowell, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Tigre, in the Bay of Rosas, on the Morning of the 1st of November 1809.

Armed Store-Ship, La Lemproye, Bertault la Bree-treete, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Commander, of 16 Nine-Pounders, 116 Men, and 600 Tons; burnt.—Pierced for 22 Guns on the Main-Deck.
—Vessel of War.

Bombard, La Victoire, Garribou, Ensign de Vaisseau, Commander, of 14 Six-Pounders and 80 Men; burnt.—Vessel of War.

Felucca, L'Assacien, Rouve, Master, of 25 Muskets and 20 Men; burnt.—Transport belonging to Government.

L'Union, of 150 Tons; burnt.—Landed her Cargo.

La Bien Aimé, of 150 Tons, laden with Biscuit; burnt.

Notre Dame de Rosaire, of 150 Tons; burnt.—Landed her Cargo.

Felucca, Notre Dame de Grace, of 90 Tons; burnt.—Landed her Cargo.

Bombard, Le Grondire, Coreille, Ensign de Vaisseau, Commander, of 8 Six-Pounders and 45 Men, laden with Biscuit; taken.—Transport belonging to Government.

Xebeck, Le Normande, Arnaut, Ensign de Vaisseau, Commander, of 10 Four-Pounders, and 48 Men; taken.—Vessel of War.

Le Dragon, of 200 Tons, laden with Biscuit; taken.

L'Indien, of 200 Tons, laden with Corn and Flour; taken. (Signed) B. HALLOWELL.

*A Return of Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the
Enemy's Vessels on the Morning of the 1st of No-
vember 1809, in the Bay of Rosas.*

TIGRE.

Killed.

James Caldwell, Master's-Mate.
Thomas Jones (1), Able.
Alexander Duncan, ditto.
James Anderfon, ditto.

Wounded.

John Tailour, Lieutenant ; severely.
D. R. Syer, Midshipman ; ditto.
James Kilfoyle, Carpenter's Crew ; slightly.
William Window, Quarter-Gunner ; ditto.
Peter M'Laughlin, Ab'e ; slightly.
John Riley (1), Ordinary ; ditto.
John Westway, Private Marine ; ditto.
James Terry, Private Marine ; ditto.
James Grant, Private Marine ; ditto.
George Lemon, Able ; ditto.

CUMBERLAND.

Killed.

John Leigh, Ordinary.
Thomas Gibfon, Marine.

Wounded.

Richard Stuart, Lieutenant ; slightly.
John Webster, Master's-Mate.
W. H. Brady, Midshipman.
John White, Able.
John James, Able ; slightly.
Charles Spraggs, Ordinary.
Oliver Isaac, Ordinary ; slightly.
Timothy Collins, Ordinary.
Isaac Stafford, Ordinary ; very slightly.
Stephen Miller, Ordinary.
John Rieley, Ordinary.
Robert Kelly, Ordinary.

George

George Hetherston, Private Marine; very dangerously.

Thomas Bowles, Private Marine; slightly.

George Mitchell, Private Marine.

VOLONTAIRE.

Killed.

Dalhousie Tait, Lieutenant.

Thomas Harrison, Quarter-Gunner.

Wounded.

Robert Grant, Marine; dangerously.

Thomas Sutton, Seaman; badly.

Christopher Anderson, Seaman; ditto.

James Hays, Seaman; ditto.

Jacob Schwerin, Seaman; ditto.

William Hinson, Marine; slightly.

James Dawden, Marine; ditto.

John Davis, Seaman; ditto.

William Thomas, Seaman; ditto.

Christopher Feat, Seaman; ditto.

William Thompson, Seaman; ditto.

Joseph Lewis, Seaman; ditto.

John Smith, Seaman; ditto.

Honourable J. A. Maude, Lieutenant; ditto.—a

Volunteer from the Ville de Paris.

John Armstead, Midshipman; ditto —a Volunteer
from the Ville de Paris.

APOLLO.

Killed.

Evan Jones, Serjeant of Marines.

William Saunders, Private Marine.

John Mackie, Able.

Wounded.

J. Begbie, First Lieutenant; slightly.

J. Forster, Lieutenant; feverely.

Peter Manniog, Private Marine; dangerously.

Louis O. Sauf, Ordinary; badly.

Caul Sautter, Able; slightly.

TOPAZE.

TOPAZE.

Killed.

James Callaghan, Ordinary.
Doug. Carmichael, Able.
James M'Donald, Ordinary.
William March, Ordinary.

Wounded.

Thomas Wilson, Able ; very severely.
William Holberfon, Ordinary ; very severely.
James White, Ordinary ; slightly.
John Roberts, Captain of Foretop ; ditto.
James Harrington, Able ; ditto.
John Card, Private Marine ; severely.
Joseph Carter, Private Marine ; dangerously.
Henry Tub, Ordinary ; slightly.

PHILOMEL AND SCOUT.

None killed or wounded.

TUSCAN.

Wounded.

Pafcoe Dunn, Lieutenant ; slightly.
James Lamb, Ordinary ; dangerously.

Total killed—1 Lieutenant, 1 Master's Mate, 10
Seamen, 1 Serjeant of Marines, 2 Privates of
Marines.

Total wounded—1 Seaman, 4 Privates of Marines,
dangerously ; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Midshipman, 7
Seamen, 1 Private of Marines, severely ; 3 Lieu-
tenants, 1 Master's Mate, 2 Midshipmen, 28
Seamen, 5 Privates of Marines, slightly.

Grand Total—15 killed, 55 wounded.

(Signed) B. HALLOWELL.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of
DECEMBER 2d, 1809.

*A List of Officers employed in the Boats in the Attack
on the Enemy's Vessels on the Morning of the 1st of
November 1809, in the Bay of Rosas.*

TIGRE.

Mr. John Tailour, Lieutenant.
Mr. A. W. J. Clifford, ditto.
Mr. Edward Boxer, ditto.
Mr. William Watterface, ditto.
Mr. William Hamilton, ditto.
Mr. John Brulton, ditto.
Mr. James Caldwell, Master's Mate.
Mr. Joseph Kynson, ditto.
Mr. D. R. Syer, Midshipman.
Honourable Robert Spencer, ditto.
Mr. Henry Fawcett, ditto.
Mr. G. F. Bridges, ditto.
Mr. George Sandys, ditto.
Mr. James Athill, ditto.
Honourable G. J. Perceval, ditto.
Mr. James Montagu, ditto.
Mr. Frederick Noel, ditto.
Mr. Alexander Hosack, Assistant-Surgeon.

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. John Murray, Lieutenant.
Mr. Richard Stuart, ditto.
Mr. William Bradley, Acting Lieutenant.
Mr. Edward Baillie, Captain of Marines.
Mr. John Webster, Master's Mate.
Mr. Charles Robert Milbourne, Midshipman.
Mr. Henry Wife, ditto.
Mr. William H. Brady, ditto.
Mr. Annesley Blackmore, ditto.

APOLLO.

Mr. James Begbie, Lieutenant.
Mr. Robert Cutts Barton, ditto.
Mr. John Forfter, ditto.
Mr. Henry William de Chair, Master's Mate.
Mr. William Plant, ditto.
Mr. James Dunderdale, Midshipman.
Mr. Henry Lancafter, ditto.
Mr. John Oliver French, Clerk.

SCOUT.

Mr. John Tarrant, Lieutenant.
Honourable William Waldegrave, Lieutenant of
Ville de Paris.
Mr. Davy, Midshipman of ditto.

TOPAZE.

Mr. Charles Hammond, Lieutenant.
Mr. James Dunn, ditto.
Mr. William Rawlins, ditto.
Lord Balgonie, Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship
Ville de Paris.
Mr. Halstead, Lieutenant of Marines.
Mr. Alexander Boyter, Master's Mate.
Mr. Thomas Canty, Carpenter.
Mr. Joseph Hume, Midshipman.
Mr. Hungerford Luthill, ditto.
Mr. Harry Nicholas, ditto.

VOLONTAIRE.

Mr. Dalhousie Tait, Lieutenant.
Mr. Samuel Sifon, Lieutenant.
Mr. John Bannatyne, Master's Mate.
Mr. Thomas Randall, ditto.
Mr. R. S. Harness, Midshipman.
Mr. H. J. Leeke, ditto.
Mr. William Middleton, Carpenter.
Hon. J. A. Maude, Lieutenant, Volunteer from the
Ville de Paris.

Mr. John

Mr. John Armistead, Midshipman, Volunteer from ditto

Mr. William Burton, First Lieutenant of Marines.

Mr. Duncan Campbell, Second Lieutenant of Marines.

TUSCAN.

Mr. Pasco Dunn, Lieutenant.

Mr. John M'Dougall, Master's Mate, Volunteer from the Ville de Paris.

Mr. Charles Gray, Master's Mate, Volunteer from ditto.

Mr. John Stiddy, Midshipman.

(Signed) BEN. HALLOWELL.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 2d,
1809.

No. XLVIII.

Admiralty-Office, December 2, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Minorca, October 12, 1809.

S I R,

I HAVE great Pleasure in transmitting to you a Letter from Captain Holte, of His Majesty's Ship the Amphion, giving an Account of a very gallant and well-conducted Attack made on the Enemy's Fort and Vessels at Cortelazzo, between Venice and Trieste, by the Seamen and Marines landed from that Ship, which so completely succeeded, that the Fort was taken, and blown up, and all the Vessels which were in the Port captured or destroyed, without the Loss of a Man, one only being wounded by Accident, when employed in destroying the Works.

I have on many Occasions had to represent the Zeal, the Bravery, and the nice Concert of Measures that are necessary to Success, which have distinguished the Services of Captain Holte; and this late
1809. 3 D Attack

Attack of the Enemy is not inferior to those many Instances which have before obtained for him Praise and Admiration.

The Manner in which he speaks of Lieutenant Phillott, who commanded the Party, and of the other Officers and Men, is highly honourable to them; but the Amphion's Officers and Men following the Example of their Captain, could not well be otherwise than they are.

I also transmit a List of the Officers who were employed on this Service, and of the Captures made. Within a Month Two Divisions of the Enemy's Gun-Boats have been taken, consisting of Six each.

I am, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

S I R, *His Majesty's Ship Amphion, off the Coast of Friul, August 28, 1809.*

I BEG Leave to inform you of a most gallant and successful Attack made by the Boats of this Ship and a Detachment of Seamen and Marines on the Enemy's Force at Cortelazzo, consisting of Six Gun Boats, and a Convoy of Merchant Trabaculos, moored in a strong Position under a Battery of Four Twenty-four Pounders, at the Mouth of the Piave, and in Sight of the Italian Squadron at Venice.

I had reconnoitred them on the 24th Instant, and found it impracticable, from the Shallowness of the Water, to get the Ship in, but I conceived they might be cut out by the Boats, provided I could carry the Battery; and this Opinion was confirmed by a Fisherman I detained the same Evening, who gave me a very correct Account of their Force and Situation: to prevent any Suspicion of my Design, I kept out of Sight of the Land till the Evening of the 26th, when I crowded all possible Sail, and we anchored off the Entrance of the Piave, at One on the Morning of the 27th. At Three a Detachment of Seamen and Marines, commanded by Lieutenant

tenant Phillott, First Lieutenant, assisted by Lieutenant Jones (2), and Moore of the Marines, in all Seventy Men, were landed about a Mile below the Battery to the Southward, and advanced immediately to storm it, leaving Lieutenant Slaughter (Third Lieutenant) with the Command of the Boats, to push for the River the Instant the Fort was carried: at a Quarter past Three the Alarm was given, the Attack was made the same Instant, and such Vigour in the Assault, that in Ten Minutes the Fort was completely in our Possession, and the concerted Signal made, the Guns were instantly turned on the Gun Boats, the Fire on which, and Musketry from the Marines, whom Lieutenant Moore had placed in a most excellent Situation, compelled them to instant Surrender, and our Boats took Possession of the Gun Boats and Vessels, as per enclosed List; Two of the former are of the largest Dimensions.

The Battery was a complete Work, with a Ditch and Chevaux de Frize round it, and our Men entered it first by Scaling Ladders: the Commandant of the Fort made his Escape with some of his Men, Two were found dead, and One wounded, the rest, consisting of Sixteen of the 3d Regiment of Light Infantry, were made Prisoners. Having spiked the Guns, and totally destroyed the Battery and Barrack, the whole Detachment was re embarked by One P. M.

I have now, Sir, the additional Pleasure of saying, that this Service was performed without the Loss of a Man on our Part. One Marine alone was wounded by an Explosion of Powder after we had Possession, but he is doing well.

The Gallantry and good Conduct of the commanding Lieutenant, Mr. Phillott, in the Execution of this Attack, speaks for itself; I have only to say, he had the entire conducting of it, and on this, as on many other Occasions, fully justified the Confidence I placed in him. He speaks in the warmest

warmest Terms of Lieutenants Jones and Moore, and the Officers and Men under his Orders; the prompt Manner in which Lieutenant Jones turned the Guns on the Enemy's Vessels, and the judicious Disposition of the Marines by Lieutenant Moore, is highly Praise-worthy. In the Variety of Boat Service we have had, these Officers have particularly distinguished themselves, and some Months back were both severely wounded. The Silence and Regularity of the Seamen and Marines in their Advance to the Fort, and their Bravery in the Attack, is equally deserving of Praise, and truly characteristic of British Seamen. Inclosed is a List of the Officers and Midshipmen employed on Shore and in the Boats.

The Surrender of the Gun-Boats was so quick, that our Boats had not Time to join in the Attack on them, but were most actively employed afterwards in getting the Prizes out, under the Direction of Lieutenant Slaughter.—The above Vessels were stationed at Cortelazzo for the express Purpose of protecting the Trade between Venice and Trieste, and were commanded by a Commandant de Division, Mons. Villeneuve, who is made Prisoner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

Captain Hargood, His Majesty's Ship Northumberland, &c. &c. &c. in the Adriatic.

A List of Gun-Boats, &c. captured and destroyed by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Amphion, W. Hoste, Esq; Captain, at Cortelazzo, on the 27th of August, 1809.

La Surveillante, Venetian Gun-Boat, commanded by by Spiridione Augustine, Enseigne de Vaisseau, mounting One long Twenty-six-Pounder in the Bow, and 1 long Twelve-Pounder a stern, with 4 Swivels mounted on the Gunwale, with a Complement of 36 Men, Copper-bottomed and fastened, and quite new.

La

La Vedette, Venetian Gun-Boat, commanded by Aloise Tiozza, Lieutenant de Fregate, mounting 1 long Twenty-six-Pounder in the Bow, and 1 long Twelve-Pounder a-stern, with 4 Swivels mounted on the Gunwale, with a Complement of 36 Men, Copper-fastened.

No. 80, Venetian Gun-Boat, commanded by Giovanni Antonio, Aspirante (Midshipman), mounting 1 long Twenty-four-Pounder, with small Arms.

No. 76, Venetian Gun-Boat, commanded by Giovanni Villeneuve, Commandant de Division, mounting 1 long Twenty-four-Pounder, with small Arms.

No. 77, Venetian Gun-Boat, commanded by Andrew Moro, Aspirante, mounting 1 long Twenty-four-Pounder, with small Arms.

No. 64, Venetian Gun-Boat, commanded by Giovanni Marfalo, Aspirante, mounting 1 long Twenty-four-Pounder, with small Arms.

Two Trabacalos, laden with Rice, Cheese, &c.; taken.

Five Trabacalos, laden with Wood and Charcoal; burnt in the River.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

A List of Officers employed on Shore, and in the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Amphion, W. Hoste, Esq; Captain, at the Attack of the Enemy's Force at Cor-telazzo, on the Morning of the 27th August, 1809.

C. G. R. Phillott, First Lieutenant.

G. M. Jones, Second Lieutenant.

William Slaughter, Third Lieutenant; in the Boats.

Thomas Moore, Lieutenant of Royal Marines.

J. Dalleu, Master's-Mate.

Thomas Boardman, ditto.

Joseph Gape, Midshipman.

Charles H. Ross, ditto.

George Castle, ditto.

Charles Kempthorn, ditto.

William Lee Rees, ditto.

Charles Bruce, ditto.

Thomas Edward Hoste, Volunteer of the First
Class.

F. G. Farewell, ditto.

Robert Spearman, ditto.

Jonathan Angas, Surgeon's Assistant.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 5th,
1809.

No. XLIX.

Admiralty-Office, December 5, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated on board His Majesty's Ship Ville de Paris, off Saint Sebastian, the 30th of October 1809.

SIR,

MY Letter of the 4th August informed their Lordships of the Proposal I had made to Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, that the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. should be seized on, before the French could turn their Regard from the Defence of Naples, to strengthen other Points, and in which Letter I inclosed to you a Copy of the Instructions I had sent to Rear-Admiral Martin, to be delivered to Captain Spranger of the Warrior, whom I had selected to command the Naval Part of the Expedition. The Change which at that Time had taken place in the State of the Armies in the North, required the Lieutenant-General's Consideration, whether an adequate Force might be spared from the Army, and delayed their Departure

3 D +

from

from Sicily, until the 23d September, when the Warrior failed from Messina, with the Philomel Sloop, and Transports carrying about One Thousand six hundred Troops, under the Command of Brigadier General Olwald. The Spartan at the same Time failed from Malta, with Mr. Foresti and Count Cladan, a Cephalonian Gentleman, who had for some Time taken Refuge at Malta, and whose local Knowledge and Influence in the Country, I hoped would be advantageous to the Service. Orders were also sent to Captain Eyre of the Magnificent to join them with the Corfu Squadron.

I have now great Satisfaction in informing you, Sir, of the complete Success of this Expedition, and that the French Garrison in the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo have, after a very faint Resistance, surrendered to His Majesty's Arms, the People liberated from the Oppression of the French, and the Government of the Sept' Insular Republic declared to be restored.

As no Preparation for so unexpected a Change could have been made by the Inhabitants, it has been found convenient by the Officers commanding, and by the principal People who are now to assume the Government, that the British Flag, with that of the Republic, shall be continued to fly until the several Departments are filled and Regularity is established.

The Influence of Mr. Foresti, and the Estimation in which his Character is held by the People, very much facilitated the Operations :—I have written to him to resume his Functions of British Resident with the Republick, until he shall receive the Instructions of His Majesty's Ministers

I enclose, Sir, the Letters of Captains Spranger, Brenton, and Crawley, detailing the several Parts they took in the Reduction of the Islands, a Copy of the Proclamation, and Reports of the Garrisons and Stores, by which their Lordships will find

find with what good Judgment all the Measures were taken by the Commanders of the Sea and Land Forces, and the Zeal and Intelligence with which they were executed.

At Cerigo the greatest Resistance was made ; but Captain Brenton's Skill and Resources are such as would surmount much greater Difficulties than they could present. I am, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

*His Majesty's Ship Warrior, Bay of
Zante, October 3, 1809.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, for the Information of the Commander in Chief, that, in pursuance of His Lordship's Orders, I sailed from Messina on the 23d ultimo, in Company with the Sloop Philomel, two large Gun Boats, and the Transports, with Troops under the Command of Brigadier-General Oswald, and proceeded off Cephalonia, where we arrived on the 28th, and continued in Sight of the Island until the 1st of October, during which Days we were joined, as had been previously arranged, by the Spartan from Malta, and the Magnificent, Belle Poole, and Kingsfisher, from Corfu, and anchored that Night in the Bay of Zante, just without Reach of the nearest Battery.

At Day-light on the following Morning, the Troops assembled alongside the Warrior, and under Cover of the Spartan, Belle Poole, and Gun Boats, who soon silenced the Batteries, landed a Division of the Army in the most perfect Order, about Three Miles from the Town, and whilst General Oswald was advancing, Captains Brenton and Brisbane, and the Gun Boats, conducted by Mr. Cole, my First Lieutenant, were actively employed in keeping the Enemy, who had re-manned their Batteries, in Check, and covering the second Disembarkation, when the whole Army moved forward and closely invested

invested the Castle, to which the French had retired from every Direction.

A Proclamation, herewith annexed, was in the Meantime distributed to the Inhabitants, explanatory of our Views, and finding, as was expected, that they rejoiced in the Expulsion of these common Disturbers of Mankind, I forbore attacking with the Ships a strong Battery on the Mole Head, which could not be taken without destroying a great Part of the Town; and have the Satisfaction of adding, that in the Course of the Day, the Enemy though advantageously situated in a most important and commanding Position, thought proper to capitulate on the Terms which I have the Honour to inclose.

I am, &c.

(Signed.) J. W. SPRANGER.

Rear Admiral Martin, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION to the Inhabitants of Cephalonia, Zante, and others of the Seven Islands.

IT having been represented to the Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Sea and Land Forces in the Mediterranean, that the Inhabitants of Cephalonia, Zante, and other of the Seven Islands, wearied and oppressed with the Violence and Exactions of the French Government, under which their Commerce has been annihilated, and their personal Freedom invaded, are desirous to shake off the Yoke; their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, K. B. and Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, K. B., &c. commanding in Chief the respective Sea and Land Forces, have directed such Aid to be given as may enable them to expel their present Oppressors, and re-establish a free and independent Government, with the uncontrolled Exercise of their Religious, Civil, and Commercial Rights.

The Undersigned, commanding the Division of
His

His Majesty's Sea and Land Forces, charged with the Execution of this interesting and important Duty, call therefore on the Inhabitants of all Ranks to come forward, and share in the glorious Labour of expelling the common Enemy.

We present ourselves to you, Inhabitants of Cephalonia, not as Invaders, with Views of Conquest, but as Allies who hold forth to you the Advantages of British Protection, in the Freedom and Extension of your Commerce, and the general Prosperity of your Island: Contrast these obvious Advantages with the Privations you have laboured under, since you were passed over from the Yoke of Russia to that of France, and deprived at one Blow of your Independence as a Nation, and of your Rights of Freedom as Men.

We demand of you no Exertions but such as are necessary for your own Liberation, no other Aid than what reciprocal Advantage requires.

Hostility, whether shown in Acts of Opposition towards us, or in Aid to the Enemy, must of course be repressed; but no Retrospect will be made to the Errors of the past, no other Distinctions suffered than what results from present Opportunities of Zeal, Courage, and Patriotism.

Given under our Hands on board His Majesty's Ship Warrior, in Zante Roads, this 2d October 1809.

(Signed) By Brigadier-General OSWALD, commanding a Division of His Majesty's Forces, and
J. D. SPRANGER, Captain of the Warrior, and Senior Naval Officer.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *agreed upon between Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, on the Part of Brigadier General Oswald, commanding a Division of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, and of Captain Spranger, commanding a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the Liberation of the Island of Zante, and the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the French Garrison in the Castle of the said Island. Zante, 2d October 18c9.*

Art. I. THE French Garrison will march out with the Honours of War, and be considered as Prisoners of War, to be exchanged whenever Circumstances will permit.

Art. II. The Officers will retain their Swords and private Property, the Men their Packs.

Art. III. All public Property appertaining in any way to the French Government, will be delivered up to the Officers charged to receive it; this includes all Plans and Official Papers of the Artillery and Engineer Department.

Art. IV. The Persons in Civil Employment of the French Government will be considered on the same Footing as the Military.

Art. V. The Sick left by the French Garrison will be taken care of, by a Medical Officer to be left by them for that Purpose.

Art. VI. The upper Part of the Castle will be occupied forthwith by a Detachment of British Troops. The French Garrison will march out at Nine o'Clock, and, after having laid down their Arms, will be conducted to the Mole Fort, where they will remain until embarked.

(Signed) JOHN OSWALD, Brigadier-General, commanding a Detachment of His Majesty's Forces.

J. W. SPRANGER, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Warrior, and Senior Naval Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel MANOURIER.

N B. The

N. B. The Enemy's Troops in Cephalonia surrendered on the same Terms the 4th October.

Return of Guns mounted on the different Batteries in the Tower of Zante, 2d October 1809.

Iron Guns.

- 1 Foreign Twenty-six-Pounder.
- 1 English Twenty-four-Pounder.
- 2 Foreign Twenty-four Pounders.
- 2 ditto Twenty-one Pounders.
- 1 ditto Eighteen-Pounder.
- 4 ditto Fifteen-Pounders.
- 1 ditto Eight-Pounder.
- 3 ditto Four-Pounders.
- Total—15 Pieces.

- 17 Piles of Shot of different Sizes.
- 6 Small Guns, belonging to the Privateer, and
- 2 Six-Inch Brass Howitzers, belonging to the Wharf.
- 10 small Guns in the Battery, and a Furnace for heating Shot.

N. B. Several other Guns on different Batteries, which have not been taken an Account of.

C. GILMOUR, Captain Royal Artillery.

2d October 1809.

Return of French and Albanian Troops in the Island of Zante.

- Staff—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 2 Staff.
- 4th Italian Regiment—1 Captain, 76 Rank and File.
- Sept' Infular Artillery—1 Subaltern, 18 Rank and File.
- Albanians—8 Subalterns, 200 Rank and File.
- Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains,

rains, 11 Subalterns, 2 Staff, 294 Rank and File.

Including the following,

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, Major de Place, Adjutant, Secretary, Lieutenant, Captain of the Port, Lieutenant of Marine.

E. WYNYARD, A. A. G.

N. B. About Two Hundred Albanians, who did not retire to the Castle, are dispersed in the Island.

His Majesty's Ship Warrior, Cephalonia,

S I R,

October 5, 1809.

NO Time was lost after the Surrender of Zante, in establishing a Provisional Government, re-imbarking the Troops, and proceeding on the 4th Instant, with the Squadron, augmented by the Arrival of the Leonidas, to Cephalonia, the Port of which was entered, with the Men of War formed in two Columns, and the Transports in the Rear, and taken Possession of, without any Opposition on the Part of the Enemy, which indeed, from the formidable Force I had the Honour to command, was perfectly useless.

And having landed the Advance the same Evening, the General summoned the Fort of St. George, situated on a steep Hill, two Leagues from the Town, which immediately surrendered, on the same Terms as those granted to the Garrison at Zante, and both Islands were fortunately occupied by His Majesty's Forces without any Loss whatever, and the Sept' Insular Flag, together with the British, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants, displayed at each.

At Zante we took One small French Privateer, and Four others of a peculiarly fast sailing Construction were on the Stocks, and ready for launching.

At Cephalonia we only found two Russian Ships, and an English captured Brig, with a small Number of coasting Traders, in one of the finest Harbours
in

in the World, and capable of containing in Safety
the largest Fleets. I am, &c.

(Signed) J. W. SPRANGER.
Rear-Admiral Martin, &c. &c. &c.

*Return of the French and Albanian Troops who sur-
rendered in the Island of Cephalonia, October 5,
1809.*

Fort St. George.

4th Italian Regiment—1 Officer, 43 Rank and File.
Albanians—5 Officers, 65 Rank and File.
Total—6 Officers, 108 Rank and File.

Lixivii.

4th Italian Regiment—5 Rank and File.
Albanians—2 Officers, 52 Rank and File.
Total—2 Officers, 57 Rank and File.

Affa.

Albanians—1 Officer, 25 Rank and File.

Staff—1 Commandant, 3 Majors de Place, 1 Cap-
tain French Artillery, 1 Captain Sept Insulaire.
(Signed) LORENZO PIERI, Cap. Bat.

*Return of the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores found
in the different Batteries at Cephalonia, October 7,
1809.*

Iron Ordnance.

1 old Thirty-three-Pounder.
1 old Twenty-six-Pounder.
2 Twenty-four-Pounders (1 dismounted).
3 Fifteen-Pounders (2 dismounted).
1 dismounted Twelve-Pounder.
7 unserviceable, of different Natures.

Brass Ordnance.

2 Seven Pounders, mounted on Field-Carriages.
1 dismounted Six-Inch Howitzer.
2 Padereroes.

11 Barrels

- 11 Barrels and a Half of Powder.
 - 38 Cartridges, of different Natures, for the above Ordnance.
 - 511 Round Shot, of different Natures.
 - 36 Case Shot for Seven-Pounders.
 - 5000 Ball Cartridges for Albanians.
 - 100 Hand Grenades.
 - 29 Pigs of Lead.
- (Signed) J. WILLIAMSON, Capt. R. Art.

*His Majesty's Ship Warrior, Zante
Bay, October 16, 1809.*

SIR,

I ARRIVED here Yesterday, having been detained by strong Southerly Winds, and should have failed for Cerigo, to assist in the Reduction of that Island this Morning, had I not received the accompanying Dispatch from Captain Brenton, which so happily periods the Orders I had in Command from his Lordship to execute, and restores these Islands to their Freedom, and the lawful Exercise of their Rights and Liberties, under the Protection, and by the Assistance of His Majesty's Arms.

Cerigo has long been a Nest of Privateers of the worst Description, whose Piracies have been directed against the Trade of all Nations, and, from its Situation, of singular Annoyance to ours. And I cannot conclude these Details without observing, that though the Resistance has every where been considerable to what might have been expected from local and other Advantages the Enemy possessed, yet the Zeal, Activity, and perfect Harmony that has existed in both Services was equal to surmount whatever could have been opposed to us.

To the Experience and Ability of Brigadier-General Oswald I am much indebted, and am confident we both unite in one Sentiment in Regard to Mr. Foresti, His Majesty's Minister to the Sept' Insular Republic.

From

From this Gentleman the most disinterested and judicious Councils have been received, and the cordial Reception we every where met with, amongst a People so long acquainted with his Character, is the best Proof of the high Estimation he is held in.

Captain Brenton's well known Merit would make it presumptuous in me to enlarge on it, and only renders it necessary to say, that I have derived the utmost Advantage from his Judgment, and bear willing Testimony to his Gallantry and Activity. He speaks most favourably of Mr. Willis, First Lieutenant of the Spartan, and I have equal Reason to be pleased with the Conduct of Mr. Cole, the First Lieutenant of this Ship, who commanded the Gun Boats, and with the Behaviour of all Descriptions of Officers and Men under my Command.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. W. SPRANGER.

To George Martin, Esquire, Rear-Admiral of
the White, &c. &c. &c.

*Spartan, off the Island of Cerigo,
13th October 1809.*

S I R,

IN my last from Zante I expressed a Hope that we might be able to reduce the Island of Cerigo without any farther Reinforcement. This Idea was strengthened by Papers and Plans found upon the late Governor of the Island, made Prisoner at Zante. Major Clarke and myself decided upon making our first Attack upon the Forts in the Harbour of Avlemmeno, in order to prevent the Escape of any Vessels which might be there. The Forts are those of St. Nicholas and St. Joaquin. The first is a Stone Building mounting Nine Guns; the latter an Embasure Battery of Four Guns. At Four P. M. on the 9th Instant we ran into the Bay. The Forts opened upon us, but were both silenced in a few Minutes by the Ship and Schooner, whilst the

1809.

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Troops

Troops under Major Clarke landing made several Prisoners. The Enemy had One killed and One wounded upon this Occasion. Only One Man of the Thirty-fifth was wounded on our Side,

At Day-light on the 10th we weighed with the Intention of immediately attacking the Castle of Capfal in the Bay of Cerigo, but variable Winds prevented our getting round. At Two P. M. the Troops and Marines were landed in a small Cove in the Bay of St. Nicholas, and marched forwards towards the Castle, one Watch of the Spartan following with Three small Field Pieces. I landed with the Troops that I might be enabled by Signal to command the Resources of the Ship without the Delay of sending Messages, foreseeing that he could not be brought to act against the Castle whilst the Wind continued Southerly. The Nature of the Country rendered our Approach to the Castle extremely difficult, particularly for the Guns, which did not arrive till Ten o'Clock on the 11th Instant at the Position the Troops occupied, a Height on a Level with the Castle, within Four Hundred Yards of it. A Fire commenced on both Sides with Guns and Musketry, which continued the greatest Part of the Day. In the Evening some Rockets were landed from the Ship, and in the Course of the Night some of them thrown at the Citadel. At Day-light I ordered Two Twelve Pounders to be landed from the Ship, but before they could be disembarked a Flag of Truce came out with an Offer of surrendering, provided the Garrison was allowed to return to Corfu. This we refused; and after some Deliberation it surrendered on the same Terms as those of Zante and Cephalonia. At Ten o'Clock our Troops took Possession of the Castle.

It is to the Zeal and Ability of Major Clarke, and the judicious Arrangements which he made of the Forces under his Command, that the speedy Reduction of this strong Post may be attributed.

The

The Enemy were cut off from any Prospect of Escape or Relief, and were convinced that our Means of Offence were hourly increasing.

I cannot speak too highly of the Conduct of the Officers and Men of both Services, as well in respect to the cheerful Perseverance under Fatigue, as to their Gallantry when opposed to the Enemy.

I am happy to say our Loss has been much less than might have been expected. One Bombardier of the Royal Artillery killed, Two Privates of the 35th Regiment wounded.

I cannot in Justice to Lieutenant Willes, first of the Spartan, close this Letter without saying, that Fort St. Joaquin of Two Eighteen and Two Nine Pounders was completely silenced by the gallant Manner in which he attacked it in the Prize Schooner under his Orders, with a Party of the 35th Regiment on board. The Inhabitants of the Island received us with every Demonstration of Joy.

I have sent Lieutenant Willes in the Schooner with the Dispatches, and shall remain off this Place till I receive your further Directions.

I inclose for your Information the Articles of Capitulation, together with a List of Artillery, &c. found on the Island. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

Captain Spranger, His Majesty's Ship Warrior.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *concluded*
between Captain Brenton Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Ship Spartan, and Major Charles William Clarke of His Britannic Majesty's 35th Regiment, Commanders of the English Land and Sea Forces at the Island of Cerigo, and Monsieur Martin Metraxa Lisco, Commanding the Castle of Cerigo.

Art. I. The Garrison will march out with the Honours of War, and deposit their Arms at the Gate, remaining Prisoners of War till an Opportunity

tunity offers of exchanging them. Officers are permitted to retain their Arms.

Art. II. All personal Property will be respected.

Art. III. All Property belonging to the French Government, whether in the Castle or in any other Part of the Island shall be delivered up to the English.

As soon as the foregoing Articles shall have been signed by the British and French Commanders, the Castle will be occupied by the British Troops.

(Signed) J. BRENTON, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Spartan.

C. W. CLARKE, Major, Commanding British Troops.

Il Commandante dell' Isola LISEO.

List of Prisoners taken on the Island of Cerigo, on the 9th and 12th October 1809, by His Majesty's Sea and Land Forces.

1 Captain Commandant of the Island, 1 Ajutant de Place, 1 Lieutenant of Artillery, 1 Non-Commissioned Officer of Artillery, 6 Privates.

Russians—1 Lieutenant of the Line, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers, 38 Rank and File.

Russians taken at St. Nicholas, 9th October.

1 Non-Commissioned Officer, 6 Rank and File.

Island Battalion.

3 Officers, 17 Rank and File.

Albanese.

2 Officers, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers, 22 Rank and File.

Total—104.

1 Russian killed.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

List of Artillery, &c. found in the Castle and Forts on the Island of Cerigo, which surrendered to His Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on the 12th Day of October 1809.

Castle of Capsali.

Iron Guns.

- 1 Eighteen-Pounder.
- 1 Fifteen-Pounder.
- 4 Fourteen-Pounders.
- 2 Nine-Pounders.
- 1 English Nine-Pounder.
- 4 Six-Pounders.
- 2 Two-Pounders.
- Total—15.
- 38 Barrels of Powder.
- 2 Barrels and a Half of loaded Shells.
- 4 Bolts of Canvas for Cartridges.
- 167 Muskets.
- 1 Pistol.

Besides a Quantity of Shot of every Description.

Fort St. Nicholas.

Iron Guns.

- 1 Twenty-four Pounder.
- 5 Nine-Pounders.
- 2 English Nine-Pounders.
- 1 English Eighteen-Pounder Carronade.
- 1 Swivel.
- Total—10.
- 6 Muskets.

Fort St. Joaquin.

- 2 English Nine-Pounders.
- 2 Venetian Eight-Pounders.
- Total—4.

On the Beach.

- 9 English Nine-Pounders.
- 1 Eighteen-Pounder Carronade.
- Total—10.

Recapitulation of Guns.

- 1 Twenty-four-Pounder.
- 3 Eighteen-Pounders.
- 1 Fifteen-Pounder.
- 4 Fourteen-Pounders.
- 2 1 Nine-Pounders.
- 4 Six-Pounders.
- 2 Two-Pounders.
- 1 One-Pounder.
- 2 Eighteen-Pounder Carronades.
- Total—39.

(Signed) J. BRENTON.

*His Majesty's Sloop Philomel, Outer Harbour
of Ithaca, 10th October 1809.*

I BEG leave to inform you that His Majesty's Sloop Philomel anchored here on the 8th Instant, having been prevented from gaining the Port before by contrary Winds. On working into the Harbour, I observed that the Battery was so situated as to render any Attempt to destroy it by the Guns of the Sloop impracticable; the Detachment of Troops, together with the Marines belonging to the Philomel, were therefore immediately landed under the Command of Captain Church, accompanied by a Party of Seamen, which I conceived might be of Use, should the Enemy be foolish enough to make any Resistance.

The Gun Boat having been previously directed to keep the Enemy in Check, we immediately proceeded to a Height commanding the Battery, with an Intention of taking it by Storm, which was only prevented by their making an unconditional Surrender immediately they observed us, and in less than an Hour from the Time the Philomel anchored, we had the Satisfaction to find ourselves in full Possession of the Island,

A few

A few Shots were exchanged between the Gun-Boat and Battery, which consisted of Two Guns only, with a Garrison of between Seventy and Eighty Men, which was greatly reduced by the whole of the Albanians having deserted it.

The Cordiality and general good Conduct of the Troops and Seamen, was such as I am fully convinced would ever ensure Success in any of our Enterprizes; I have only to regret that they had not a greater Opportunity of evincing their Resolution and Zeal.

The Inhabitants are apparently much pleased with the Established provisional Government; a Copy of the Form of which you will herewith receive.

I should be much deficient in my Duty did I now neglect to state the Exertions made use of, and very essential Services rendered, by Mr. Foresti, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, which were such as to claim my greatest Gratitude, and I am happy in this Opportunity of making my Acknowledgments to him. I have, &c.

(Signed) G. CRAWLEY.

J. W. Spranger, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship, Warrior.

Return of Prisoners and Ordnance taken in the Island of Ithaca, October 8, 1809.

2d Italian Regiment—3 Officers, 23 Rank and File.

Albanians—4 Officers, 46 Rank and File.

Total—7 Officers, 69 Rank and File.

1 Major de Place.

Iron Ordnance.

2 Six-Pounders (mounted).

2 ditto (ready to mount).

4 Four-Pounders (dismounted).

3 E 4

3 Three-

3 Three-Pounders (dismounted).

2 Nine-Pounders (dismounted).

Total—13.

(Signed) R. CHURCH, Assit. Qr. Mr. Gen.

Admiralty Office, December 5, 1809.

Copy of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated on board the Ville de Paris, off Minorca, 3d October 1809.

SIR,

CAPTAIN Hargood has transmitted to me Letters from Captains West and Clephane, giving an Account of a very spirited Attack made by the Boats of the Excellent, Acorn, and Bustard, covered by the Two Sloops, on a Convoy of the Enemy, which had anchored under a Fortrefs at Duin, to the Westward of Trieste, in which all the Enemy's Vessels, consisting of Six Gun Vessels, and Ten Trabaccolas, were captured. This Enterprize their Lordships will perceive, by the Letters herewith enclosed, was well devised, and gallantly executed.—The Manner in which Captain Clephane speaks of the Conduct and Skill of Lieutenant Harper, is only a Repetition of what he has ever been entitled to when he goes upon Service; every Account of him that has come to me describes him as an admirable Officer.

I also enclose the List of Killed and Wounded on the Occasion, with Reports of the Vessels captured, and Prisoners taken. I am, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

His Majesty's Ship Excellent, at Anchor off Trieste, July 29, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, an Enemy's Convoy was observed Yesterday Morning standing along

along the Northern Shore towards Trieste, and being of Opinion that by anchoring the Excellent as near that Shore as her Safety would admit, might enable me to cut off the Enemy from his destined Port, I immediately weighed and took up a Position accordingly.

This Movement had the desired Effect, obliging the Enemy to take Shelter in Duin, a Port four Leagues to the Northwest of Trieste.

In the Afternoon a Coaster was brought on board by the Excellent's Boat, which informed me the Enemy's Convoy was composed of Six Gun Boats and several Vessels laden with Grain.

Conceiving it very practicable to Capture or Destroy them in their present Situation, at 10 P. M. I detached His Majesty's Sloops Acorn and Buf-tard, which you did me the Honour to put under my Command, with all the Boats of the Excellent, under the Direction of Lieutenant John Harper, the First Lieutenant, to perform this Service. At Midnight a very heavy Cannonade was seen in that Direction, which in a short Hour ceased, when I had the Satisfaction of seeing a Rocket go up, which announced to me a favourable issue to the Enter-prize.

At Noon this Day His Majesty's Sloops and Boats detached returned to this Anchorage, having with them the whole of the Enemy's Convoy which they captured the preceding Night.

Enclosed I have the Honour to transmit to you a Letter I have received from Captain Clephane of His Majesty's Sloop Acorn, and Senior Officer on the Command of this Expedition, together with a Return of killed and wounded in His Majesty's Sloops and Boats employed in this Service, as likewise of Enemy's Vessels captured and Prisoners made in the Execution of it.

The very masterly and complete Manner in which this Service has been performed by Captains Clephane

phane and Markland of His Majesty's Sloops Acorn and Bustard, and Lieutenant John Harper in Command of the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Excellent, excites my highest Admiration; every Officer, Seaman and Marine, I am assured individually distinguished himself.

Of the Merits of Lieutenant John Harper, an Officer of fifteen Years standing, I cannot speak in Terms of sufficient Praise; his Conduct on this as on many former Occasions, was that of a most experienced and enterprizing Officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WEST.

His Majesty's Ship Acorn, off Trieste,

S I R,

July 28, 1809.

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction I have to inform you, that the Service you did me the Honour to put under my Direction, has been completely executed by the boarding and bringing away, under a very heavy Fire, all the Gun Boats and Merchant Vessels which had taken Shelter under the Cattle of Duin.

About Midnight, covered by the Fire of His Majesty's Sloops Acorn and Bustard, the Detachment of Boats, under the Orders of Lieutenant John Harper, First of the Excellent, pushed on Shore, and in about half an Hour had complete Possession of the Enemy's Vessels, as per enclosed Statement.

I take the Liberty to express my high Sense of the Conduct of Captain Markland of the Bustard, both by his leading into a Place so little known, and by the well directed Fire kept up by him.

It would be the highest Presumption in me to attempt, by any Praise of mine, to add to the Merits of Lieutenant Harper, which are so well known to you, yet I conceive it a most indispensable, and likewise a most pleasant Duty, to express my greatest
Admi-

Admiration of the prompt, gallant, and determined Manner he performed the above Service, with so inferior a Force, and likewise of the judicious and Soldier like Conduct of Captain Cummings of the Royal Marines, who, by taking Post on Shore with a small Party of his Men, entirely prevented the Enemy annoying our People from the rugged Precipices surrounding the Port, while in the Act of launching the Vessels. Lieutenant Harper speaks highly of the great Attention and good Conduct of every Officer and Man under his Orders. Permit me to add how much pleased I am with the Conduct of the Officers and Ship's Company of the Acorn, it being the first Time I have had the Honour to carry them before an Enemy.

The Loss the Enemy sustained could not be ascertained, but it is conjectured they had from Twenty to Thirty killed and wounded, and Twelve made Prisoners.

Our Loss, though comparatively small, I much regret; a List of which I enclose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. CLEPHANE, Commander,
John West, Esquire, Captain of His
Majesty's Ship Excellent.

A Return of Killed and Wounded, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, on board His Majesty's Ships Acorn and Bustard, and in the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Excellent, in Action with the Enemy in Port Duin, on the Night of the 28th Day of July 1809.

ACORN.

None killed or wounded.

BUSTARD.

Wounded.

Mr. Katty Robinson, Master; severely.
Peter Curry, Seaman; since dead.

Robert

Robert Cullum, Marine; slightly.
Josh. Pelosa, Pilot.

EXCELLENT.

Killed.

James Knowles, Marine.
Peter Pendergrafs, Ditto.

Wounded.

William Hunter, Gunner's Mate; slightly.
Benjamin Webb, Seaman; ditto.

(Signed) R. CLEPHANE, Commander of
His Majesty's Sloop Acorn.

List of Vessels captured on a Service under the Command of Captain Clephane, of His Majesty's Sloop Acorn, by a Detachment of Boats under the Orders of Lieutenant John Harper, of His Majesty's Ship Excellent, on the Night of the 28th July 1809.

- 3 Gun-Boats of the Royal Italian Marine, of 3 Twenty-four-Pounders and 80 Tons; complete in Ammunition, Stores, &c.
- 3 ditto, of 3 Eighteen-Pounders and 60 Tons; complete in Ammunition, Stores, &c.

Complement of Men in each Gun-Boat.

- 1 Commandant, 2 Artillery-Men, 3 Soldiers, 15 Seamen, &c.—Total 21.
- 10 Trabaccolas or Coasters, from 10 to 20 Tons, laden with Brandy, Flour, Rice, and Wheat; one sunk, Cargo of Flour previously taken out.

(Signed) R. CLEPHANE, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Acorn.

A Return of Prisoners taken out of Vessels captured, and taken Possession of by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Excellent, in Conjunction with those of His Majesty's Sloops Acorn and Bustard, in Port Duin, on the Night of the 28th Day of July 1809.

3 Officers (two of which are wounded).

15 Seamen and Soldiers (several wounded, one of whom since dead).

(Signed) R. CLEPHANE, Commander of
His Majesty's Sloop Acorn.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 9th,
1809.

No. L.

Downing-Street, December 8, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, by Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. dated Messina, 20th October last.

MY LORD,

A DISPATCH, which I had the Honour to address to your Lordship on the 26th Ultimo, apprized you of the Representations that had been made to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, and to myself, of the Solicitude of the Inhabitants of Zante, Cephalonia, and other Dependencies of the Ionian Government, to receive the Assistance of a British Force to liberate them from French Oppression.

The consequent Equipment of an Expedition under Brigadier-General Oswald, to act co-operatively with a Squadron under Captain Spranger, of His Majesty's Ship Warrior, was at the same Time detailed to your Lordship, and stated to have failed in the Prosecution of this Object on the 23d of last Month from Messina.

The

The Reports with which Captain Oswald, of the 35th Regiment, Yesterday arrived from Zante, and which I have now the Satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, will mark the able Manner in which this Service has been carried into Effect by the Officers by whom it was conducted; and I hope His Majesty will graciously deign to approve the Adoption of a Project, the Success of which opens such Means of opposing future Obstacles to the probable Views of the Enemy, as well as disappointing them in the hoped Utility of their present Usurpations in that Quarter.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. STUART, Count of Maida,
Lieutenant-General.

S I R,

Bay of Zante, October 3, 1809.

IN consequence of your Excellency's Communication to Real-Admiral Sir Alexander Ball at Malta, we were fortunate enough to find the Spartan Frigate off the Islands, having on board Mr Forelli, His Majesty's Minister to the Septinsular Republic. Considerations arising from the Advance in the Season, and the precarious State of the Weather, induced Captain Spranger to point out Zante as the primary Object of Attack.

Having from Mr. Forelli obtained the most ample and correct Information respecting that Island, the Expedition stood in and came to an Anchor in its Roadstead towards the Close of the Day on the 1st of October. Captain Spranger and myself were equally desirous to avoid involving the Inhabitants in the Misfortunes which a direct Attack upon the Town must have occasioned.

It was therefore determined, that early on the Day following the Troops should be landed at a convenient Bay Three Miles distant, protected by the
Frigates

Frigates and Gun Boats. The first Division of the Troops (as per Margin*), under the immediate Orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe, effected a most regular Debarkation at the Point proposed, and in Two Columns proceeded immediately towards a Position turning the Defence of the Town, and cutting off its Communication with the Castle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe led his Column to the Left, clearing an Eminence upon which the Enemy was said to be posted, and by this Movement a detached Battery was turned, some Prisoners made, and a more direct Intercourse with the Shipping established. The Corps which I accompanied marched by a Valley till it ascended the Height contiguous to the Castle, which the light Troops pushed forward to invest.

Upon our Approach the Enemy had quitted the Town, retreating upon the naturally strong, but most unaccountably neglected Fortrefs, endeavouring to carry with him Two Six Inch Howitzers, which the rapid Advance of our Flankers forced him to abandon.

The accompanying Terms† were then proffered, and, after some Hesitation on the Part of the French Commandant, by him agreed to that Evening. They will, I trust, meet with your Excellency's Approbation, and I beg Leave further to offer my Congratulations upon the Enemy being expelled from this beautiful and fertile Island, with which, for a long Period, there existed the most beneficial commercial Relations, and whose Inhabitants so

- * Royal Artillery, 2 Four-Pounders, mounting Guns.
 Light Infantry, 35th Regiment.
 2 Companies Royal Corsican Rangers (Grenadiers,) and
 2 Companies 35th Regiment.
 † 2 Companies 44th Regiment.—Amounting to 600 Men.

† See p. 488.

anxiously

anxiously desired the Advantages arising from British Connexion and Protection.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. OSWALD, Brig. Gen.

commanding Troops in the Ionian Isles.

To His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Stuart, K.B.

&c. &c. &c.

S I R,

Cephalonia, Oct. 5, 1809.

IN my Letter to your Excellency of the 3d Instant, I had the Honour to report that the Expedition was preparing immediately to proceed for Cephalonia, and I have now the Pleasure to acquaint you with the Island's being actually in our Possession.

The Disposition made by Captain Spranger of the formidable Force under his Orders, rendered vain the feeble Efforts of the Enemy to oppose our Entrance into its capacious and secure Harbour. Before the Ships came to an Anchor, a Flag announced the Submission of the Town of Argostoli, and the Retreat of the Garrison to the Castle of St. George, about Six Miles distant from thence.

A Division of Troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe landed to preserve Tranquillity, and an Officer proceeded to summon the Castle, which capitulated upon the accompanying Terms.

Here, as well as at Zante, the Inhabitants universally hailed the British as their welcome Deliverers from that cruel Yoke which French Oppression every where imposes.

Until your Excellency's Pleasure is made known, I have nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe to the important Duty of commanding this Island; certain that so delicate a Trust could not be reposed in more able Hands.

As soon as the necessary Arrangements are completed, and the Submission of the dependent Island of Ithaca received, Captain Spranger and myself intend

1809.

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tend proceeding to superintend the Operations carrying on against Cerigo, a Station from whence, of late, the Enemy's Privateers have caused considerable Injury to our Commerce.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. OSWALD, Brig. Gen.

commanding Troops in the Ionian Isles.

To His Excellency Lieut Gen. Sir J. Stuart, K. B.

Es. Es. Es.

His Majesty's Ship Warrior, Cephalonia,

SIR,

12th October 1809.

I HAVE the Honour to transmit to your Excellency the accompanying Report upon the Capture of the Island of Ithaca.

The Enterprize was entrusted to Captain Crawley, of His Majesty's Ship Philomel, and to Captain Church, with Detachments from the 35th and Royal Corsican Rangers. The Manner in which it has been effected, will, I have no doubt, appear to your Excellency creditable to those Officers, and to the Forces under their Orders.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. OSWALD,

commanding Troops in the Ionian Isles.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir John Stuart, K. B.

Es. Es. Es.

Valtri, Capital of the Island of Ithaca,

SIR,

8th October 1809.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you that the Island of Ithaca was this Day surrendered to the Detachment of British Troops under my Command, in Concert with His Majesty's Ship Philomel.

Finding the Enemy's Batteries commanded the Harbour in such a Manner as to render ineffectual the Fire from the Ships, I immediately landed the Troops and Marines, accompanied by a Division of Seamen

Seamen under the Direction of Captain Crawley. I marched without Loss of Time to the Enemy's principal Fort, situated on an Eminence, with the Determination to take it by Assault: - Our Intention was however frustrated by the unconditional Surrender of the French Commandant and his Garrison.

During our March the Enemy was held in Check by the Fire of a Gun-Boat detached by Captain Crawley for that Purpose.

The Garrison, consisting of near Eighty Men, have been made Prisoners of War, with the Exception of a few Albanians, who escaped to the Mountains, but who must inevitably fall into our Hands.

It is impossible that I can express the Obligations I am under to Captain Crawley for the very handsome Manner in which he gave every Assistance in his Power to ensure the Success of the Enterprize. To Mr. Foresti, His Majesty's Minister to the Seven Isles, I beg also to offer my sincere Acknowledgments for the great Service he rendered to me on this Occasion, and I feel it my Duty to report the uniform good Conduct of the Officers and Men of the 35th Regiment, Royal Corsican Rangers, and Royal Marines composing the Detachment I had the Honour to command.

I have only to add the extreme Joy of the Inhabitants in being rescued from the Slavery under which they had hitherto groaned.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. CHURCH, Captain,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

To Brig. Gen. Oswald, &c. &c. &c.

*On board His Majesty's Ship Warrior,
Zante Bay, Oct. 16, 1809.*

S I R,
THE Spartan Frigate, having on board a Detachment of Royal Artillery, with light Guns, and

Two Companies of the 35th Regiment, under the Orders of Major Clarke of that Corps, sailed from Cephalonia on the 6th Instant, instructed to proceed off Cerigo, block up its Port, and, if Circumstances warranted, to make an immediate Attack upon the Island. It was Captain Spranger's Intention and my own to have followed with considerable Reinforcements; but a Continuance of adverse Gales prevented our getting further than this Bay, where a Tender from Captain Brenton has just reached us, conveying Dispatches, of which the accompanying are Copies, announcing the Surrender of Cerigo to the previously-detached Force. Major Clarke goes fully into the Details of the Military Operations. They characterize an ardent Spirit of Enterprize; and he seems to have been perfectly seconded by the Officers and Men under his Orders, surmounting Difficulties greater than I apprehended he had the Means of overcoming.

The Enterprize which your Excellency confided to me being thus happily accomplished, it only remains for me to testify my fullest Approbation of the Conduct of the Troops. A Discipline has been maintained that did Honour to the Soldier, and reflected the utmost Credit upon the commanding and subordinate Officers.

I am under the greatest Obligations to the Officers of the Staff of my Command; they have been most assiduous in the Discharge of their respective Duties.

I must recur in the warmest Terms of Acknowledgment to the never ceasing Aid received from Captain Spranger; it was my good Fortune to act with an Officer who, while our Views and Objects were the same, cordially united in the Means of attaining them. A similar Harmony, and good Correspondence has reigned through every Branch of the two Services.

Our Success was accelerated, and our subsequent
political

political Arrangements facilitated, by the personal Exertions and judicious Councils of Mr. Foresti, His Majesty's Minister to the Septimular Republic, and we greatly profited in being accompanied by a Gentleman so loved and esteemed by the Inhabitants of these Isles. Mr. Foresti's distinguished Merits have received the Commendations of the most illustrious of our Countrymen; to add my humble Tribute would be presumptuous, were it not called for by Feelings of Gratitude and Respect towards so worthy a Servant of our Sovereign.

I will now proceed to place the Islands in a Posture of Defence, sufficient to afford probable Security; and I am led to believe it may be accomplished without causing any Expence to His Majesty's Government.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. OSWALD,

commanding Troops in the Ionian Isles.

His Excellency Sir John Stuart, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 19th,
1809.

No. LI.

Admiralty-Office, December 19, 1809.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received by John Wilson Croker, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, from Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B.

His Majesty's Ship Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec. 13, 1809.

SIR,

I AVAILED myself of Vice Admiral Campbell's Offer of the Jason to convey me to Flushing; and as soon as it moderated on the 9th, in the Afternoon. I hoisted my Flag on board that Ship, and, accompanied by the Idas Cutter, proceeded to this Anchorage, where I arrived on the Evening of the 10th.

I found Rear-Admiral Otway with the Squadron here; he had embarked the Troops, and put every Thing in a State of Preparation for retiring from Walcheren whenever the Wind became favourable. The Arsenal and Works about the Basin at Flushing having been destroyed on that Day.

The inclosed Letter from the Rear-Admiral will inform

inform you of the Particulars of his Proceedings: his Arrangement for the Retreat appeared to me to be so excellent, that I have given my full Approbation to the whole.

It has blown an exceedingly heavy Gale of Wind from the Westward since my Arrival in these Roads, which has prevented my going as I intended to the Division under Commodore Owen in the Slough Passage, and the same Cause has prevented much Communication here.

I have not received any Reports from the Room-pot, but I send an Extract of a Letter from Commodore Owen, addressed to Rear-Admiral Otway, which will inform you of the Proceedings of that Officer with the Force under his Orders.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

SIR. *Cesar, Flushing Roads, Dec. 11, 1809.*

I HAVE the Honour to communicate to you such Circumstances as have occurred previous to your Arrival, and subsequent to my last official Communication.

The Transports necessary for the Embarkation of the Army having arrived the 25th ult., on the following Day the Measures that I had previously concerted with Lieutenant-General Don for the Destruction of the Basin, Arsenal, and Sea Defences of Flushing, agreeable to Instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th and received on the 17th, were begun.

On this Service Six Hundred Seamen and Artificers from the Fleet were employed, under the Orders of Captain Moore, of His Majesty's Ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, of the Fire Ship Service. The Navy having completed the Portion of Work allotted to them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, commanding

manding the Royal Engineers, having reported to Lieutenant-General Don that his Mines for the Destruction of the Gates and Piers at the Entrance of the Basin were ready, the whole of the Army, with the Exception of the Rear Guards, was embarked on the Afternoon of the 9th Instant.

The Mines were exploded Yesterday at Low Water, and appear to have fully answered their Object: The whole of the East Side of the Basin had been previously completely destroyed, but as the Port of Flushing West of the Basin lies considerably below the High Water Mark, any material Injury of the West Bank would have caused the immediate Inundation of the whole Town; therefore our Work on that Side has been confined to the Demolition of the Careening Wharf and Pits.

It was at first intended to defer the burning of the Storehouse and other Buildings in the Arsenal until our final Departure, but from the Probability, that with a strong East Wind the Flames might communicate to the Town, the whole was set Fire to Yesterday, and is totally destroyed.

Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the Enemy as a Naval Arsenal; and the Basin, which afforded very secure Retreat for several Ships of the Line during the Winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great Labour, and at an immense Expence.

I cannot conclude without expressing my great Obligations to Captain Moore, for the able Assistance he has rendered me in the Performance of a very complicated Service; and he speaks in Terms highly satisfactory of the Conduct of Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, and the other Officers who served under his Orders on Shore.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. A. OTWAY, Rear-Admiral.
Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Clyde,

*Clyde, in the Veer Gat,**8th Dec. 1809.*

SIR,

LAST Night the Enemy worked very hard at the Battery on Woolverdyke, notwithstanding the continued Fire kept on it.

At Daylight this Morning, it was found he had opened Four Embrasures in it. Captain Carteret, therefore, pushed Two Subdivisions of the Gun-Boats forward against it, which completely succeeded in demolishing Two of the Embrasures, and in injuring the others very materially.

About Noon, Three Mortars were brought down, and, with a Field-Piece, opened against our Vessels (the Brigs more especially); but, after about an Hour's firing, in which their Shells were thrown with some Precision, but without Effect, they were completely silenced, and all our Vessels kept their Ground.

About this Time the Guard-Boats entered the Cross Channel which unites the Two Passes of Woolverdyke, to endeavour to tow off a Flat-Boat, which was lost last Night from the Pallas's Stern, being swamped and overset; they got her in Tow, but she was fast aground and could not be moved. The Enemy's Troops were in Number behind the Dyke, and a considerable Fire of Musketry was exchanged with them, I believe without Effect on either Side; some few Shot struck our Boats.

The Enemy's advanced Gun-Boats appeared to lie close together, and I ordered Two of the Clyde's Boats to advance into the Passage and throw some Rockets that way, in order that the Occasion might be taken to reconnoitre them more closely.

I find the Enemy's Batteries are not so far in advance as I had supposed, and that their Gun Boats are not nearer than Cortjen. They are, however, erecting a Battery on a Point of the Dyke which

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commands the Channel, about Half-way between that Place and the Outer Battery.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

E. W. C. R. OWEN, Commodore.

Rear-Admiral Otway, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Owen to Rear-Admiral Otway, dated Clyde in the Veer Gat, 9th December 1809.

IF the Enemy molest our Retreat, we feel a Confidence in our Strength, and the Spirit of my People will not let him tread upon our Heels. It is an excellent Spirit, and I will endeavour to regulate it so far as to avoid committing them improperly.

E. W. C. R. OWEN.

His Majesty's Ship Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec. 13, 1809.

S I R,

IN addition to my Dispatch of this Morning, I have now to transmit a Letter, and an Extract of one I have just received from Commodore Owen; every Time I hear from that gallant and animated Officer, I have fresh Cause to admire his Conduct.

I think it my Duty to inform you that I found the Squadron under my Command in the highest Spirits, and ready to undertake any Enterprize.

I propose, as soon as I have made my final Arrangements at Flushing, to leave this Command with Rear-Admiral Otway, and proceed to the Vere Gat, to communicate with Commodore Owen.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

*Favorite Cutter, 11th December 1809,
off Ter Vier.*

S I R,

I AM happy to find, by a Report this Day from Captain Carteret, that the Exertions of our Gun-Boats

Boats have completely succeeded in preventing the Progress of the Enemy on the Woolversdyke. I informed Rear-Admiral Otway that the Duty being heavy on the Division of Gun-Boats in advance, I had ordered that of Acting Captain Rich to relieve it. This was done, and To-day every Embrazure the Enemy had opened is said to be completely levelled by their Fire.

(Signed) E. W. C. R. OWEN.

Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. and

K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Owen, dated Favorite off Ter Veere, 11th Dec. 1809.

THE Enemy was very busy with the Battery on Woolversdyke, which, if completed, would have rendered the Post I had taken on that Side a very uneasy one; I therefore thought, under the present Circumstances, every Thing should be tried to keep it back, and the Gun-Boats have done it well.

If the Enemy in our Retreat treads too close on us, we feel confident in our Strength, and can form as good a Front as our Channel will allow: feeling the Necessity for my being myself in the Rear, I have hoisted my Pendant in the Favorite Cutter, leaving the Care of the Clyde to my First Lieutenant. This, I trust, you will approve of.

(Signed) E. W. C. R. OWEN.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 30th,
1809.

No. LII.

Downing Street, December 30, 1809.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was Yesterday Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Don, dated His Majesty's Ship *Cæsar*, off the *Duerloo Passage*, December 22, 1809.

His Majesty's Ship Cæsar, off the

MY LORD, *Duerloo Passage, Dec. 23, 1809.*

ALTHOUGH I have regularly communicated to your Lordship the principal Circumstances which have occurred, relative to the Army under my Command, yet I have judged it advisable to postpone my detailed Report on the Evacuation of the Island of *Walcheren* until the Troops were withdrawn and the Fleet had sailed.

On the Receipt of your Lordship's Dispatch of the 13th of last Month, conveying to me His Majesty's Commands to evacuate the Island of *Walcheren* with the Forces under my Orders, and further signifying the Determination of His Majesty, that previously to the Evacuation I should take such Measures as I might deem most effectual for the Demolition of

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the Basin of Flushing, and the Naval Defences of the Island, I made the necessary Preparations for the Removal of the Sick and Convalescents of the Army, and the Arrival of a Division of Transports afforded me the means of completing their Embarkation on the 26th Ultimo.

On the same Day the new Frigate that was built in the Dock Yard, was got out of the Basin, and which enabled me on the following Morning to commence the Demolition of the Sea Defences, Basin, Dock Yard, Arsenal, Magazines, Naval Store-Houses, &c. of the Town of Flushing, the total Destruction of which was completed on the 11th Instant.

These Services were conducted under the immediate Direction and Superintendance of Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, Commanding Engineer, assisted by a strong Party from the Navy, under the Command of Captain Moore, and for the Particulars, I beg Leave to refer your Lordship to the Lieutenant-Colonel's Report, a Copy of which I enclose.

The very judicious and skilful Manner in which these Measures have been completed, reflects great Credit upon Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, and the several Officers who acted with him, and I am persuaded it will afford your Lordship peculiar Satisfaction to know, that the whole of this extensive Work has been accomplished, without any Injury being done to the Inhabitants; the Destruction not having extended beyond what was necessary to deprive the Enemy of the Advantage of Flushing as a Naval Station.

The Embarkation of the Ordnance and the Stores of the several Departments having been completed, the Army was withdrawn and embarked on the 9th Instant, but the Weather being extremely unsettled, and conceiving it probable from the active and continued Preparations of the Enemy, that he might hazard an Attack, I judged it expedient still to hold
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the Towns of Flushing, Middleburg, and Ter Veer, and Fort Rammekins; at the same Time I made an Arrangement for the Disembarkation of the Army, the Four Divisions of which were stationed as follows, viz. the 1st Division immediately off the Town of Flushing; 2d Division to the Westward of that Town; 3d Division between Flushing and Fort Rammekins, to act and co-operate with the Naval Force in the Sloo Passage, under Captain Mason; and the 4th off Ter Veer, to act and co-operate with the Naval Force between the Veer Gat and Wolversdyke, under Commodore Owen.

By this Disposition, had the Enemy attempted to invade the Island, the Four Posts above mentioned could easily have been reinforced, and the Enemy, in the Event of his effecting a Landing, attacked in his Flanks and Rear; as from the Precautions I had taken in stopping the Fresh Water Sluices, his Advance into the Country must have been confined to the Dykes and Causeway, from Ter Veer through Middleburg to Flushing.

The Fleet continued Wind-bound until this Morning, when the Rear Guards were withdrawn, the Ships of War and Transports from the West Scheldt got under weigh, and I conclude those in the Veer Gat moved about the same Time.

I feel great Satisfaction in mentioning the very able and cordial Support I have uniformly received from Rear-Admiral Otway, and that our Arrangements for the final Evacuation of the Island were approved of by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, on his Arrival on the 11th Instant.

I cannot conclude this Report without acquainting your Lordship that I found the Army in an excellent State of Discipline, and that the Conduct of the Troops has in every Respect merited my warmest Approbation.

On the Day of Embarkation, the different Corps of the Army marched from the several Points, and embarked

embarked in the most perfect Order and Regularity; and the Magistrates of the Towns and Villages expressed to the Officers left in the Command of the Rear Guards, that the Troops, on their Departure, had in no Instance molested or injured the Inhabitants:

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. DON, Lieut.-Gen.

SIR,

Flybving, Dec. 11, 1809.

IN obedience to your Orders of the 25th Ult., and with the Concurrence of Captain Moore of the Royal Navy, the necessary Directions were given to commence the Demolition of the Basin, Arsenal, Dock-Yard, Naval Defences, and Magazines of this Place; and on the 26th, a Party of Seamen, under the Superintendance of Captain Tomlinson, began at Low Water to destroy such Parts of the Break-Waters as appeared to protect the Entrance of the Harbour. On the following Day, Captain Moore, with Parties of Seamen, proceeded on the Destruction of the Wharfing of the Basin and of the Dock Yard, and both were accomplished in a few Days in the most effectual Manner.

The Demolition of the Sea Defences was also began upon on the 26th Ult., under the immediate Superintendance of Captain Rudyerd of the Royal Engineers, assisted by Captain Read, with a Detachment of Officers and Men of the Royal Staff Corps, and Captain Donavan and a Detachment of Officers and Men of the Royals.

Arrangements were, on the same Day, made to proceed on the Demolition, by mining, of the Piers and Masonry of the Flood-Gates at the Entrance of the great Naval Basin, under the Directions of Captains Squire and Fanshawe of the Royal Engineers.

I have now the Honour to inform you, that the Services allotted to the Royal Navy have been most effectually

effectually accomplished, the Dock-Yard, Arsenal, Magazines, and every Building belonging to the Naval Establishment being wholly destroyed. The Entrance of the Harbour is also blocked up, by sinking of Vessels filled with heavy Materials, so as to render the Passage of Ships of War impracticable.

The Destruction of the Defences towards the Sea, under the Direction of Captain Rudyerd, has also been completely carried into Effect, by dismantling the Batteries, throwing down the Parapets, and in every Respect extending the Devastation of such Works, as far as could be accomplished without hazarding an Inundation of the Town; and with regard to the important Service of the Mines employed as the Means of destroying the Piers and Abutments of the Flood-Gates which secured the Basin, I am to acknowledge the skilful Directions of Captains Squire and Fanshawe, and the personal Exertions of the other Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and Assistant Engineers employed under them, as the Undertaking happily terminated in an Explosion that succeeded in displacing the very Foundations throughout the whole Work.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. PILKINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers.

To Lieutenant-General Don, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, December 30, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. and K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c. to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship St. Domingo, in the Downs, 28th of December 1809.

SIR,

IT is with great Pleasure I inform you of the Arrival of Commodore Owen, in the Clyde, who gives me the pleasing Intelligence of the Divisions under

under his Command, and that under Captain Mason, having sailed from the East and West Scheldt, and are by this Time at the Mouth of the Thames, if not at the Places of their respective Destination; I enclose the Commodore's Report of his Proceedings. It is my Duty to draw their Lordships' Attention to the excellent Conduct of Commodore Owen, in the Discharge of the various and arduous Duties he had to perform: and I beg, in the most earnest Manner, to recommend to their Lordships' Notice, the Zeal, Bravery, and Perseverance of the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, composing the Flotilla under the Commodore's Orders. The same good Conduct has pervaded the Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the Flotilla under Captain Mason, of the Fisgard; and when I get that Officer's Report, I shall have great Pleasure in introducing his Merits to their Lordships' particular Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

SIR, *His Majesty's Ship Clyde, off the North Foreland, December 28, 1809.*

IN Obedience to the Direction of Rear-Admiral Otway, I have the Honour to lay before you the following Detail of my Proceedings in carrying into Execution the Orders to evacuate that Part of the Island of Walcheren, with the Duties of which I had the Honour to be charged.

Of our previous State of Preparation you have been acquainted, and that all the Stores, Guns, and Ammunition not judged immediately necessary to our Defence, had been withdrawn and put on board, and every Arrangement made in the Beginning of December.

I have likewise had the Honour to report to you, that the Enemy's Anxiety to complete his Works on Wolverdyke and South Beveland, for the Purpose of clearing the Sluys, and driving our advanced Divisions

Divisions from the Channels which lead to it, had obliged me to commence a System of offensive Operations, and the Result thereof has likewise been submitted to you.

I had further informed you of the Necessity I felt for shifting my Pendant to the Cretan, that I might be better situated to direct our Movements.

Our Flotilla held their forward Stations when, on the Morning of the 23d, I received your Letter, acquainting me that you intended to quit Flushing on that Day, provided the Wind would permit the Line of Battle Ships to pass the Duerloo. I immediately made Preparation likewise to withdraw. The Boats assembled, and embarked the Rear-Guard of the Army, under the Direction of the Honourable Captain Cadogan; whilst the few remaining Guns of Vere and Armuyden Points were rendered useless, and every other Article of Stores was taken off.

In the Meantime our advanced Divisions fell back, and collected at their defensive Stations, but it was Two o'Clock before those Duties were completed, and there was no Chance of clearing any considerable Part of our Force from the Veer Gat before dark, whilst the Wind, which was very light, hung so far to the Westward, as to leave me doubtful of your succeeding with the Line of Battle-Ships; I therefore ordered the Clyde only, whose Draught of Water might embarrass us, to shift out to the Roompot, whilst I sent an intelligent Person to Flushing for Information of your Movements.

Colonel Pack (with whom it has been my good Fortune to co-operate) was good enough to offer the Town-Major of Ter Veere for this Duty. Captain Clements of the 71st Regiment, who returned to me at Five o'Clock, with the Information that every Thing was clear except Two Frigates, and a Two decked-Ship, and the Stay of these seemed to
be

be the Effect of Chance alone, and I concluded they would follow in the Morning. Captain Clements found the Towns of Middleburgh and Flushing occupied by Burgher Guards, and at Four on the following Morning, the Gates of Veere were likewise given to the Burghers.

At Daylight of the 24th, I made the Signal for our distant Ships to move, but the Transports at the Entrance of the Gat did not succeed in getting out till dark.

Captain Davis's Division of the Gun-Boats however reached the Roompot, and were disarmed.

It was whilst this Movement was making, and which was much retarded by the baffling Winds, I learnt of your Arrival in the Roompot; and it was in the Pause the Shift of Wind and Tide occasioned that you did me the Honour to join me in the Cre-tan, and sanction my Proceedings.

On the Morning of the 25th, our Guard Boats were recalled, the Pallas got out to the Roompot, and a Movement of our whole Flotilla made; but as it then came on to blow, you ordered it to take a Position off the Fort Den Haak.

Encouraged by our Retreat, the Enemy's advanced Division of Gun-Boats moved through the Wolverdyke Channel to the Station heretofore occupied by our Advance, but on our anchoring, returned again to its former Station. As however we had decidedly given up Ter Veere, Three Row-Boats with Dutch Troops, crossed over there from Campere, and in the Course of the Afternoon some Schuyts followed likewise with Dutch Troops, and by Sunset the Enemy had posted Sentinels at Den Haak.

On the 26th, the Wind got round to the N. E. and you (seeing every Prospect of our getting out) had failed for England, the Wind however backed again to the Westward of North, and I did not think it right to disarm any more of the Gun-Boats, than the Division of acting Captain Rich.

All

All the Merchant Vessels had got clear of the Veere Gat, but one Gun-Boat was aground. I sent Captain Carteret with Two Divisions to cover her, and to protect the disarmed Boats, which I ordered once more to anchor off Den Haak.

The Enemy's Gun-Boats had in this while anchored in a Line off Ter Veere, but again abandoned that Position, and returned to Wolverdyke.

The Morning of the 27th was as favourable as could be desired; the several Convoys sailed soon after Day-light with a gentle Breeze at East; the Two disarmed Divisions of Gun-Boats parted Company whilst the Remainder were disarming, which done, the whole Squadron was a-weight by Half-past One, and fairly in the Stone Deep by Sunset. I there met Captain Mason in the Fisgard, with his Squadron, and learnt that all was clear from Flushing.

The Wind and Weather have been so favourable and fine, there is no Doubt all will reach Sheerness in Safety, I should hope, To-day.

In closing this Detail, I feel it is my Duty to remark to you the great good Will that has been manifested by all and every one I have commanded.

Of the Bravery and Spirits of the Gun-Boats you were well aware; their cheerful Submission to the Deprivations their peculiar Service rendered necessary, makes them still more estimable.

The Merits of Captain Carteret in the general Command of this Part of our Force, I have, in some particular Instances, had occasion to report to you. In every Instance I have known, his Conduct has been good alike.

The several Divisions were under Captains Aberdour and Davies, acting Captain Rich, and the Honourable Captain Dawson; the latter of whom I charged with a Division, in consequence of Captain Lowe having been removed by Rear-Admiral Otway to the Command of the Sabrina.

In the Honourable Captain Cadogan, of the Pal-

las, I found a most zealous Second and Supporter; and from Captain Jauverin, whom you charged with the Duties of the Port. From every other Captain, from every Officer, and from every Man, I have, in their respective Stations, had a prompt Obedience, and Co-operation, anxious always to outrun my Wishes for the Service. In short, Sir, I cannot speak too strongly to you in their Praise.

The peculiar Circumstances we were placed in, obliged me to leave the Management of my own Ship wholly to Lieutenant Strong, and in so doing have given him an Opportunity to confirm the good Opinion I had formed of him in the Course of Seven Years Service with me.

The Duties of the Guard fell heavy on our Boats. The Men of every Ship vied with each other in the cheerful and effectual Discharge of this harassing but needful Duty.

Again, Sir, I beg most earnestly to recommend them to your Countenance, and have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. W. C. R. OWEN,
Commodore.

Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, Bart. and K. B.

Admiralty-Office, December 30, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Nicholas Tomlinson, to J. W. Croker, Esq; dated Dec. 27, 1809.

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that the Vessels under my Orders, laden with Fire-Ship Stores, lately composing Part of the Expedition to the Scheldt, are all arrived at the Nore, except that in which I was embarked, she having been wrecked on the 18th Instant; but I was enabled to make room for, and save all the valuable Part of her Cargo, by throwing overboard the Bevins (Baker's Faggots dipped in Tar) from the other Ships, which I hope will meet their Lordships' Approbation.

Admi.

Admiralty-Office, December 30, 1809.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Cramer, commanding His Majesty's Ship the Diana, addressed to Rear-Admiral Otway, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Diana, off Borcelen,
2d December 1809.*

S I R,
I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that having gained Information that the Enemy were disembarking Guns at Odenskirk, and thinking it was practicable to cut them off, I sent away the Boats of His Majesty's Ship under the Command of Lieutenant Daniel Miller, accompanied by Lieutenant Sparrow, Messrs. Robertson, Knocker, King, and M^cCartey, Midshipmen, who in the most gallant Manner landed and beat off the French Guard, under a very heavy Fire of Round and Grape Shot, and brought away Three Vessels that were secured to the Shore by Hawfers, laden with Battery Train and Field Pieces, together with Wood to form a Platform.

Lieutenant Miller, First of this Ship, an old and meritorious Officer, who has often distinguished himself in cutting out different Vessels, speaks highly of the Gallantry and Assistance he received from Lieutenant Sparrow, the young Gentlemen, and the Boats Crews and Marines.

I am happy to inform you, that this Service has been performed without any Person being hurt.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. CRAMER, Captain.

To William Albany Otway, Esquire, Rear-Admiral of the White.

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A.

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