

BULLETINS

OF THE

CAMPAIGN 1811.



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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 1st,
1811.

No. I.

Downing-Street, December 31, 1810.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 15th December 1810.

NO Alteration has been made in the Enemy's Position in Front of this Army since I had the Honour of addressing you on the 8th Instant, and all the Deserters and Prisoners continue to report the Distress which the Troops suffer.

The Enemy detached a Body of Cavalry, consisting of Four Regiments, towards Coimbra; but, finding that Town occupied by General Bacellar, they have returned again to their Station in the Rear of the Right of their Army.

I am concerned to forward the enclosed Report from Marshal Sir William Beresford, of the Death of Captain Fenwick, the late Commandant of Obidos. During the last Two Months he had been engaged more than Twenty Times with the Enemy's foraging Parties, and I have had several Opportunities of reporting his Success.

1811.

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Upon

Upon this last Occasion he had made an Attack upon, and had driven in, a Party, consisting of Eighty Grenadiers, in the Neighbourhood of Evora, near Alcobaca, which had come there in Search of Provisions, having under his Command a Detachment of the same Number of the Militia of the Garrison of Obidos, and was pursuing them when he was mortally wounded, and he died on the 10th; we have thus sustained a great Loss, and he is lamented by all who had any Knowledge of his Gallantry and Exertions.

It is generally reported that the Battalions composing the 9th Corps have marched towards Madrid, where Preparations were making for the Assembly of a large Body of Troops. It is certain that all these Troops, as well as Gardanne's Detachment, have retired from the Frontiers of Portugal.

MY LORD, *Cartaxo, December 11, 1810.*

IT is with much Regret that I communicate to you the Loss of Captain Fenwick (Lieutenant in the Buffs), who died the following Day of the Wounds he received in the Attack he made upon the Enemy at Evora, on the 8th Instant.

Your Lordship will equally feel with me the Loss of this enterprising gallant young Officer, who, since the Enemy's being in their late and present Position, has been of so much Service, and who has in such various Instances given Proofs of his Talents and undaunted Courage.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JANUARY 15th,
1811.

No. II.

Downing-Street, January 14, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was Yesterday received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Caraxo, December 22, 1810.

MY LORD,

THE Enemy still continue in their Position at Santarem, in which no Alteration of consequence has been made since I addressed your Lordship on the 15th Instant.

They continue to collect Boats on the Zezere, over which River they have now Two or Three Bridges.

The Enemy have shewn themselves on the Lower Coa, according to the last Accounts from General Silveira, but not, in his Opinion, in such Force as to pass that River. The Reports which I had received of the March of the Troops of the 9th Corps towards Madrid have not been confirmed.

The last Accounts which I have received from Cadiz are of the 8th Instant. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

1811.

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THE

THE following Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, December 29, 1810, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool.

SINCE I addressed you on the 22d Instant, I have received Reports that the Enemy's Troops which had retired from Lower Beira, in the End of last and the Beginning of this Month, had crossed the Coa at Almeida, on the 15th and 16th Instant, and had moved into Upper Beira, by the Roads of Pinhel and Trancofo, and of Alverca and Celerico.

I have not been able to ascertain exactly the Strength of the Body of Troops which have entered by this Frontier, but it is stated to be 16,000 or 17,000 Men, and consists, I should imagine, not only of Gardanne's Division, but of some, if not the whole of the Troops of the 9th Corps.

By the last Accounts I have of these Troops, the Advanced Guard had arrived at Maccira, in the Valley of the Mondego, on the 22d, and their Progress has not been rapid. But if they have continued their March, they ought by this Time to be in Communication with the Enemy's Post in the Neighbourhood of Thomar.

General Silviera had retired with his Division of Troops to Moimento de Beira; but he and General Miller and Colonel Wilson were prepared to act across the Mondego upon the Flanks and Rear of the Enemy's Troops, the whole of which it appears were marching on the Left of that River.

No Alteration has been made in the Position of the Enemy's Troops in Front of this Army, excepting that a Detachment of between Two or Three Thousand Cavalry and Infantry had moved into Lower Beira, across the Zézere towards Castello Branco, probably with a View to gain Intelligence.

By Accounts from Estremadura, it appears that Generals Mendizabal and Ballasteros have had some
Success

Success in their Operations against a French Division belonging to Mortier's Corps, which had been stationed in Llerena. They have obliged this Division to retire from Guadalcanal, with some Loss.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 2d,
1811.

No. III.

Downing-Street, January 29, 1811.

DISPATCHEs, of which the following are Extracts, have been received at this Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington.

MY LORD, *Cartaxo, January 5, 1811.*

THE Reinforcements to the Enemy's Army in this Country, which I informed your Lordship, in my Dispatch of the 29th December, were on their March in the Valley of the Mondego, arrived upon the Alva at Murcella on the 24th, which River they crossed by a Ford on the following Day, and continued their March to join the Army.

Colonel Wilfon, who had retired from Espiuhal and crossed the Mondego upon hearing of the Advance of these Troops, lest he should be involved in an unequal Contest in Front and Rear at the same Time, repassed the Mondego on the 25th, and annoyed the Enemy's Rear on his March of the 25th and 26th from the Alva towards Espinkal. He took some Prisoners, and cut off some of their small

1811. D Detach-

Detachments, which fell into the Hands of the Ordenanza.

The Division which had marched to Pinhel, and the Advanced Guard of which had been at Trancofo when I last addressed your Lordship, was still at Pinhel on the 26th December, when I last heard from General Silveira, whose Head-Quarters were at Torrinha.

I have Letters from Cadiz of the 23d and 29th December, stating that Marshal Sout had marched from the Army engaged in the Operations against that Place, with Four Thousand or Five Thousand Men, on the 20th and 21st of December.

Generals Mendizabel and Ballasteros are still at Llerena and the Neighbourhood of Monasterio, and Girard's Division of Mortier's Corps at Guadalcanal.

No material Alteration has been made in the Position of the Enemy's Army since I addressed your Lordship last. The Detachment which marched to Castello Branco returned immediately, and was sent either for the Purpose of escorting a Messenger or to obtain Intelligence.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

MY LORD, *Cartaxo, January 12, 1811.*

SINCE I addressed your Lordship on the 5th Instant, I have learnt that the Detachment of the Enemy's Troops which joined the Army in the End of last Month, consisted of Eleven Battalions of the 9th Corps, and of a Body of Troops which, under the Command of General Gardanne, had before attempted to penetrate through Beira Baxa. The whole are stated to be 8000 Men, by some of the Officers who saw them, but I should think they must be more.

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The other Division of the 9th Corps had not passed the Frontier when I last received Accounts of them; but I learn from an intercepted Letter from General Drouet to General Claparede, that this Division has been ordered to take a Position at Guarda. Their Advanced Guard broke up from the Neighbourhood of Trancofo in the Night of the 3d Instant.

There has been no Alteration in the Position of the Enemy's Army since I last address'd you, excepting that General Drouet's Head-Quarters have been fixed at Leyria with the Troops which joined with him.

The Enemy continue to construct Boats in the Zezere; and have shewn much Jealousy of the Measures adopted by our Troops on the Left of the Tagus, to command by their Fire the Communication between the Zezere and the Tagus.

I have now to inform you, that Marshal Mortier arrived at Ronquillo, with a Division of the Corps under his Command, on the 3d Instant. He has since continued to advance into Estremadura, having formed a Junction with the Division which had been at Guadalcanal, under the Command of General Girard; and I am concerned to add, that I have just learnt that he obtained Possession of Merida, and of the Bridge over the Guadiana at that Place, on the Evening of the 8th Instant, the Spanish Troops having retired.

They have left General Ballasteros' Division on their left Flank, between Xeres de los Cavalleros and Olivenza, with his Communication open with Badajoz; and it is reported, that Mortier's Corps is followed by other Troops.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 9th,
1811.

No. IV.

Downing-Street, February 6, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 19th of January 1811.

SINCE the Enemy obtained Possession of the Bridge over the Guadiana at Merida, the Accounts of their Progress have been so various and contradictory, that I am not enabled to form an Opinion of their Designs or Numbers.

When General Mendizábel retired across the Guadiana, he threw a small Corps of about Three Thousand Infantry into Olivenza, which Place was but ill supplied with Provisions and Stores. A Body of Infantry, which at Times have been stated to be Four Thousand, and at others Seven Thousand, with about One Thousand Five Hundred Cavalry, have blockaded Olivenza.

There has been no Alteration in the Position of the Enemy's Troops in Front of this Army.

I imagine that General Claparede has not received the Orders from General Drouet to take up his Position
1811. E position

tion upon Guarda, of which I reported to your Lordship in my last Dispatch that we had intercepted the Duplicate.

He attacked General Silveira with the Advanced Guard of his Division near Trancofo, at the Ponte d'Albade, on the 30th Ult. and obliged him to retire, with some Loss. Lieutenant Colonel M^cBean, of the 24th Regiment, was wounded in this Affair.

General Claparede attacked General Silveira again, with the Advanced Guard of his Division, at Villa du Ponte, on the 11th Instant, and obliged him to retire, but without material Loss, excepting that of Major Cooksey, of the 24th Portuguese Regiment, who was unfortunately killed, and the Officer commanding the 1st Brigade of Portuguese Militia wounded.

General Bacellar, who commands in the North, has moved the Divisions commanded by General Miller and Colonel Wilson upon the Flank and Rear of the Enemy, which it is expected will check this Movement, and oblige him to fall back again towards the Frontier. A Part of Claparede's Division was still at Pinhel.

Downing-Street, February 9, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 26th January 1811.

MY LORD, *Cartaxo, January 26, 1811.*
 THE Enemy has continued the Blockade of Olivenza, and obtained Possession of that Place either on the 22d or 23d Instant. Notwithstanding the positive Assertions that a large Body had crossed the Bridge of Merida on the 9th, it does not appear

pear that the French have yet had any large Body on the Right of the Guadiana. They have a Train of Six Twenty four-Pounders, and other Ordnance of large Calibre, and a large Quantity of Stores and Carriages, on the Left of the Guadiana; but it is not yet considered decided that they propose to attack Badajoz.

I am concerned to have to report to your Lordship, that the Marquis de la Romana died in this Town on the 23d Instant, after a short Illness. His Talents, his Virtues, and his Patriotism, were well known to His Majesty's Government. In him the Spanish Army have lost their brightest Ornament; his Country their most upright Patriot; and the World the most strenuous and zealous Defender of the Cause in which we are engaged; and I shall always acknowledge with Gratitude the Assistance which I received from him, as well by his Operations as by his Counsel, since he had been joined with this Army.

Upon receiving Accounts of the Movements of the French Troops in Estremadura, of the Difficulties experienced in the Relief of Olivenza, and of the Possibility that Badajoz might be attacked, he ordered the Spanish Troops which had been joined to us, to march towards the Frontier, and they commenced their March on the 20th Instant.

General Mendizabel has since ordered them to halt on the Road.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 19th Inst, I have received the detailed Accounts of General Silveira's Affairs with the Enemy in Upper Beira. In the Affair at the Ponte d'Albade on the 30th of December, which was the most serious, and in which the greatest Loss was sustained, the General attacked the French and was repulsed.

In the last Affair of the 11th Instant, the French attacked General Silveira at Villa de Pont, and he was obliged to retire upon Lamego. He was fol-

lowed by the French Division, and was obliged to evacuate Lamego, and to retire across the Douro on the 13th Instant.

General Bacellar then took up a Position on the Pavia, on the Enemy's left Flank, while Colonel Willson was upon their Rear at Castro Dairo, and General Silveira prevented them from crossing the Douro.

These Positions appear to have induced General Claparede to retire again, as I have heard, from another Channel, of his Arrival at Francofo.

The Enemy have made no material Alteration in their Position in Front of this Army since I last addressed your Lordship. They appear still to entertain a great Jealousy of all our Movements on the Left of the Tagus, and they have recently removed some of the Boats which were in the Zezere. They detached a Body of Two Thousand Men from the Rear of their Army into Lower Beira, on the 22d Instant, apparently to escort a Courier towards the Frontier.

They drove our Picquets through the Town of Rio Mayor on the 19th Instant, with a strong Body of Cavalry and Infantry; but retired again immediately. It is reported that General Junot was wounded on this Occasion.

Our Light Detachments, under the Honourable Captain Cocks of the 16th Light Dragoons, and others, still continue their Operations with Success, and send in many Prisoners.

My last Accounts from Cadiz are of the 15th Instant.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Admiralty-Office, February 9, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rogers, of His Majesty's Ship the Kent, addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

S I R, *Kent, off Palamos, Dec. 15, 1810,*

JUST as I had closed my Letter to you of the 12th Instant, the Cambrian hove in Sight, which immediately determined me to attempt the Destruction of the Convoy at Palamos. I had great Reliance in Captain Fane's Knowledge of the Place, and as the Reinforcement the French had received in Catalonia gave me no Hope of Assistance from General O'Donnell, who had full Occupation for his Troops, I felt that I should be deficient in my Duty if I did not employ the Means in my Power with Energy, to effect the important Service of depriving Barcelona and the French Army of the Supplies which this Convoy would convey to them. I gave it, Sir, every Consideration, with the Anxiety natural to Responsibility, and the more I reflected the more my Mind was fortified with Hopes of Success.

I therefore formed my Plan, and Captain Fane did me the Favour to volunteer the Command of Three Hundred and Fifty Seamen, Two Hundred and Fifty Marines, and Two Field-Pieces, selected from the Ships under my Orders, and well appointed for this desirable Service. The Enemy's Vessels lay in the Mole, and consisted of a very fine new National Ketch, mounting Fourteen Guns, with Sixty Men, Two Xebecs of Three Guns each, and Thirty Men, and there were Eight Merchant Vessels under their Convoy, all laden with Provisions for Barcelona; they were protected by Two Twenty-four-Pounders, one in a Battery which stood high over the Mole, and the other with a
Thirteen-

Thirteen-Inch Mortar in a Battery on a very commanding Height; there were also, from the Information I received, about Two Hundred and Fifty Soldiers in the Town.

From light Winds it was near One o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 13th before the Ships could get far enough into the Bay to put the Men on shore, and they were soon after landed on the Beach in the finest Order under Cover of the Sparrowhawke and Minstrel Sloops, without Harm, the Enemy having posted themselves in the Town, supposing we should be injudicious enough to go into the Mole without dislodging them; soon after our Men moved forward to take the Town and Batteries in the Rear; the Enemy withdrew to a Windmill on a Hill, where they remained almost quiet Spectators of our People taking Possession of the Batteries and the Vessels in the Mole; the Mortar was spiked and the Cannon thrown down the Heights into the Sea; the Magazine blown up; the whole of the Vessels burnt and totally destroyed, save Two which were brought out; in short the Object had succeeded to Admiration, and at this Time with the Loss of no more than Four or Five Men from occasional skirmishing; but I am sorry to relate, that in withdrawing our Post from a Hill which we occupied to keep the Enemy in check until the Batteries and Vessels were destroyed, I fear that our People retired with some Disorder, which encouraged the Enemy, who had received a Reinforcement from St. Felice, to advance upon them, and, by some unhappy Fatality, instead of directing their Retreat to the Beach where the Cambrian, Sparrowhawke and Minstrel lay to cover their Embarkation, the brave but thoughtless and unfortunate Men came through the Town down to the Mole; the Enemy immediately occupied the Walls and Houses, from which they kept up a severe Fire upon the Boats crowded with Men, and dastardly fired upon and killed several who had been left on the Mole,

Mole, and were endeavouring to swim to the Boats. Nothing could exceed the good Conduct of Captain Pringle, of the Sparrowhawk, Captain Campbell, of the Minstrel, and Lieutenant Conolly, First of the Cambrian, (who commanded that Ship in the Absence of Captain Fane,) both in the landing and withdrawing the Men, and the Officers in the Launches with Carronades, and the Two Mortars Boats of the Cambrian; indeed the Officers and Men of all the Boats distinguished themselves beyond all Praise in going to the Mole to bring off the Men who had been left behind. In performing this arduous Service they suffered much, but I had the Satisfaction to perceive the Fire of their Carronades and Mortars upon the Enemy was very destructive.

I feel a Delicacy in noticing the Exertions and Gallantry of an Individual where most appear to have an equal Claim, but it is due to Mr. George Godfrey, my First Lieutenant, whose Exertions both on shore and in the Boats bringing off the Men were conspicuous.

Unfortunately Captain Fane, as I am informed, was at the Mole giving Directions to destroy the Vessels when our Men were withdrawn from the Post on the Hill; he remained there with Firmness to the last, and is among the Missing, but I have received a satisfactory Account that he is well.

I feel, Sir, with unfeigned Grief, that our Loss has been severe, as you will see by the inclosed Return; but had it not been for the Indiscretion of the People straggling from their Post and coming into the Town, contrary to my Caution, the Enemy would not have dared to approach them, and the Loss would have been very inconsiderable, compared with the Importance of the Service performed. The French had entered Catalonia with an Army of Ten Thousand Men with little Means of Subsistence, and as I was ordered to this Coast for the express Purpose of depriving the Enemy of their
 expected

expected Supplies, I considered that some Energy and Enterprize was necessary to accomplish it; the Force I employed was fully adequate to this Service, and I confided the Execution of it to an Officer of Reputation, I therefore cannot reproach myself, as my Conduct would have been censured if I had not undertaken it, although I must ever deeply regret the severe Loss.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS ROGERS.

*Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Com-
mander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*Abstract of the Returns of Officers, Seamen, and
Marines, belonging to His Majesty's Ships Kent,
Ajax, Cambrian, Sparrowhawk, and Minstrel,
killed, wounded, and missing, in destroying the Ene-
my's Convoy at Palamos, 13th December 1810.*

Kent—3 Seamen, 7 Marines, killed; 7 Officers,
12 Seamen, 19 Marines, wounded; 1 Officer,
11 Seamen, 21 Marines, missing; 1 Seaman
deserted.

Ajax—11 Seamen, 4 Marines, killed; 3 Officers,
12 Seamen, 6 Marines, wounded; 19 Seamen,
18 Marines, missing.

Cambrian—2 Officers, 3 Seamen, 1 Marine, killed;
3 Officers, 12 Seamen, 7 Marines, wounded;
1 Officer, 11 Seamen, 4 Marines, missing.

Sparrowhawk—1 Seaman killed; 1 Officer, 2 Sea-
men, wounded.

Minstrel—1 Seaman killed; 1 Officer, 4 Seamen,
wounded.

Total—33 killed, 89 wounded, 86 missing,
1 deserted.

(Signed) THOMAS ROGERS.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 12th,
1811.

No. V.

Admiralty-Office, February 12, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship the Africaine, St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, the 13th Oct. 1810.

SIR,

FOLLOWING the Intentions communicated by my Letter addressed to you of the 26th August, I have the Honour now to acquaint you, for the Information of their Lordships, that having made the necessary Dispositions and Arrangements previous to my Departure from the Cape, I hoisted my Flag on board the *Nifus*, and sailed on the 4th *Ukimo*, in that Ship for the Isle of France. Having made the Land on the 2d Instant, I proceeded to reconnoitre Port South East, and from thence to Port Louis; where, having cruized forty-eight hours, and not falling in with any Ship of the blockading Squadron, I proceeded to this Anchorage for Information of them, where I found lying His Majesty's Ships *Boadicea*, *Otter*, and *Staunch* Gun-Brig, together with His Majesty's Ships *Africaine*
1811. F caine

caine and Ceylon, which had been taken and recaptured from the Enemy, and the Imperial French Frigate La Venus, also captured from the Enemy.

The Details, Copies of which I have the Honor to transmit herewith, will fully explain to their Lordships the Circumstances of the Occupation of the Isle de la Passe, as well as the subsequent unfortunate Result of a very gallant Attack made on the Enemy's Ships in Port S. E. with the Sirius, Captain Pym, the Magicienne, Captain Curtis, the Iphigenia, Captain Lambert, and the Nereide, Captain Willoughby, which ended in the unavoidable Destruction of the two former of His Majesty's Ships, and the Surrender to the Enemy of the Iphigenia and Nereide; the latter after a glorious Resistance almost unparalleled even in the brilliant Annals of the British Navy.

A momentary Superiority thus obtained by the Enemy has been promptly and decisively crushed by the united Zeal, Judgment, Perseverance, Skill, and Intrepidity of Captain Rowley, in His Majesty's Ship Boadicea; the Value and Importance of whose Services, long conspicuous and distinguished as they have been, have fully justified the Selection and Detention of him as the Senior Officer conducting the Blockade of this Station; and who, in the present Instance, almost alone and unsupported but by the never-failing Energies and Resources of his active and intelligent Mind, under Circumstances, as may be easily imagined, of extremest Anxiety, Mortification, and Disappointment, in a few Hours not only retook His Majesty's Ships Africaine and Ceylon, but captured also the largest Frigate possessed by the Enemy in these Seas, and has thus restored the British naval Pre-eminence in this Quarter, which his Talents have long so successfully contributed to maintain.

Nor can I omit to offer the Tribute so justly due to the Memory of the gallant Corbett, of His Majesty's

jeſty's Ship *Africaine*, whoſe meritorious Eagerneſs to check the Triumph of an exulting Enemy impelled him to an unequal Conteſt, in which he nobly fell, defending the Cauſe of that Country, to whoſe Service his valuable Life had been moſt uſefully, moſt honourably devoted.

Under the Preſſure of theſe Events, the Arrival of the *Niſus* was to be conſidered as moſt opportune, as every Exertion had been already employed with a View to the Equipment of the *Africaine* and *Ceylon*, which Ships, though ſeverely cut up in the Maſts and Rigging (the lower Maſts being unfit for further Service), had fortunately, at the Time of their Recapture, Part of their Crews on board. Fully concurring in the Expediency and the abſolute Neceſſity of this Meaſure, the Adoption of which, and the carrying into Effect with the leaſt Delay, is of the moſt ſerious Importance to the ultimate Succeſs of the Operation, now ripe for Execution, againſt the Iſle of France, and having found it further practicable to equip the *Venus* in furtherance of this Object, I have not hesitated to commiſſion her for the Time being, under the Name of the *Nereide*, in Commemoration of the gallant Defence of His Majeſty's Ship bearing that Name, notwithstanding the very many local Difficulties and Diſadvantages with which we have neceſſarily had to contend in the Execution of theſe Plans. The Squadron, now on the Eve of ſailing from theſe Roads, conſiſting of the Ships named in the Margin*, exhibits a ſtriking and no leſs gratifying Inſtance of what may be effected by Britiſh Exertion and Britiſh Perſeverance.

I ſhould at the ſame Time be very deficient, were I not to avail myſelf of the Opportunity now afforded me of expreſſing the Obligations of the Service to the Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces on this Iſland, Lieutenant-Colonel

* *Boadicea, Africaine, Ceylon, Niſus, Nereide.*

Keating, to whom it is indebted not only for his Co-operation, as well as that of the whole military Force, not only for the Application of every civil Means at his Command, but for that Spirit of zealous Emulation, wherever the Navy is concerned, which has most anxiously anticipated the Appropriation of every Resource to its Service, and the Influence of which has been extended throughout this Division of the Army.

Among other Vessels captured by the Enemy I regret to mention the Ceylon and Wyndham, Honourable East India Company's Ships, and the Ranger Transport, from the Cape, having on board Provisions and Stores for the Squadron; I am happy to add that the Wyndham has since been re-taken, and is arrived here, and the Venus was found to have on board the greater Part of the Stores and Provisions taken in the Ranger, both of which Circumstances have been particularly advantageous, the lower Masts of the Wyndham having been applied to the Africaine, and the victualling of the Squadron being, by means of the Provisions found in the Venus, completed to Four Months.

It is further of still greater Moment that I should apprise you, for the Information of their Lordships, that Major-General Abercromby, who with his whole Staff was embarked in the Ceylon, and who is entrusted with the Command of the Expedition against the Isle of France, was recaptured in that Frigate.

As the Squadron will proceed to Sea in a few Hours, after the closing these Dispatches, I trust I shall stand excused to their Lordships, in deferring to a future Opportunity the several Returns and Details of the Squadron, as well as a Statement preparing of Work performed in each Department, which, in the short Space of Three Weeks, through the unremitting and unwearied Exertions that have been displayed, has been such as to complete the
Equipment

Equipment of the Squadron, and to render the whole thoroughly effective.

I should add, that the Light Brigade of the Troops from hence are embarked, to the Number of Six Hundred Men, on board the five Frigates, and are doing Duty as Marines, until their Services shall be required on Shore.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. BERTIE.

His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, St. Paul's

S I R, *Road, Isle of Bourbon 21st Sept. 1810.*

I HAD the Honour to transmit to you on the 31st of August, Captain Pym's Report of a gallant and successful Attack by his Boats on Isle de la Passe, and I beg Leave to second his Recommendation of Lieutenants Chads and Watling for their Conduct on that Occasion. Under the same Cover, I also transmitted Captain Pym's Detail of his subsequent Operations at Grande Poite. The Urgency of the Service we were then engaged in, prevented me from entering more minutely into Particulars; the Boadicea was then under Weigh, proceeding to Grande Poite, in Hopes of relieving the Iphigenia, the only Frigate left to me by the Disasters which had befallen our Squadron. It is now my Duty to give you a more detailed Account of our Operations.

I had acquainted you with the Intentions of Colonel Keating in concert with myself to establish a strong military Post at Flat Island, after Occupation of Isle de la Passe. For this Service the Bombay Merchant Transport was prepared with Water and Provisions sufficient for the Supply of both Places; and the Flank Battalion, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Aullin, with a Proportion of Artillery, were in Readiness to embark, when, on the Evening of the 22^d of August, by the Arrival of the Wyndham recaptured Indiaman, I learned that the Bellone and Minerve, French Frigates, Victor Cor-

vette, and Ceylon captured Indiaman, had forced the Passage by Isle de la Passe into Grande Porte, and that it was Captain Pym's Intention to attack them there.

Two of the Flank Companies and a Detachment of Artillery were immediately embarked on board the Boadicea; the Transport with the Remainder of the Force was directed to follow as expeditiously as possible. From baffling Winds our Passage was very tedious; on the Morning of the 27th we picked up a Boat with an Officer and Fourteen Men dispatched with Letters from Captains Pym and Lambert, which I transmitted to you; these made me acquainted with the unfortunate Result of the Attack on the Frigates in Grande Porte: next Morning at Daylight I made Isle de la Passe, and perceived Two of the Enemy's Frigates close off the Port; we stood nearly within Gun-shot of One of these, and within Five or Six Miles of Isle de la Passe, under which the Iphigenia was anchored, making Signals to her, but a Third Sail, which we afterwards learned was the Astrea Frigate, appearing to Windward, I thought it prudent to tack off, and was immediately chased by the French Squadron; of these the Venus, from her Superiority of sailing, might soon have brought us to Action, but appeared to wait for her Consort (La Manche):

Towards Day-break they hauled off; but as I judged it advisable to draw them down as far as possible from their Station, in order to give the Transport an Opportunity to succour the Iphigenia, and favour the Escape of both, I again stood towards the French Frigates, when they resumed their Chace, and continued it until our Arrival off St. Denis. From thence I immediately dispatched an Express to Captain Tomkinson to move with his Ship's Company on board the Wyndham, and join me off the Island, the Otter being dismantled for heaving down.

On my Arrival off St. Paul's, I found that Captain Tomkinson, considering the Wyndham unfit for immediate Service had declined the Command of her; in consequence of which Captain Lynne had with the most indefatigable Exertions fitted the Emma Transport with her Guns, and joined me off the Port.

For the Promptitude and Expedition with which this Aid was afforded me, as well as for the most ample Assistance on every Occasion, I am indebted to Colonel Keating, who has spared neither personal Exertions, nor the Resources which his Situation commands in facilitating the Supplies of the naval Service, and assisting me by Reinforcements of his Troops.

With the Emma in company I resumed my Route towards the Isle of France; but finding that she could not keep Company, I detached her to Windward from Round Island to Roderiguez in order to give Notice to any of our Ships she might meet, of the comparative State of our naval Force, and that of the Enemy's. I then proceeded with the Boadicea off Isle de la Passe, and on our Arrival there found the Iphigenia gone, and Four Ships at Anchor in Grande-Porte; these we have since learned were the Bellone, Minerve, Nereide, and Ceylon (East India Ships), the first with Top-Gallant-Yards across, Sails bent, and apparently ready for Sea; the second with Jury-Top-Masts; and the third with Jury Fore and Mizen-Masts. I have also understood from the Prisoners lately taken in the Venus, that they were shortly to proceed round to Port Louis, and that the Slaughter on board of them had been very great.

Finding that nothing was to be effected as Affairs then stood, I returned to this Port, where I anchored on the 11th of September.

Captain Lambert is said to have capitulated for the Iphigenia and Isle de la Passe the Day before we

first arrived off there, on Condition that all the Officers and Men should, in One Month from the Date of the Capitulation, be sent from the Isle of France to some Part in the Dominions of His Majesty, not to serve against France or her Allies till exchanged.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOSIAS ROWLEY.

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

His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, St. Paul's Road,

S I R, *Isle of Bourbon, 21st Sept. 1810.*

I WEIGHED Anchor from the Bay of St. Paul's on the Morning of the 12th of September, in company with the Otter Sloop, and Staunch Gunbrig, in order to attack Two of the Enemy's Frigates; the *Astrea* and *Iphigenia*, who were in the Offing to Windward. When under Weigh, I received an Intimation from Colonel Keating that an English Frigate was said to have arrived at St. Denis, and as we stood out clear of the Bay, I had the Satisfaction of recognizing the *Africaine*, who joined with me in the Chace. By superior Sailing, and having the same Breeze as the Enemy, she was enabled to close with them before dark, and led by her Signals the *Boadicea* was gaining fast upon them, when at Three A.M. a heavy Firing was observed between the Frigates, at that time between Four and Five Miles a-head of the *Boadicea*. I concluded that it was Captain Corbett's Intention merely to attempt crippling the Enemy, in order to enable us sooner to close with them: but unfortunately at that Moment the Winds became light and variable, and the *Africaine* becoming unmanageable under the Fire of both Ships (one in a most destructive-raking Position), after a most gallant, though unequal Contest, was obliged to surrender, and the Firing ceased at about Fifteen Minutes after Four in the Morning.

Day dawned, and shewed us the Result; the Enemy appeared to have suffered little; the *Africaine* was
in

in their Possession, with no apparent Loss but that of the Mizen Topmast; such a State did not appear to justify my commencing an Attack on a Force so much superior, particularly in the present critical Situation of our Affairs, when mine was the only British Frigate in those Seas, and we knew of Two other Frigates of the Enemy and a Corvette cruising in the Neighbourhood: I therefore made fail to bring up the Otter and Staunch, then out of Sight, and having soon rejoined them, I led them towards the Enemy, who at our Approach abandoned the Africaine, leaving an Officer and Nine Frenchmen in charge of her, with most of the wounded, and about Eighty-three of her Crew, whom they had not Time to remove. The Extent of her Loss in killed and wounded I have not been able to ascertain, but it must have been considerable. It is with deep Regret I have to mention the Loss of my gallant Friend Captain Corbett; he was wounded early in the Action, and died a few Hours after it had ceased; in him the Service has lost one of its best Officers.

I cannot conclude without mentioning, in Terms of Approbation, the Steadiness and Zeal manifested by my First Lieutenant, Mr. Langhorne, the Officers and Ships' Company under my Command, and beg Leave to recommend them to your favourable Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSIAS ROWLEY.

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

The under-mentioned Statement of the Killed and Wounded belonging to the Africaine is as correct as I have been able to obtain.

24 Seamen, 8 Marines, 4 Soldiers, killed; 52 Seamen, 11 Marines, 8 Soldiers, wounded.

Total—36 killed, 71 wounded.

Names

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.**Killed.*

Robert Corbett, Esq; Captain.

Mr. Parker, Master.

Wounded.

J. Tullidge, Senior Lieutenant; brought a Prisoner to the Isle of France.

C. Forder, Second Lieutenant; is at the Hospital St. Paul's.

J. Jackson (2), Lieutenant of Marines; at Hospital St. Paul's.

Mr. Theed, Master's-Mate; at Hospital St. Paul's.

Mr. Merder, Midshipman; at Hospital St. Paul's.

Mr. Jones, Midshipman; a Prisoner at Isle of France.

Mr. Leech, Midshipman; at the Isle of France.

JOSIAS ROWLEY.

*His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, St. Paul's*SIR, *Road, Isle of Bourbon, 21st Sept. 1810.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that after having anchored in this Bay, on the Morning of the 18th September, I discovered soon after Three Sail in the Offing, Two of which appeared to have suffered in their Masts and Rigging. I immediately weighed Anchor in Company with the Otter Sloop and Staunch Gun Brig, but from light Winds was unable for some Hours to clear the Bay, at which Period the Ships were nearly out of Sight.

The Boadicea having the Advantage of a fresh Breeze neared the Enemy; One of them which had a crippled Frigate in tow, cast her off, and made all Sail away from us; the Third bore up under her Courses, (having lost her Topmasts,) to protect the other, which enabled us to close with her; we soon ran her alongside, and after a short but close Action, having lost Nine killed and Fifteen wounded, she struck to the Boadicea, and proved to be the French Imperial

Imperial Frigate Venus of Forty-four Guns, with a Complement on leaving Port of Three Hundred and Eighty men, commanded by Commodore Hamelin, Senior Officer of the French Squadron in India, victualled and stowed for Six Months.

She had in the early Part of the Morning, in company with the Victor Corvette, captured, after a most gallant Defence, His Majesty's Ship Ceylon, commanded by Captain Gordon, having on board General Abercromby and his Staff, bound for this Island.

I made the Signal for the Otter to take possession of the Ceylon, while we took the Venus in tow, and they are both arrived in these Roads, where I trust we shall in a few Days have them and the Africaine in a State for Service, which will again restore us to our accustomed Ascendancy in these Seas, Colonel Keating having, with that Zeal he has manifested on every Occasion, offered to complete their Complements from the Force under his Command.

It is with much Satisfaction I have again to call your Attention to the Gallantry and Zeal manifested by my Officers and Ships' Company in Presence of the Enemy; to which I have also to add that of Lieutenant Ramsay of the 89th, with his Detachment doing Duty on board.

To Lieutenant Langhorne I feel much indebted for his able Assistance in taking charge of and conducting into Port the Africaine and La Venus, and beg you will have the Goodness to recommend him to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I think it my Duty to mention the active Zeal shewn by Captain Tomkinson, of the Otter, and Lieutenant Street, Commander of the Staunch Gun-Brig, both on the present Service and those on which we have lately been engaged; the latter is an Officer of long Service, whose Merits being well known

known to you, renders it unnecessary for me to recommend him to your Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSIAS ROWLEY,

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

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, in Action with the French Imperial Frigate La Venus, off the Isle of Bourbon, on the 18th September 1810.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Benjamin Brown, Landman, badly; Stephen George, Yeoman of the Sheets, slightly.

The Bowsprit, badly wounded; standing and running Rigging much cut.

*His Majesty's Ship Ceylon, St. Paul's,
in the Island of Bourbon, September*

SIR, 22, 1810.

I HAVE to inform your Excellency, that agreeably to your Orders I proceeded towards the Island of Bourbon, and on the 17th Instant, being in expectation of falling in with the blockading Squadron off the Harbour of Port Louis, I reconnoitred that Port, and estimated the Enemy's Force at Seven Frigates and one large Corvette. Not finding the Squadron, bore up at Noon for the Island of Bourbon. At One, Two of the Enemy's Ships were observed coming out of Port, and were soon discovered to be in Chace of His Majesty's Ship; the Headmost gained fast, and the Sternmost slowly. I continued under the same Sail, endeavouring to draw them as far as possible, which also tended to extend the Distance of the chasing Ships. At Fifteen Minutes past Twelve, on the Enemy's coming along-side, I found her to be a Frigate of the largest Class. After a severe Conflict of One Hour and Ten Minutes,

minutes, she hauled off and dropped astern, which I concluded was to wait her Consort's coming up.

Finding the great Superiority of Force I encountered (having drawn my Conclusion of the Enemy's Force before dark), I lost not a Moment in repairing my Rigging, which was much cut, and made sail, in hopes of reaching the Island. At Two, descried the Enemy's Second Ship. At Fifteen Minutes past Two, the Enemy's head-most Frigate coming along-side, I shortened sail to the Top-sails, and renewed the Action. At Four I had the Satisfaction to see her Mizzen-mast and Three Top-masts go by the board: a few Minutes afterwards, the Ceylon's Fore and Main Top-masts fell. At this time, His Majesty's Ship, being unmanageable, had suffered severely; the Rigging and Sails being cut to pieces, which entirely precluded all further Manœuvre. The Action was maintained and continued with great Spirit. At Five A. M. the Enemy's Fore and Main-masts standing, with the Assistance of his Fore-sail, enabled him to wear close under our Stern, and take a raking Position on our Lee quarter. His Majesty's Ship lying an unmanageable Wreck, I directed the Mizzen-Top-sail to be cut away, and endeavoured to set a Fore-stay-sail, in hopes of getting the Ship before the Wind, but without Effect. The second Ship having opened her Fire, with the great Advantage the Enemy had by having both his Ships under Command, enabled him to take and keep his raking Position, and pour in a heavy and destructive Fire, while His Majesty's Ship could only bring a few Quarter-guns to bear.

In the shattered and disabled State of His Majesty's Ship, a Retreat was impossible. The Superiority of the Enemy's heavy and destructive Fire left me no Hopes of Success. Reduced to this distressful Situation, feeling the firmest Conviction that every Energy and Exertion was called forth, under the Influence of the strongest Impressions I had

I had discharged my Duty and upheld the Honour of His Majesty's Arms, feeling it a Duty I owed to the Officers and Crew, who had nobly displayed that Bravery which is so truly their Characteristic, when I had lost all Hopes of saving His Majesty's Ship, to prevent a useless Effusion of Blood, I was under the painful Necessity of directing a Light to be shewn to the Second Ship that we had struck.

I think it a Duty I owe to Captain Ross, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, to thus publicly acknowledge the able Support I received from him and his Party of Men, who were acting as Marines for the Time being.

The Enemy's Force proved to be the Venus of Forty-four Guns, and Three Hundred and Eighty Men, and Victor of Twenty Guns and One Hundred and Fifty Men, the former mounting Twenty-eight Eighteen Pounders on her Main Deck, and Twelve Forty Pounders, and Four Long Nines on her Quarter-deck and Forecastle.

Subscribed is a List of Killed and Wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

CHARLES GORDON.

Rear-Admiral Drury, &c. &c. &c.

Killed.

John Parish, Seaman.
 William Isby, ditto.
 John Grigg, ditto.
 John Cook, ditto.
 John Phillips, ditto.
 William Kent, ditto.
 Patrick Kearney, Soldier.
 Daniel Enlay, ditto.
 John Ferguson, ditto.
 John Feeland, ditto.

Dangerously wounded.

Jacob Davis, Seaman.
 Otto Abraham, ditto.

James Spiels, ditto.
James Turnbull, ditto.
Nathaniel Gibson, Soldier.

Severely wounded.

Captain Gordon.
Mr Oliver, Master.
William Staggs, Seaman.
Charles Smith, ditto.
John Robinson, ditto.
John King, Soldier.
John Bradley, ditto.
Hugh Murphy, ditto.

Slightly wounded.

Mr. Graham, Boatwain.
Leven Benfon, Seaman.
Richard Brownfen, ditto.
Thomas Curtis, ditto.
John Braham, ditto.
John Williams (2), ditto.
William Hancock, ditto.
George Johnson, ditto.
Patrick Armstrong, ditto.
William Sprattly, ditto.
Arther Quin, ditto.
William Turner, Marine.
Captain Ross, Soldier.
Charles M'Cann, ditto.
Charles Bailie, ditto.
Samuel Philips, ditto.
James Allen, ditto.
Patrick M'Clafkey, ditto.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of FEBRUARY 13th, 1811.

No. VI.

Downing-Street, February 13, 1811.

ADISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received by the Earl of Liverpool, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from R. T. Farquhar, Esq; dated Port Louis, Isle of France, 7th of December 1810.

IHAVE the Honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 5th Instant I assumed the Government of these Islands, under the Sanction and Authority of a Commission issued by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I beg Leave to refer your Lordship to Vice-Admiral Bertie and the Honourable Lieutenant-General Abercromby for the most correct Account of the Naval and Military Operations*, the Success of which has added a most important Colony to the Dominions of His Majesty, and wrested from the Enemy one of his most destructive Means of annoying the British Commerce to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

* The Dispatch, containing an Account of the Military Operations, has not yet been received.

It is my Intention to provide for the Administration of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, until His Majesty's further Pleasure shall be known, on the same Principles as were adopted on the Surrender of Bourbon, as the Arrangements which I provisionally made there have met with the entire Approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I have to assure your Lordship, that through the able and judicious Arrangements made by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Abercromby, the Transfer of the Government has been effected in perfect Tranquillity, and, I am happy to add, that the Inhabitants have already ample Reason to rejoice at a Transition from a State bordering on Famine and Slavery to the Blessings of Abundance and Liberty which are enjoyed by all those who have the Happiness to live under British Protection.

I have the Honour to inclose to your Lordship, a Copy of the Proclamation which I have issued with a view to conciliate the Minds of the Inhabitants, until some more permanent Arrangements can be effected.

Translation of a Proclamation issued in the Name of His Majesty George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

WHEREAS His Most Gracious Majesty the King has taken under His Government the Isle of France, These are to make known to all the Inhabitants of the said Colony, Europeans, Creoles, Planters, Merchants, &c, &c, that the Regulations hitherto observed in the Civil Administration of Justice, and of the Police, will be preserved. The Laws and Customs also which are now in force will be observed.

The private Property of the Inhabitants will be strictly protected; and they are invited to bring to
market

market as usual the various Produce of their Plantations and Gardens. The English are come to establish a firm and perpetual Friendship with the Inhabitants of the Isle of France, who will have the Means of disposing of their Merchandize on the most favourable Terms, and who will enjoy all the commercial Advantages of the other Subjects of His Majesty. Another Proclamation hereafter to be promulgated will explain the Arrangements to be observed in the different Departments of the Government. It will at the same Time detail the Conditions and Cases in which Permission to trade will be granted. Every Individual is directed to continue till further Orders to fulfil his respective Duty, and to obey the Orders of his Superiors. All public Orders, and generally all public Affairs, of whatever Nature, will be issued and transacted in the Name of His Britannic Majesty.

GOD save the KING.

Port Louis, Isle of France, Dec. 5, 1810.

R. T. FARQUHAR, acting Governor
of the Isles of France, Bourbon,
and their Dependencies.

By Order,

A. BARRY, Chief Secretary to
the Government.

This Proclamation shall be registered and printed.

Admiralty-Office, February 13, 1811.

LIEUTENANT CATOR, acting as Commander of His Majesty's Sloop the Otter, arrived here this Morning with Dispatches from Vice Admiral Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, of which the following are Copies.

Africaine, in Port Louis, Isle of France.

SIR,

December 6, 1810.

IHAVE the Honour to announce to you, for the Information of their Lordships, the Capture of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, comprehending the Extirpation of the Naval Force of the Enemy in these Seas, and the Subjugation of the last remaining Colonial Territory of France.

By my Communication addressed to you on the 12th of October last, and forwarded to England by the Otter, from Bourbon, I had the Honour to acquaint you, that I was on the Point of resuming the Blockade of the Isle of France; I accordingly arrived off this Port on the 19th, and, finding the whole of the Enemy's Ships in the Harbour, and two only apparently in a State of forward Equipment, I left Captain Rowley with the Boadicea, Nifus, and Nereide* to watch the Movements of the Enemy; and having previously detached the Ceylon and Staunch to convoy the Division of Troops from Bourbon to Rodriguez, I proceeded with the Commander of the Forces (Major-General the Honourable John Abercromby) who had embarked in the Africaine towards that Anchorage. On the 24th I was joined by Rear-Admiral Drury, with a Division of his Squadron as per Margin †, and taking under

* Late La Venus, captured by Commodore Rowley, as announced in the Gazette of yesterday.

† Russell, Clorinde, Doris, Phæton, Bucephalus, Cornelia, Hesper.

my Orders for the Time being the Rear-Admiral with the Ships under his Command, I was enabled to strengthen the blockading Squadron, by detaching the *Cornelia* and *Hesper* for that Purpose; and with the others made all Sail for Rodriguez, where the Squadron arrived on the 3d of November, and found lying there the Division of Troops from Bombay; on the 6th arrived the Division from Madras, under Convoy of the *Psyche* and *Cornwallis*. On the 8th Rear-Admiral Drury sailed with the *Russel*, *Phæton*, and *Bucephalus*, to resume his Command in India; on the 12th arrived the Division from Bourbon under Convoy of the *Ceylon*.

The Divisions from Bengal and the Cape not arriving by the 20th, the Season being so far advanced, and the Anchorage (surrounded by Reefs) by no means secure, more particularly for so large a Number of Ships, I determined on weighing with the whole Fleet on the Morning of the 22d, proposing the Convoy should cruize to Windward until joined by one or other of the Divisions. Very fortunately, Intelligence was received on the Night of the 21st that the Bengal Division, under Convoy of the *Illustrious*, was in the Offing. General Abercromby deemed it, as well as myself, advisable they should not anchor; but that, having communicated with the Convoy, and given them such Supplies as they might essentially require, we should proceed to the Attack of the Isle of France, without waiting the Junction of the Troops expected from the Cape. The whole Fleet accordingly weighed from the Anchorage, and on the Morning of the 29th bore up for the Point of Debarkation it had been determined to occupy in Grande Baye, about Twelve Miles to Windward of Port Louis, where the *Africaine* leading in, and the several Ships of War following with the Convoy, according to a previous Arrangement the whole Fleet were at Anchor by Ten o'Clock A. M., consisting of nearly Seventy Sail; and the Army, with

their Artillery, Stores, and Ammunition, the several Detachments of Marines serving in the Squadron, with a large Body of Seamen, disembarked the same Day, without a single Loss or Accident; a Division of Ships still maintained a vigilant Blockade of the Port; another Division remained for the Protection of the Convoy at the Anchorage; and a third, under my more immediate Command, shifted their Station as Circumstances required, to keep up a more effectual Communication with the Army as it advanced, and which was dependant for its Supplies of Provisions and Stores wholly on the Resources of the Navy.

On the 2d Instant the Governor-General De Caen proposed Terms of Capitulation, and, Commissioners being appointed on either Side, a Capitulation was signed and ratified on the Morning of the 3d Instant, at the British Head-Quarters, a Copy of which I have the Honour to transmit for their Lordships' Information.

In a combined Operation of this Nature, the ultimate Success of which must essentially in a great Degree be made to depend upon a zealous and emulative Co-operation and Support through each Gradation; and in the present Instance, where these Features have been so eminently conspicuous in every Rank, and in every Situation and Circumstance, the Recommendation of particular Individuals to their Lordships' more immediate Notice may be deemed superfluous.

It is, however, from a Sense of Justice, that I record the Services of Captain Beaver of His Majesty's Ship Nifus, whom I entrusted with the Superintendance of the whole Arrangements for the Disposition and Debarkation of the Army, and whose Abilities and Experience on similar Occasions particularly qualified him to undertake this important Duty. Nor should I omit to bear Testimony to the unwearied Exertions of Captain Patterson of
His

His Majesty's Ship *Hesper*, and of Lieutenant B. Street, commanding the Government Armed Ship *Emma*, who were employed for many successive Nights in Sounding, and (as it has been proved) gained a perfect Knowledge of the Anchorage on the Enemy's Coast, and who were equally strenuous in their Services in various ways on shore.

I beg also to recommend to their Lordships' Notice Lieutenant Edward Lloyd, who volunteered his Services under the immediate Eye of the Commander of the Forces, and in this, as well as many former Instances, has received the most honourable Testimonies of his Gallantry.

I have the Honour to transmit a Copy of a Letter addressed to me by Captain Montague of the Royal Navy, who commanded the first Division of the Seamen landed, as well as two Extracts from General Orders issued at Head-Quarters. From the Absence of some of the Ships, I have not been able to collect the Returns of the Number of Marines and Seamen landed, or of the Loss, but I have the Satisfaction to know it has been very inconsiderable.

The Return of Shipping, as correctly stated as I have yet been able to collect it, I have the Honour to inclose. Various Considerations have impelled me to dispatch the *Menelaus* with the least Delay possible, and having intrusted these Communications to the Care of Captain Rowley, who will be the Bearer of them to their Lordships, I beg to refer their Lordships to him for every further Particular, and to add that his long and arduous Services on this Station have established a just Claim to any honourable Distinction it may please their Lordships or the Country to bestow on him.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. BERTIE.

A List of Ships and Vessels of War present at and assisting in the Capture of the Isle of France.

Africaine, Captain Graham, Acting; Vice-Admiral Bertie.

Illustrious, Captain Broughton.

Boadicea, Captain Rowley.

Nifus, Captain Beaver.

Cornwallis, Captain Caulfield.

Clorinde, Captain Briggs.

Cornelia, Captain Edgele.

Doris, Captain Lye.

Nereide, Captain Henderson, Acting.

Psyche, Captain Edgumbe.

Ceylon, Captain Tomkinson, Acting.

Hesper, Captain Patterfon.

Hecate, Captain Rennie, Acting.

Eclipse, Captain Lynne, Acting.

Emma, Government Armed Ship, Captain Street, Acting.

Staunch, Gun Brig, Lieutenant Craig, Acting.

Egremont, Government Sloop, Lieutenant Forder.

Farquhar, Mr. Hervey, Midshipman.

Mouche.

Phœbe, Captain Hillyer.

Acteon, Lord Viscount Neville.

(Signed)

A. BERTIE.

WE, the undersigned, Major-General Henry Warde, and Commodore Josias Rowley, nominated on the Part of His Britannic Majesty, by Vice-Admiral Albermarle Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Seas adjacent, and Lieutenant-General, the Honourable John Abercromby, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Forces on the one Part; and Martin Vandermaesen, General of Division, Member of the Legion of Honour, and Commandant of the Troops of His Imperial

Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France; at the Isle of France, and Mr. Victor Duprere, Capitaine de Vaisseau of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, nominated on the Part of Charles de Caen, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, General of Division, Captain-General of the French Settlements to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, on the other Part; being severally and respectively armed with full Powers to settle a Treaty for the Capitulation and Surrender of the Isle of France, and all its Dependencies, to the Arms of His Britannic Majesty, do agree as follows:

Art. I. The Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Emperor of France, forming the Garrison of the Isle of France, the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers; the Officers of the Imperial and Royal Marine, and the Crews of the Ships of War, shall not be considered as Prisoners of War, neither the Civil Authorities.

Answer.—The Land and Sea Forces, Officers, Subalterns and Privates, shall not be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. II. The Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall retain their Arms and Colours, without Ammunition, and all their personal Effects and Baggage, to the Extent of that which, upon Honour, shall be declared private Property.

Answer.—They shall take away their Effects and Baggage.

Art. III. The Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and the Crews of the Ships of the Imperial and Royal Marine, shall be sent, with their Families, to a Port in European France.

Answer.—They shall be conveyed, together with their Families, to a Port in the French Empire.

Art. IV. For the above Conveyance, I shall keep the Four Imperial Frigates La Manche, La Bellone, L'Astrée, and La Minerve, as well as the Victor and

and Entreprenante Corvettes, with their Officers, Crews, Guns, Stores, and Provisions.

Answer.—Altogether inadmissible. The Crews of the Ships of War of the Imperial and Royal Marine are provided for by the preceding Article.

Art. V. To the above Ships shall be added Six Transport Vessels, to be selected by me, for our Conveyance, with the necessary Provisions for the Crews and Passengers.

Answer.—Proper Vessels shall be forthwith equipped as Cartels, at the Expence of the British Government, provisioned and stored to convey the French Garrison, and the Crews of the Ships of War, to European France. The same Vessels to be at Liberty to proceed to any Port of England without Delay.

Art. VI. These Conditions being agreed to, I shall give up the Colony and all its Dependencies, the Magazines, &c. Inventories shall be taken of all the Articles belonging to the Emperor, and to be preserved for him and restored at a Peace.

Answer.—The Colony and its Dependencies shall be ceded unconditionally; no Power being vested in the Parties contracting to determine its future Destination. Inventories shall be taken by Commissioners, to be appointed on behalf of the contracting Parties, of all public Magazines and Stores, which shall be given up to the Forces of His Britannic Majesty in their actual State, and without Deterioration.

Art. VII. The Property of the Inhabitants shall be respected.

Answer.—All private Property shall be respected.

Art. VIII. The Inhabitants shall preserve their Religion, Laws and Customs.

Answer.—The Inhabitants shall preserve their Religion, Laws and Customs.

Art. IX.

Art. IX. The Colonists shall have the Option during Two Years to come, to quit the Colony with their respective private Property.

Answer.—They shall enjoy, during Two Years the Liberty of quitting the Colony with their Property in order to proceed to any Place they may wish.

Art. X. The Wounded or Sick that it shall be necessary to leave in the Hospitals shall be treated the same as the Subjects of His Britannic Majesty; French Surgeons shall be permitted to remain with them, and they shall afterwards be sent to France at the Expence of the British Government.

Answer.—The Wounded who may be left in the Hospitals shall be treated in the same Manner as the Subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Art. I. THE public Functionaries of the French Government of the Isle of France shall be permitted to remain in the Colony for a reasonable Period, to regulate and discharge their public Accounts with the Colonists.

ART. II. The Morning of the 3d of December instant, at Six o'Clock, A. M. Possession shall be given to the Troops of His Britannic Majesty of the Forts of Du Mas, and the Lines of the Town of Port Napoleon, down to the Bastion Fanfaron.

ART. III. The Morning of the 4th of December instant, at Six o'Clock A. M. the Isle Tonnelien, Fort Blanc, and the Whole of the Batteries of the Harbour of Port Napoleon, and all the Shipping, both Ships of War and Privateers, and Merchant or other Shipping of every Description whatsoever, shall be given up to the Naval and Military Forces of His Britannic Majesty; and all Shipping lying in any other Creek, Port, or Harbour of the Island shall equally be considered as the Property of His Britannic Majesty.

Art. IV.

Art. IV. The Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and the Crews of the Ships of War and Privateers, shall retire to the Barracks of the Town, where they shall continue until their final Embarkation.

Art. V. That the Subsistence of the French Garrison, both Officers and Men, as well as of the Officers and Crews of the Ships of War, so long as they shall remain here, shall be assured and provided for by the British Government; the Expences arising therefrom shall be considered as an Advance for which the French Government is pledged.

Art. VI. That on the Surrender of the Port, as stipulated by the Third additional Article, all English Prisoners of War, of whatever Description, now in the Isle of France, shall be liberated.

Art. VII. That if any Difference shall arise in the Interpretation of any Part of the foregoing, it shall be interpreted in favour of the French Government.

This done and agreed at the British Head-Quarters, at Pamplemonus, at One o'Clock A. M. the 3d Day of December 1810.

(Signed) VANDERMAESEN, Gen. of Division.
HENRY WARDE, Major-General.
JOSIAS ROWLEY, Commodore.
J. DUPRERE, Capit. de Vaisseau.

Approuvé et ratifié, la presente,
DE CAEN, Capit. General.
CHARLES DE COETLOGON, Secretary to the Commissioners.

*A List of Ships, &c. &c. in Port Napoleon, at the
Reduction of the Isle of France, December 1810.*

French Frigate L'Astrée, of 44 Guns and 1100
Tons.

French Frigate La Bellone, of 48 Guns and 1050
Tons.

French

- French Frigate La Manche, of 44 Guns and 1050 Tons.
- French Frigate La Minerve, of 52 Guns and 1200 Tons.
- English Frigate Iphigenia, of 36 Guns and 950 Tons.
- English Frigate Nereide, of 36 Guns and 900 Tons.
- French Sloop Le Victor, of 22 Guns and 400 Tons.
- French Brig L'Entreprenant, of 14 Guns and 300 Tons.
- A new French Brig, Name unknown, of 14 Guns and 300 Tons.
- English Indiaman Charlton, Prison Ship, of 30 Guns and 900 Tons.
- English Indiaman Ceylon, Prison Ship, of 30 Guns and 900 Tons.
- English Indiaman United Kingdom, Prison Ship, of 30 Guns and 900 Tons.
- French Ship La Ville d'Auten, of 1000 Tons.
- French Ship La Severam, of 250 Tons.
- French Ship L'Adele, of 220 Tons.
- French Ship L'Aurora, of 150 Tons.
- French Ship Le Prudent, of 250 Tons.
- French Ship Le Robulte, of 700 Tons.
- French Ship Le Wellesley, of 700 Tons.
- French Ship Le William Burroughs, of 1000 Tons.
- French Ship Le Philip Dundas, of 300 Tons.
- French Ship Le Trafalgar, of 800 Tons.
- French Ship L'Althea, of 1000 Tons.
- French Ship Le Hope, of 400 Tons.
- French Ship Le Marie, of 300 Tons.
- French Ship Le Fannie, of 280 Tons.
- French Ship Le Forth, of 200 Tons.
- French Brig L'Eclair, 250 Tons.
- French Brig L'Active, 360 Tons.
- French Brig L'Orient, 250 Tons.

French Brig Le Favorite, 180 Tons.
French Brig L'illusion, 180 Tons.
French Brig Le Jenne Armond, 100 Tons.
French Brig Le Zephyr, 100 Tons.
French Brig L'ant, 70 Tons.
French Brig L'Aimable Creole, 60 Tons.
American Ship Hermes, 300 Tons.
American Ship Thomas, 300 Tons.
American Brig Angilika, 220 Tons.
American Schooner Spy, 150 Tons.
Five Gun-Boats.

(Signed)

A. BERTIE.

SIR,

Clorinde, December 4, 1810.

ON delivering up the Command which you did me the Honour to confide in me, I feel it my Duty to acquaint you, that every Officer and Man conducted themselves in a Manner most perfectly answerable to your Expectations, and I beg to enclose a Paragraph of the public Order issued by General Abercromby, expressive of his Sentiments on the Occasion. The Zeal and Ability of Lieutenant Loyd, Senior Lieutenant on the Service, are too well known to you to render any Encomium from me necessary; and I also beg to recommend to your Notice Mr. John Gosland, Master's-Mate of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, who acted as my Aid de Camp, and who having passed his Examination for Lieutenant, is worthy of Promotion.

I feel much indebted to Captains Yates and Nesbit, of the City of London and Huddart Indiamen, who handsomely volunteered to serve with me, and who brought a Proportion of Seamen to assist in the laborious Duty of dragging the Cannon; the former, I am sorry to say, died of excessive Fatigue the first Day's March. Our Loss has been trifling; consist-

ing

ing of Five Men wounded, although, I am sorry to say, most of them are seriously.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. F. MONTAGUE.

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

A Paragraph of General Orders issued by General Abercromby on the 1st December 1810, before Port Louis.

Par. 3. Major General Abercromby is happy also to acknowledge the Steadiness shewn by the 12th and 22d Regiments, and he feels himself particularly grateful for the zealous Exertions of a Detachment of Seamen landed from the Squadron, under the Command of Captain Montague; and he requests to offer him, the Officers and Men under his Command, his sincere Acknowledgments for the Service which they have rendered to the Army.

Extract from General Orders, Head-Quarters, Camp before Port Louis, December 5, 1810.

MAJOR-GENERAL ABERCROMBY, in the Name of the Army, feels an inexpressible Degree of Pride and Satisfaction in acknowledging the powerful and cordial Co-operation which has been received from the Naval Force under the Command of His Excellency Vice-Admiral Bertie, which has been heightened by the Cordiality and Unanimity subsisting to a Degree, perhaps without Example, between the Two Branches of the Service. The Commander of the Forces feels it his particular Duty to offer his most sincere Thanks to Captain Beaver, for the able and judicious Manner in which he conducted the Dilembarkation, as well as for the indefatigable Exertions he has since used in discharging the Duty confided to him by the Vice-Admiral, in supplying the Wants of the Army; and Major-
General

General Abercromby is equally indebted to Captains Briggs, Lye, and Street, and to the Officers and Seamen employed under their Orders in the Disembarkation of the Troops.

The Exertions and able Assistance received from Captain Montague, of the Royal Navy, and the Officers and Seamen with the Army on shore, have been too conspicuous not to have attracted the Observations and Acknowledgments of every Individual.

Major-General Abercromby must, however, request that Captain Montague will be pleased to convey to those who were under his Command the Impression which their Conduct has made on his Mind.

W. NICOLSON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Africaine, in Port Louis, December 6, 1810.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to transmit herewith, for the Information of their Lordships, a Copy of a General Memorandum issued by me this Day to the Captains and Commanders of the Ships and Vessels of the Squadron under my Command.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. BERTIE.

Africaine, Port Louis, December 6, 1810.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

THE Commander in Chief congratulates the Officers and Crews of the Ships of the Squadron under his Command, on the successful Issue of the Attack of this valuable and important Colony, which has placed it under His Majesty's Protection.

He feels he has a Duty to acquit in thus publicly communicating the Sense he entertains of the zealous and unremitting Exertion of all Ranks throughout the Squadron, and he requests that the
Captains

Captains and Commanders of the Ships and Vessels will more immediately make known to the Officers and Crews under their Command respectively these his Sentiments.

(Signed) A. BERTIE.

*To the Captains and Commanders of the Ships
and Vessels of the Squadron.*

N. B. The Dispatches received as above are Duplicates, the Originals having been intrusted to Commodore Rowley, who is now on his Way to England in His Majesty's Ship *Menclaus*, and is hourly expected.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF FEBRUARY 13th, 1811.

No. VII.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Honourable Major-General Abercromby by the Earl of Liverpool, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, December 7, 1810.

I HAVE the Honour to inform your Lordship, that the Isle of France surrendered by Capitulation, on the 3d Instant, to the united Force under the Command of Vice-Admiral Bertie and myself.

I must refer your Lordship for the Particulars of the Operations which led to this fortunate Event to the Copy of my official Letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, which, together with other Documents, I have now the Honour to transmit to your Lordship.

In conformity with the Instructions which I had the Honour to receive from Lord Minto, I have placed

placed Mr. Farquhar in Charge of the Government; and I confidently trust, that, in having adopted this Measure, I shall not incur the Displeasure of His Majesty's Government.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain Hewitt, my Aide de Camp. and I believe your Lordship will find him perfectly qualified to afford you every Information which you may require, in respect to the late Operations of this Force.

*To the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto,
 &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I HAD the Honour, to inform your Lordship in my Dispatch of the 21st Ultimo, that although the Divisions from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope had not arrived at the Rendezvous, it had been determined that the Fleet should proceed to Sea on the following Morning, as from the advanced Season of the Year, and the threatening Appearance of the Weather, the Ships could no longer be considered secure in their Anchorage at Rodriguez; and I did myself the Honour to state to your Lordship, the Measures which it was my Intention to pursue, even if we should still be disappointed in not being joined by so large a Part of the Armament.

Early on the Morning of the 22d, Vice-Admiral Bertie received a Communication from Captain Broughton, of His Majesty's Ship Illustrious, announcing his Arrival off the Island with the Convoy from Bengal. The Fleet weighed at Daylight, as had been originally arranged, and in the course of that Day a Junction having been formed with this Division, the Fleet bore up for the Isle of France.

The greatest Obstacles opposed to an Attack on this Island with a considerable Force, have invariably been considered to depend on the Difficulty of effecting a Landing, from the Reefs which surround every

every Part of the Coast, and the supposed Impossibility of being enabled to find Anchorage for a Fleet of Transports.

These Difficulties were fortunately removed by the indefatigable Exertions of Commodore Rowley, assisted by Lieutenant Street of the Staunch Gun-Brig, Lieutenant Blackiston of the Madras Engineers, and the Masters of His Majesty's Ships *Africaine* and *Boadicea*. Every Part of the Leeward Side of the Island was minutely examined and sounded, and it was discovered that a Fleet might anchor in the narrow Passage formed by the small Island of the Gunners' Coin and the main Land; and that at this Spot there were Openings through the Reef, which would admit several Boats to enter abreast. These obvious Advantages fixed my Determination, although I regretted that Circumstances would not allow of the Disembarkation being effected at a shorter Distance from Port Louis.

Owing to light and baffling Winds, the Fleet did not arrive in Sight of the Island until the 28th; and it was the Morning of the following Day, before any of the Ships came to an Anchor.

Every Arrangement for the Disembarkation having been previously made, the First Division, consisting of the Reserve, the Grenadier Company of the 50th Regiment, with Two Six-Pounders, and Two Howitzers, under the Command of Major-General Warde, effected a Landing in the Bay of *Mapon*, without the smallest Opposition, the Enemy having retired from Fort *Marlatri*, situated at the Head of Grand Bay, and the nearest Port to us which they occupied.

As soon as a sufficient Part of the European Force had been formed, it became necessary to move forward, as the first five Miles of the Road lay through a very thick Wood, which made it an Object of the utmost Importance, not to give the Enemy Time to occupy it.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth having been left with his Brigade to cover the Landing-Place, with Orders to follow next Morning, the Column marched about Four o'Clock, and succeeded in gaining the more open Country, without any Efforts having been made by the Enemy to retard our Progress, a few Shot only having been fired by a small Piquet, by which Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, Lieutenant Ash of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, and a few Men of the advanced Guard, were wounded. Having halted for a few Hours during the Night, the Army again moved forward before Day-light, with the Intention of not halting till arrived before Port Louis; but the Troops having become extremely exhausted, not only from the Exertion which they had already made, but from having been almost totally deprived of Water, of which this Part of the Country is destitute, I was compelled to take up a Position at Moulin à Poudre, about Five Miles short of the Town.

Early the next Morning Lieutenant-Colonel M^rLeod, with his Brigade, was detached to seize the Batteries at Tombeau and Tortue, and open a Communication with the Fleet, as it had been previously arranged that we were to draw our Supplies from those two Points.

The Main Body of the Army, soon after it had moved off its Ground, was attacked by a Corps of the Enemy, who, with several Field Pieces, had taken a strong Position, very favourable for attempting to make an Impression on the Head of the Column, as it showed itself at the End of a narrow Road, with a thick Wood on each Flank. The European Flank Battalions, which formed the advanced Guard, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of the 33d Regiment, and under the general Direction of General Warde, formed with as much Regularity as the bad and broken Ground would admit of, charged the Enemy with

the greatest Spirit, and compelled him to retire with the Loss of his Guns, and many killed and wounded. This Advantage was gained by the Fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, a most excellent and valuable Officer, as well as Major O'Keefe of the 12th Regiment, whom I have also every Reason sincerely to regret.

In the Course of the Forenoon the Army occupied a Position in Front of the Enemy's Lines just beyond the Range of Cannon-Shot ; on the following Morning, while I was employed in making Arrangements for detaching a Corps to the Southern Side of the Town, and placing myself in a Situation to make a general Attack, General de Caen proposed to capitulate. Many of the Articles appeared to Vice-Admiral Bertie and myself to be perfectly inadmissible ; but the French Governor having, in the Course of the same Day, acceded to our Terms, a Capitulation for the Surrender of this Colony and its Dependencies was finally concluded.

Your Lordship will perceive that the Capitulation is in strict Conformity with the Spirit of your Instructions, with the single Exception, that the Garrison is not to be made Prisoners of War.

Although the determined Courage and high State of Discipline of the Army, which your Lordship has done me the Honour to place under my Command, could leave not the smallest Doubt in my Mind in respect to the Issue of an Attack upon the Town, I was nevertheless prevailed upon to acquiesce in this Indulgence being granted to the Enemy, from the Desire of sparing the Lives of many brave Officers and Soldiers, out of Regard to the Interests of the Inhabitants of this Island having long laboured under the most degrading Misery and Oppression, (and knowing confidentially your Lordship's further Views in regard to this Army,) added to the late Period of the Season, when every Hour became valuable ; I considered these to be Motives of much more national

tional Importance, than any Injury that could arise from a small Body of Troops at so remote a Distance from Europe, being permitted to return to their own Country, free from any Engagement.— In every other Particular, we have gained all which could have been acquired, if the Town had been carried by Assault.

During the Course of this short Service, the Enemy has not afforded an Opportunity to the Army in general for displaying the ardent Zeal and animated Courage, with which every Individual is inspired; but it is nevertheless my Duty to represent to your Lordship in the strongest Terms the Merits of every Corps under my Command. The Officers and Men (European as well as Native) have cheerfully and patiently submitted to the greatest Fatigues and Privations. During the Advance of the Army, the Troops were unable, for the Space of Twenty-four Hours, to procure a sufficient Supply of Water, but this trying Circumstance did not produce a single Murmur, or the smallest Mark of Discontent or Disapprobation.

I feel myself particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonels Picton, Gibbs, Kelfo, Keating, M'Leod, and Smyth, who commanded the different Brigades, as well as to Major Taynton, the senior Officer of the Artillery, of whose Services I was deprived by a Wound which he received on the Day the Army occupied a Position before this Town.

Although I have every Reason to be satisfied with the Zeal of the Heads of Departments, I feel it a particular Duty incumbent upon me to express in the most pointed Manner the Obligations which I owe to Dr. Harris, the Superintending Surgeon, and to the Medical Staff in general, for their unremitting Attention, in discharge of the important Duty reposed in them.

I have received every Assistance from Lieutenant Gregory,

Gregory, my Military Secretary, and the whole of my personal Staff.

To Major Caldwell, of the Madras Engineers, and who accompanied me from India, I am indebted for the most able and assiduous Exertions. Since his Arrival amongst these Islands he has been indefatigable in procuring the necessary Information, in respect to the Defence of this Colony; and through his Means I was put in Possession of an accurate Plan of the Town, some Time previous to the Disembarkation of the Army; and I trust your Lordship will permit me to recommend to your Lordship's Protection this valuable and experienced Officer.

It is not in my Power to do Justice to the Merits of Major General Warde; I have on every Occasion received from him the most cordial Co-operation and Assistance; and during the short Operations of the Army, he was constantly at the Head of the Column, directing the advanced Guard, and animating the Soldiers by his personal Example.

The most perfect Harmony and Cordiality have subsisted between the Navy and Army; and I have received every Assistance from Vice-Admiral Bertie, and the Squadron under his Command.

The Arrangements connected with the Disembarkation were conducted in the most able and judicious Manner by Captain Beaver of His Majesty's Frigate Nisus; and during the subsequent Operations of the Army, I am indebted to him for his unremitting Attention and assiduous Exertions in landing the necessary Stores and Provisions.

To Captain Briggs, of His Majesty's Ship Clorinde, and to Captain Lye, of the Doris, who were employed under the Orders of Captain Beaver, my most grateful Acknowledgments are due for the Services they performed, as well as to the Officers and Seamen under their Command.

A Body of Seamen was landed from the Fleet,
under

under the Command of Captain Montague; the Exertions which were used to bring forward the Guns through a most difficult Country, were such as to attract the Admiration of the whole Army; and fully entitles Captain Montague, Lieutenant Lloyd of the Africaine, and every Officer and Sailor, to the Encomiums I can pass on their Conduct.

The Battalion of Marines, under the Command of Captain Liardet, supported the Reputation of this distinguished Corps.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aide de Camp, Lieutenant M. Murdo of the Bombay Establishment, who will afford your Lordship any further Information you may require respecting the late Operations of the Army.

I have &c.

(Signed) J. ABERCROMBY, Maj. Gen.

True Copy.

A. E. GREGORY, Military Secretary to the
Commander of the Forces.

* * * *For the Articles of Capitulation, see the Gazette
Extraordinary of Yesterday.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the
Attack of the Isle of France, on the 30th of Novem-
ber and 1st and 2d of December 1810.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp before Port Louis,
December 4, 1810.*

Artillery—1 Major, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

European Flank Battalion.

12th Foot—4 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants,
3 Serjeants, 23 Rank and File, wounded, 2 Rank
and File missing.

14th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 2 Rank and
File wounded.

33d Foot

33d Foot—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, wounded.

56th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

Three of the Rank and File missing, supposed to be killed.

Europeans.

12th Foot—1 Major, 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File, killed; 5 Rank and File wounded; 3 Rank and File missing.

22d Foot—4 Rank and File wounded.

59th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

84th Foot—9 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and File, missing.

Detachment 87th Foot—2 Rank and File killed.

89th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.

Royal Marines—2 Rank and File wounded.

Natives.

Madras Flank Battalion—1 Rank and File wounded; 1 Drummer missing.

1st Bengal Volunteers—1 Native Officer, 13 Rank and File, missing.

2d ditto—17 Rank and File missing.

Madras Volunteer Battalion—1 Havildar killed; 3 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

2d Detachment of 2d Bombay Native Infantry—1 Havildar killed; 2 Rank and File wounded.

Madras Pioneers—2 wounded.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Serjeant, 2 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 22 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 81 Rank

Rank and File, 2 Pioneers, wounded; 1 Native Officer, 2 Drummers, 42 Rank and File, missing.

N. B. One Seaman killed and Five wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. NICHOLSON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 33d Regiment.

Major O'Keefe, 12th Regiment.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keating, 56th Regiment.

Major Taynton, Madras Artillery.

Lieutenants Ashe and Keappock, 12th Regiment.

Lieutenant Jones, 84th Regiment, slightly.

(Signed) W. NICHOLSON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

General Abstract Return of the mounted Ordnance in the Town of Port Louis, Port South East, and the other Ports and Batteries in the Isle of France.

Port Louis, December 6, 1810.

Isle aux Tannelier—15 Thirty-six-Pounders, 18 Twenty-four-Pounders, 7 Mortars.

Leignee de Retranchment—9 Twenty-four-Pounders, 3 Eighteen-Pounders, 3 Twelve-Pounders.

Batterie Dauphine—1 Mortar, 3 Eighteen-Pounders.

Batterie Tombeau—2 Eighteen-Pounders, 2 Twelve-Pounders.

Batterie Dartoes—1 Mortar, 4 Eighteen-Pounders.

Batterie Port Morteour—2 Mortars, 3 Twenty-four-Pounders.

Baye aux Tortue—2 Eighteen-Pounders, 1 Twelve-Pounder.

Port aux Pement—1 Mortar, 4 Eighteen-Pounders.

Port de Grenadier—1 Mortar, 3 Twenty-four-Pounders.

Port aux Cannonier—3 Mortars, 3 Thirty-six-Pounders, 9 Twenty-four-Pounders.

Redoubte

- Redoubte Melartee—2 Twenty-four Pounders.
Redoubte Ilacq—2 Eighteen-Pounders.
Batterie Mohebourg—3 Eighteen-Pounders.
Ile de la Passe—3 Mortars, 4 Thirty-six-Pounders,
9 Twenty-four-Pounders.
Port du Diable—2 Mortars, 4 Twenty-four-
Pounders.
Grande Reveare Dupots—1 Eighteen-Pounder, 3
Twelve-Pounders.
Port Saillac—2 Twelve-Pounders.
Port Jacote—1 Mortar, 2 Eighteen-Pounders, 2
Twelve-Pounders.
Batterie du Cap—2 Twelve-Pounders.
Batterie de Sharmonie—1 Mortar, 5 Twenty-four-
Pounders
Batterie de Trouer—3 Eighteen Pounders.
Batterie de la Prenoarille—1 Mortar, 5 Twenty-
four-Pounders.
File en Flac—2 Twelve-Pounders.
Batterie Argueson—1 Mortar, 3 Thirty-six-Pound-
ers, 4 Twelve-Pounders.
Batterie Paul Mie—1 Eighteen-Pounder, 1 Twelve-
Pounder.
Batterie Conte—18 Eighteen-Pounders.
Batterie Conde—2 Mortars.
Fort Blanc—4 Mortars, 4 Thirty six-Pounders; 9
Twenty-four-Pounders, 2 Eighteen-Pounders.

Abstract of Ordnance.

29 Thirty-six-Pounders, 81 Twenty-four-Pounders,
46 Eighteen-Pounders, 22 Twelve-Pounders, 31
Mortars.—Total Ordnance, 209.

(Signed) D. ROSS, Captain,
Senior Officer of Artillery.

(True Copy)
W. CARROL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B. The Ordnance are in excellent Order, and
the whole of the Batteries completely equipped with
Shot, Ammunition, and every other requisite for
Service.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 19th,
1811.

No. VIII.

Admiralty-Office, February 19, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Josias Rowley, late of His Majesty's Ship Boadicea, to J. W. Croker, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, dated in London this Day.

SIR,

IN reply to your Letter of this Day's Date, transmitting to me a Copy of a Letter from Captain Peter Parker, of His Majesty's Ship Menelaus, requesting that a Reference may be made to me with regard to the Proceedings of that Ship in the late Operations at the Isle of France, her Name not appearing in the Dispatch from Vice-Admiral Bertie, as having been present on that Occasion, and signifying to me their Lordships' Directions to report to them what I may know of the Circumstances of the Case; I beg Leave to state my full Persuasion that the Omission of the Name of the Menelaus, in the Vice-Admiral's Dispatch, was entirely accidental; that she joined the Squadron previous to any Operations being undertaken for an Attack on the Island; that upwards of One Hundred Seamen and Marines of her Crew were landed to co-operate with the Troops; and that Captain
Parker

Parker having been employed under my immediate Direction off Port Louis, I am happy to have an Opportunity of bearing Testimony to the distinguished Zeal and Ability of his Conduct.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JOSIAS ROWLEY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 26th,
1811.

No. IX.

Downing-Street, February 26, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Morning received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Cartaxo, 9th of February.

THE Enemy have continued in the Neighbourhood of Badajoz, and have broke Ground before the Place on the Left of the Guadiana, and have thrown some Shells into the Town. The bad Weather, however, has obliged them to draw in the greatest Part of their Cavalry from the Ground between Badajoz and Elvas ; and the Communication has been re-established.

General Mendizabel sent Orders to General Venies to advance, which Measure I had before recommended to him ; and General Mendizabel himself met the Troops at Elvas on the Morning of the 6th Instant ; they marched on and passed the Caya ; and the Infantry entered Badajoz and the Fort of Christoval, on the Right of the Guadiana, on the Afternoon of the 6th. The French Cavalry retired, and passed the Evora, and were pursued some Distance by

1811. I the

the Spanish Cavalry, and a Brigade of Portuguese Cavalry, under Brig. Gen. Madden, who took some Cattle, Baggage, &c.: but the Attack, if any was intended to be made, upon the French Troops on the Left of the Guadiana was deferred till the following Day.

I have received from General Ballasteros a Letter dated the 27th January, from which it appears that his Action of the 25th was very well contested; that the Loss of the Enemy, who were much superior in Numbers, was Two Thousand Men killed and wounded; and that the Retreat of the Spanish Detachment was made in good Order.

By the last Accounts from the Frontiers of Beira, it appears that a Part of Claparede's Division of the 9th Corps was still upon Guarda on the 4th Instant, with an Advanced Guard upon Belmonte. This was the Position he was ordered to take on the 5th of January by General Drouet, referred to in my Dispatch of the 12th Ultimo.

General Foix arrived at Salamanca from Paris, with Letters for Massena, on the 13th January, and I imagine that he Yesterday reached the Head-Quarters of the Army. He had with him an Escort of between Two or Three Thousand Men.

Colonel Grant, who commands the Ordenanza in Lower Beira, had followed to the Neighbourhood of Sobugal the Detachment which escorted the Couriers which marched from the Zezere on the 22d of January, and had taken much Baggage from them and several Prisoners. On his Return, he attacked General Foix's Escort, with a fresh Detachment of Ordenanza, at Enxabarda, at the Entrance of the Estrada Nova; and I enclose his Report of the 2d Instant on this Affair, and an Extract of his Report of the 4th Instant to Marshal Sir William Beresford, and the Marshal's Letter to me.

I hear from the Enemy's Head-Quarters that they state they lost Five Hundred Men in this Affair.

There has been no Movement of any Importance in the Enemy's Army since I addressed your Lordship.

Chamusca,

MY LORD, *Chamusca, February 7, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to transmit to your Lordship the Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, whom some time since I sent to superintend and command the Ordenanza on the Frontier of Lower Beira, and towards Guarda. The Force of the Enemy, differently stated, appears to have been between Two and Three Thousand, and was under the Orders of General Foix, and apparently to serve as his Escort to enable him to join Marshal Massena. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant took Post at Enxabarda, near the Commencement of Estrada Nova, coming from towards Fundaõ, and under which the Enemy was obliged to pass. The Success of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, and the Loss to the Enemy, have been much greater than either the Number of Men that the Lieutenant-Colonel had with him, or than Circumstances would have given reason to look for, and will give great Animation and Encouragement to this Nature of Warfare in all that Part of the Country. The People engaged have got very considerable Booty, as there is no French Soldier that has not much of what he has pillaged about him; and he is always a good Prize for his Captor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, Marshal,

Enxabarda, Entrance of the Estrada Nova, February 2, 1811.

SIR,

BE pleased to state to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that Yesterday the 1st, a Column of the Enemy, under the Command of General Le Foix, consisting of Three Thousand Cavalry and Infantry from Ciudad Roderigo, passed for the Estrada Nova to join Massena. They slept on the 31st at Alcaria near Fundaõ.

On the 1st, with Eighty of the Ordenanza from Alpedrinha, I took possession of a Height near this Village,

Village, by which they must pass; a well-directed Fire was kept up for Two Hours, and only terminated by the Night; the Result was Eighteen killed on the Road, a very considerable Number wounded, and Ten Prisoners; several of the wounded were found dead this Morning, from the extreme Inclemency of the Weather; several Cars with Grain, and a considerable Number of Bullocks were also taken; and, having sent Parties to annoy their Front and Rear, I have reason to think they must suffer considerably ere they quit the Estrada Nova; we lost only One Man, with a few Horses wounded, amongst them my own.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GRANT, Lieut. Col.
Colonel D'Urban, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Grant to Colonel D'Urban, dated Fundão, February 4, 1811.

HAVE the Goodness to state to His Excellency the Marshal, that the Result of the Affair of the 1st Instant near Enxabarda, has been more complete than I at first stated, Two Hundred and Seven of the Enemy having been found dead on the 2d, in the Space of Four Leagues, a Number of whom died in consequence of their Wounds, and the Inclemency of the Weather. Eighteen Prisoners are also in my Power, and Four Englishmen who had entered the French Service, in the Irish Legion, to effect their Escape, having been Five Years Prisoners; one of them is of the 30th Regiment, the others had been Sailors. I have also to state that the Colonel of the 70th Regiment (French), also the Quarter-Master, were found amongst the Dead. The Enemy lost the greatest Part of their Baggage and Cattle. I transmit some of their Papers and Letters,

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 12th,
1811.

No. X.

Downing-Street, March 11, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was received Yesterday at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington K. B., dated Cartaxo 16th February 1811.

SINCE I addressed your Lordship on the 9th Instant, I have received further Details of the Affairs at and near Badajoz, from which it appears that the Portuguese Cavalry having been unsupported in their Passage of the Evora on the 6th Instant, were obliged to retire across the Evora, in which Operation they sustained some Loss. The whole of the Cavalry and Infantry were then drawn into the Fort of Badajoz; and, on the 7th Instant, they made a Sortie upon the Enemy, in which they succeeded in obtaining Possession of one of the Enemy's Batteries, but they were obliged to retire again, and, unfortunately, the Guns in the Battery were not spiked or otherwise destroyed or injured.

Their Loss was not less than Eighty-five Officers and Five Hundred Soldiers killed and wounded, as

1811.

K

I am

I am informed, including the Brigadier General Don Carlos D'Espagne among the latter. It appears that the Spanish Troops behaved remarkably well upon this Occasion.

While the Troops were in Badajoz, the French Cavalry again crossed the Evora, and interrupted the Communication between that Place and Elvas and Campo Major. They came out of Badajoz, however, on the Morning of the 9th Instant, and the French Cavalry were obliged to retire across the Evora. The Troops have since taken up a Position on the Heights between the Caya, the Evora, and the Guadiana, by which they will keep open the Communication between Badajoz and the Country on the Right of the latter River.

The Enemy have continued the Siege; and, on the Night of the 11th Instant, they attacked the Redoubt of Pardalleiros, which they carried; but they had not, on the 13th, been able to establish themselves within the Redoubt, on account of the Fire from the Body of the Place. They have likewise constructed a Work on the Left Bank of the Guadiana below the Place, to fire upon the Bridge of Communication with the Right Bank, but the Fire of this Work had had but little Effect.

A great Number of the Inhabitants have taken Advantage of the Communication being opened, to leave the Place; and I understand that it is not ill supplied with Provisions.

General Claparede's Division of the 9th Corps was still upon Guarda, on the 10th Instant, when I last heard from that Part of the Country.

Although I have observed and heard of various Movements by the Enemy in the Interior of their Position, I have not found upon the whole any material Alteration; and I imagine that these Movements have been made principally to endeavour to obtain Subsistence. The Difficulty in finding any increases daily; and the Inhabitants of Torres
Novas

Novas and Thomar, who alone had generally remained in their Habitations upon the Enemy's Invasion, are now coming into this Part of the Country nearly starving.

I have the Pleasure to forward a Report which I have received of the Conduct of Cornet Strenuwitz, of the 1st Hussars, who surpris'd a Picquet of the Enemy on the Night of the 9th Instant, with a small Detachment of Hussars, and brought in more Prisoners than his Detachment consisted of, without the Loss of a Man.

S I R, *St. Joac de Ribeira, Feb. 10, 1811.*

IT is with great Pleasure I have the Honour to report to you the gallant Conduct of Cornet Strenuwitz, of the 1st Hussars. Having previously reconnoitred all Roads and Ways, and being Officer of the Malhaquijo Picquet, he went last Night at Twelve o'Clock, with Two Non Commissioned Officers and Eighteen Men, to surpris'e the Enemy's Picquet in Front of Alcashede; after a March of Three Hours he came unperceived to their dismounted double Centinel; they challenged him, when he answered, that he was an orderly (for he had gone round, and came in their Rear); they were now taken care of, and he had his Way open to the Picquet itself. Having detached several Side-posts and a small Support, he charged the Cavalry Picquet, that tried to mount their Horses, consisting of an Officer and Twenty Men, with only about Nine or Ten of his Men. The greater Part were cut down, and many Horses taken; but now he was informed, by one of the Prisoners, that an Infantry Picquet was in their Rear to support; he collected what Men he could, advanced, and found them formed in Line; he charged while receiving a Volley, cut down about Eight or Ten, and made the Rest Prisoners.

The Third Picquet of the Enemy, consisting as they say of Fifty Infantry, took to their Heels, and Cornet Strenuwitz says the Drumming and Trumpet Sounding in Alcanhede exceeded all Belief; he then withdrew, and had the Satisfaction to find that he had lost no Man or Horse, nor even one Wounded. He has been able to bring off a French Officer, Three Dragoons and Eleven Horses of the 9th Regiment, and Eight Men of the 22d Infantry.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
 (Signed) E. V. ARENTSCHILDT,
 Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major-General Sir William Erskine,
&c. &c. &c.

Downing-Street, March 11, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been this Day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington.

Cortazo, February 23, 1811.

I AM much concerned to have to inform you, that the French attacked General Mendizabel on the 19th Instant, in the Position which he had taken on the Heights of St. Christoval, near Badajoz; and totally defeated him.

The Enemy had to cross the Guadiana and the Evora, but surprized the Spanish Army in their Camp, which was standing, and is taken, with Baggage and Artillery.

The Enemy have not been able to establish themselves within the Redoubt of Pardalleiros, since they carried it on the 11th Instant; and have made no Progress in the Operations of the Siege. Their Position, however, on the Right of the Guadiana, gives them great Advantages, of which they will know how to avail themselves, and they actually commenced

commenced to entrench it on the Evening of the Day on which they obtained Possession of it.

I am informed that there are Nine Thousand good Troops in Badajoz, some having retired into that Fortrefs from the Field of Battle; and that the Garrison is well supplied with Provisions, which have been left there by the Inhabitants, who quitted the Place when the Communication with it was recently opened.

The Works are still untouched, and the Enemy's Fire has hitherto done but little Damage to the Town.

General Claparede's Division of the 9th Corps still continued upon Guarda, with their advanced Guard at Belmonte, when I last heard from that Part of the Country. They had made an Attempt to obtain Possession of Covilhã, on the 12th, but were repulsed with some Loss by Colonel Grant, who had occupied the Town with a Party of Ordenanzas of Lower Beira.

I inclose a Letter from Marshal Sir William Beresford, and a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, of this Affair. From later Reports I am apprehensive, however, that he has since been obliged to withdraw from thence.

I likewise inclose Reports from Major-General Sir William Erskine, who commands the Out-Posts on the Left of the Army, of the Capture of General Clausel's Aid-de-Camp, and a Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry and Infantry, on the 19th Instant, by Cornet Strenowitz, of the Hussars, to whose Conduct, in an Enterprize of a similar Nature, I drew your Lordship's Attention in my last Dispatch.

In this Instance he has acquitted himself with great Judgment and Boldness.

The Operations of the Guerillas continue throughout the Interior.

Don Julian Sanchez, whom I have frequently mentioned to your Lordship, has recently captured a large

large Convoy of Biscuit on its march from Ledesma to Ciudad Rodrigo, which had come from Palencia ; and another Party has recently done the Enemy considerable Injury near the Bridge of Arzobispo. It is said that General La Houffaye has been killed in an Affair at that Place.

The Enemy have made no Movement of Importance in Front of this Army since I addressed your Lordship on the 16th Instant. A considerable Quantity of Baggage has been sent out of Santarem, but I am inclined to believe that it belongs to sick Officers and Soldiers who have been removed from thence to the Rear of the Army.

MY LORD, *Chamusea, Feb. 18, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to annex for your Lordship's Information, an Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel Grant, dated the 14th, from Covilhaens, by which your Lordship will see he continues to be most advantageously employed, and is a considerable Check to the Objects of the Enemy in that Quarter. " I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESTFORD.

His Excellency Viscount Wellington,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, dated Covilhaens, 14th February, 1811.

THE Division of the Enemy who arrived at Guarda detached Two Thousand Five Hundred Men to Belmonte, Three Leagues from the Village.

The small Places round have been sacked and plundered. They at the same Time sent to Covilhaens to inform the People that it was their Intention to establish Head-Quarters there, and that they would put to Death those who fled.

In order to attempt to counteract their Intentions, and save the principal Place in this Part of the Country, I marched from Fundao on the Night of the 8th, with Four Hundred Ordenanza, (chiefly of Alpedrinda and Castel Branco) with One Piece of Artillery (Calibre 6) and arrived here at Three the following Morning.

On the Morning of the 12th, at Eight o'Clock, One Thousand Five Hundred of the French from Belmonte, in Two Columns, attempted the Place. Having stationed the People to the best Advantage, I allowed the Enemy to approach to within Grape-shot; in Ten Minutes they were thrown into Confusion, and retreated in Disorder, facing and manœuvring Three Hours in our Front, Two Companies of the best Ordenanza annoying their Flank and Rear. At Two, P. M. they retired by Teixon to Belmonte. Seven of the Enemy were found killed; some others, with the Wounded, were carried off. We had only Four Men wounded. General Claparede commands in Guarda; a Brigadier in Belmonte; the former has Three Thousand Men and Five Pieces of Artillery, with but few Cavalry.

Extract of a Letter from Sir William Erskine to Colonel Murray, dated Marmeleira, February 21, 1811.

THE Enemy having, for this some Time past, been in the Custom of making a strong Patrole almost every Night up to Arruda, I sent Cornet Strenuwitz, of the Hussars, with Thirty Men of the 16th Light Dragoons and Hussars, to place himself in Ambuscade, in the Vicinity of Ferragoas, on the Morning of the 19th, in order to cut off this Patrole if it should appear, and likewise to watch the Movements of the Enemy, who are reported to be on the Eve of making some considerable Movements.

The Picquet of Malhaquijo was reinforced and kept

kept in Readiness to support the Party. The Enemy's Patrole not appearing, as was expected, during the Night of the 19th or of the 20th, on the Evening of that Day Cornet Strenuwitz (not having Forage to enable him to remain longer) sent a small Party up to the Enemy's Picquet at Alcanhede to invite them out, which had the desired Effect, the Enemy following this Patrole with an Officer and Twenty Infantry, and an Officer and the same Number of Dragoons, who were led by the Patrole within Reach of the Ambuscade, when Cornet Strenuwitz fell upon them; the Officer, with the whole of the Infantry, were taken or cut down, Three Dragoons were likewise taken, and several cut down. The Remainder escaped by dispersing, and being near to their Post. The Officer of the Infantry who is taken is wounded; Seventeen Prisoners in all have been brought in; we had One Horse wounded.

Cornet Strenuwitz conducted himself on this Occasion with much Ability, and I have to request you will be so good as to mention him to the Commander in Chief.

Marmeleira, Feb. 21, 1811.

DEAR COLONEL,

THE Officer who is taken is General Clausel's Aid de Camp. He has been with different Parties in Ambuscade for this Week past, to catch some of our Patroles from Rio Major, but seeing the small Patrole on the Ferragoas Road, he thought to cut it off, and in consequence fell into our Ambuscade. He is so badly wounded that he cannot proceed from this Place To-day; one of the Dragoons taken is dead of his Wounds; most of the Prisoners are wounded but slightly. Ever yours, &c.

(Signed) W. ERSKINE.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quarter-
Master General,*

Cartaxo,

Cartaxo, March 2d, 1811.

NO Event of Importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 23d of February. The Enemy have continued their Operations against Badajoz, but without much Effect; and the Fire of the Place is well kept up, and the Garrison in good Spirits.

General Mendizabel is endeavouring to collect and re-organize his Corps at Villa Viciosa, in Portugal.

The Enemy moved a large Force, with Cannon, upon Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, at Covilhaõ, on the 18th February, and he was obliged to withdraw the Ordenanza from thence, and to retire to Alpedrinha, where he was according to the last Accounts.

The Enemy have made no Movement of any Importance in the Front of this Army.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF MARCH 25th, 1811.

No. XI.

Downing-Street, March 25, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were last Night received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Graham, dated Isla de Leon, 6th and 10th of March 1811.

MY LORD, *Isla de Leon, March 6, 1811.*

CAPTAIN HOPE, my first Aid-de-Camp, will have the Honor of delivering this Dispatch to inform your Lordship of the glorious Issue of an Action fought Yesterday by the Division under my Command against the Army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two Divisions Rufin and Laval.

The Circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior Force. In order as well to explain to your Lordship the Circumstances of peculiar Disadvantage under which the Action was begun, as to justify myself from the Imputation of Rashness in the Attempt, I must state to your Lordship that the allied Army, after a Night March of Sixteen Hours from the Camp near Veger,

Weger, arrived in the Morning of the Fifth, on the low Ridge of Barrofa, about Four Miles to the Southward of the Mouth of the Santi Petri River. This Height extends inland about a Mile and a Half, continuing on the North the extensive heathy Plain of Chiclana. A great Pine Forest skirts the Plain, and circles round the Height at some Distance, terminating down to Santi Petri; the intermediate Space between the North Side of the Height and the Forest being uneven and broken.

A well conducted and successful Attack on the Rear of the Enemy's Lines near Santi Petri, by the Vanguard of the Spanish Army under Brigadier General Ladrizabel, having opened the Communication with the Isla de Leon, I received General la Penás's Directions to move down from the Position of Barrofa, to that of the Torre de Bermesa, about Half-way to the Santi Petri River, in order to secure the Communication across the River, over which a Bridge had been lately established. This latter Position occupies a narrow woody Ridge, the Right on the Sea Cliff, the Left falling down to the Almanza Creek on the Edge of the Marsh. A hard Sandy Beach gives an easy Communication between the Western Points of these Two Positions.

My Division being halted on the Eastern Slope of the Barrofa Height, was marched about 12 o'clock through the Wood towards the Bermesa, (Cavalry Patrols having previously been sent towards Chiclana, without Meeting with the Enemy.) On the March I received Notice that the Enemy had appeared in Force on the Plain, and was advancing towards the Heights of Barrofa.

As I considered that Position as the Key of that of Santi Petri, I immediately countermarched in order to support the Troops left for its Defence, and the Alacrity with which this Manœuvre was executed served as a favourable Omen. It was however impossible in such intricate and difficult Ground

to preserve Order in the Columns, and there never was Time to restore it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves quite disengaged from the Wood, the Troops on the Barrosa Hill were seen returning from it, while the Enemy's Left Wing was rapidly ascending. At the same Time his Right Wing stood on the Plain, on the Edge of the Wood, within Cannon Shot. A Retreat in the Face of such an Enemy, already within Reach of the easy Communication by the Sea Beach, must have involved the whole Allied Army in all the Danger of being attacked during the unavoidable Confusion of the different Corps arriving on the narrow Ridge of Bermesa nearly at the same Time.

Trusting to the known Heroism of British Troops, regardless of the Numbers and Position of their Enemy, an immediate Attack was determined on. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful Battery of Ten Guns in the Centre. Brigadier General Dilkes with the Brigade of Guards, Lieutenant Colonel Browne's (of the 28th) Flank Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Norcott's Two Companies of the 2d Rifle Corps, and Major Acheson with a Part of the 67th Foot (separated from the Regiment in the Wood) formed on the Right.

Colonel Wheatly's Brigade, with Three Companies of the Coldstream Guards under Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, (separated likewise from his Battalion in the Wood), and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's Flank Battalion formed on the Left.

As soon as the Infantry was thus hastily got together, the Guns advanced to a more favourable Position, and kept up a most destructive Fire.

The Right Wing proceeded to the Attack of General Rusin's Division on the Hill, while Lieutenant Colonel Barnard's Battalion and Lieutenant Colonel Bushe's Detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the Enemy's Tirailleurs on our Left.

General

General Laval's Division, notwithstanding the Havoc made by Major Duncan's Battery, continued to advance in very imposing Masses, opening his Fire of Musquetry, and was only checked by that of the Left Wing. The Left Wing now advanced firing; a most determined Charge by the Three Companies of Guards, and the 87th Regiment, supported by all the Remainder of the Wing, decided the Defeat of General Laval's Division.

The Eagle of the Eighth Regiment of Light Infantry, which suffered immensely, and a Howitzer, rewarded this Charge, and remained in Possession of Major Gough of the 87th Regiment. These Attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belfon with the 28th Regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Prevost with a Part of the 67th.

A Reserve formed beyond the narrow Valley, across which the Enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same Fate, and was routed by the same Means.

Meanwhile the Right Wing, was not less successful: the Enemy, confident of Success, met General Dilkes on the Ascent of the Hill, and the Contest was sanguinary; but the undaunted Perseverance of the Brigade of Guards, of Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's Battalion, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's and Major Achefon's Detachment, overcame every Obstacle, and General Rufin's Division was driven from the Heights in Confusion, leaving Two Pieces of Cannon.

No Expressions of mine could do Justice to the Conduct of the Troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled Exertions of every Officer, the invincible Bravery of every Soldier, and the most determined Devotion to the Honor of His Majesty's Arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant Success, against such a formidable Enemy, so posted.

In less than an Hour and a Half from the Commencement

commencement of the Action, the Enemy was in full Retreat. The retiring Divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form: a new and more advanced Position of our Artillery quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted State of the Troops made Pursuit impossible. A Position was taken on the Eastern Side of the Hill; and we were strengthened on our Right by the Return of the Two Spanish Battalions that had been attached before to my Division, but which I had left on the Hill, and which had been ordered to retire.

These Battalions (Walloon Guards and Ciudad Real) made every Effort to come back in Time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand, too, from General Waittingham, that with Three Squadrons of Cavalry he kept in check a Corps of Infantry and Cavalry that attempted to turn the Barrofa Height by the Sea. One Squadron of the 2nd Hussars, King's German Legion, under Captain Busche, and directed by Lieutenant Colonel Ponsonby, (both had been attached to the Spanish Cavalry) joined in Time to make a brilliant and most successful Charge against a Squadron of French Dragoons, which was entirely routed.

An Eagle, Six Pieces of Cannon, the General of Division Rufin, and the General of Brigade Rousseau, wounded and taken; the Chief of the Staff General Bellegrade, an Aide-de Camp of Marshal Victor, and the Colonel of the 8th Regiment, with many other Officers killed, and several wounded and taken Prisoners; the Field covered with the dead Bodies and Arms of the Enemy, attest that my Confidence in this Division was nobly repaid.

Where all have so distinguished themselves, it is scarcely possible to discriminate any as the most deserving of Praise. Your Lordship will, however, observe how gloriously the Brigade of Guards, under Brigadier General Dilkes, with the Commanders of the Battalions

talions Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable C. Onslow and Lieutenant Colonel Sebright (wounded), as well as the Three separated Companies under Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, maintained the high Character of His Majesty's Household Troops. Lieutenant Colonel Browne, with his Flank Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Norcott, and Major Achefon, deserve equal Praise.

And I must equally recommend to your Lordship's Notice Colonel Wheatly, with Colonel Belfon, Lieutenant Colonel Prevost and Major Gough, and the Officers of the respective Corps composing his Brigade.

The animated Charges of the 87th Regiment were most conspicuous; Lieutenant Colonel Barnard (twice wounded), and the Officers of his Flank Battalion, executed the Duty of Skirmishing in advance with the Enemy in a masterly Manner, and were ably seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Bushe of the 20th Portuguese, who, likewise twice wounded, fell into the Enemy's Hands, but was afterwards rescued. The Detachment of this Portuguese Regiment behaved admirably throughout the whole Affair.

I owe too much to Major Duncan, and the Officers and Corps of the Royal Artillery, not to mention them in Terms of the highest Approbation; never was Artillery better served.

The Assistance I received from the unwearied Exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, and the Officers of the Adjutant General's Department, of Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable C. Cathcart, and the Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, of Captain Birch and Captain Nicholas and the Officers of the Royal Engineers, of Captain Hope, and the Officers of my Personal Staff, (all animating by their Example,) will ever be most gratefully remembered. Our Loss has been severe; as soon as it can be ascertained by the proper Return,

I shall have the Honour of transmitting it. But much as it is to be lamented, I trust it will be considered as a necessary Sacrifice, for the Safety of the whole Allied Army.

Having remained some Hours on the Barrosa Heights, without being able to procure any Supplies for the exhausted Troops, the Commissariat Mules having been dispersed on the Enemy's First Attack of the Hill, I left Major Ross with the Detachment of the 3d Battalion of the 95th, and withdrew the rest of the Division, which crossed the Santi Petri River early the next Morning.

I cannot conclude this Dispatch without earnestly recommending to His Majesty's gracious Notice for Promotion, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Major of the 28th Foot, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott, Major of the 95th, Major Duncan Royal Artillery, Major Gough of the 87th, Major the Honorable E. Acheson of the 67th, and Captain Birch of the Royal Engineers, all in the Command of Corps or Detachments on this memorable Service; and I confidently trust that the Bearer of this Dispatch, Captain Hope, (to whom I refer your Lordship for further Details) will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the Eagle at His Majesty's Feet.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. I beg Leave to add, that Two Spanish Officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my Staff, behaved with the utmost Intrepidity.

T. G.

MY LORD, *Isla de Leon, March 10, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honor to transmit to your Lordship the Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 5th Instant, and I have the Satisfaction

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tion to add that the Wounded in general are doing well.

By the best Account that can be collected from the Wounded French Officers, the Enemy had about Eight Thousand Men engaged. Their Loss by Reports from Chiclana in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners, is supposed to amount to Three Thousand ; I have no Doubt of its being very great.

I transmit too a Return of the Ordnance in our Possession, and also the most accurate Note that can be obtained of Prisoners, most of whom are wounded. They are so dispersed in different Hospitals, that an exact Return has not yet been obtained.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S. Detachments of Cavalry and Infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the Wounded, and burying the Dead, till the Evening of the 8th Instant, by which Time all the Enemy's Wounded that could be found among the Brushwood and Heath were brought in.

Return of the Nature and Number of Pieces of Ordnance taken in the Action of Barrofa, on the 5th of March 1811.

2 Seven-inch Howitzers, 3 heavy Eight-pounders, 1 Four-pounder ; with their Ammunition Waggon and a Proportion of Horses.

(Signed)

A. DUNCAN,
Major Royal Artillery.

Return of Prisoners of War taken in the Action of Barrofa, on the 5th March 1811.

2 General Officers, 1 Field Officer, 9 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 420 Rank and File.

N. B. The

N.B. The General of Brigade Rosseau and Two Captains since dead of their Wounds.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Graham, in the Action of Barrosa, with the French Corps d'Armée, commanded by Marshal Victor, on the 5th of March 1811.

Detachment of the 2d Hussars King's German Legion—6 Horses killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 31 Rank and File, 20 Horses, wounded.

Royal Artillery—3 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 32 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Artillery Drivers—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, 18 Horses killed; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, 22 Horses, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 Rank and File killed; 2 Rank and File wounded.

2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards—2 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, 31 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 4 Ensigns, 8 Serjeants, 169 Rank and File wounded.

Detachment of 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards—1 Ensign, 8 Rank and File killed; 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 45 Rank and File wounded.

Detachment of 2d Battalion 3d Guards—1 Captain, 14 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Staff, 3 Serjeants, 82 Rank and File wounded.

Flank Companies of the 1st Battalion 9th Foot—8 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 50 Rank and File wounded.

Flank Companies of the 1st Battalion 28th Foot—9 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 52 Rank and File wounded.

Flank

Flank Companies of the 2d Battalion 82d Foot—
8 Rank and File killed ; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant,
3 Serjeants, 86 Rank and File wounded.

Detachment of the 3d Battalion 95th Foot—1 Cap-
tain, 13 Rank and File killed ; 1 Lieutenant
Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 45 Rank
and File wounded.

Flank Companies of the 2d Battalion 47th Foot—
1 Ensign, 1 Drummer, 19 Rank and File killed ;
1 Captain, 49 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 28th Foot—6 Rank and File
killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 5 Serjeants, 75 Rank and
File, wounded.

2d Battalion of the 67th Foot—10 Rank and File
killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Lieu-
tenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and File,
wounded.

2d Battalion of the 87th Foot—1 Ensign, 3 Ser-
jeants, 1 Drummer, 40 Rank and File, killed ;
1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants,
118 Rank and File, wounded.

Detachment of the 2d Battalion of the 95th Foot—
6 Rank and File killed ; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ser-
jeant, 1 Drummer, 26 Rank and File, wounded.

Flank Companies of the 20th Portuguese Regi-
ment—9 Rank and File killed ; 1 Lieutenant-
Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign,
5 Serjeants, 37 Rank and File, wounded.

Company of the Royal Staff Corps—1 Drummer
wounded.

Total—2 Captains, 5 Ensigns, 6 Serjeants,
2 Drummers, 187 Rank and File, 24 Horses
killed ; 5 Lieutenant Colonels, 1 Major,
14 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns,
1 Staff, 45 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 936 Rank
and File, 42 Horses, wounded.

Grand Total of Individuals killed and wound-
ed—1243.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy-Adjutant-General.
Rank

*Rank and Names of Officers killed and wounded in the
Action of Barrofa.*

Killed.

- Staff—Ensign Eyre, 1st Guards, Acting Aid-de-
camp to Colonel Wheatly.
1st Regiment of Guards—Ensign Commerell.
Coldstream Guards—Ensign Watts.
3d Guards—Captain Swann.
47th, 2d Battalion—Ensign Delacherois.
87th, 2d Battalion—Ensign E. E. Kough.
95th, 3d Battalion—Captain Knipe.

N. B. Ensign Eyre is returned in the Killed of
the 1st Regiment of Guards.

Severely wounded.

- 2d Hussars King's German Legion—Captain Vofs
(since dead).
Royal Artillery—Lieutenants Maitland and Pester.
1st Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Sebright, Captains
Stables and Colquitt, Ensigns Sir H. Lambert,
Cameron, and Vigors.
3d Guards—Lieutenant Colonel Hepburn.
1st Battalion 9th Foot—Captain Godwin, and Lieu-
tenant Seward.
1st Battalion 28th Foot—Honourable Captain Mul-
lins, Lieutenants Wilkinson, Moore, and John
Anderson.
2d Battalion 82d Foot—Lieutenant M'Koy.
3d Battalion 95th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Bar-
nard, Lieutenant W. Campbell.
2d Battalion 67th Foot—Captain Patrickson, En-
sign Sutherland.
2d Battalion 87th Foot—Major Maclaine, Captain
Somersfall, Lieutenants J. G. Fennell and J. C.
Barton.
2d Battalion 95th Foot—Lieutenants Cochrane and
Hope.

Dangerously wounded.

- Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Woolcombe (since
dead).

- 1st Battalion 9th Foot—Lieutenant Taylor.
1st Battalion 28th Foot—Lieutenants Light and
Bennett (since dead).
20th Portuguese—Lieutenant Colonel Bushe.

Slightly wounded.

2d Hussars King's German Legion — Lieutenant
Bock.

Royal Artillery—Captains Hughes and Cator,
Lieutenants E. Mitchell, Brereton, and C. Man-
ners.

1st Guards—Captain Adair, Ensign Fielde.

Coldstream Guards—Ensigns Bentinck and Talbot.

3d Guards — Ensign and Adjutant Watson.

1st Battalion 9th Foot—Lieutenant Robinson.

1st Battalion 28th Foot—Captain Bradbey, Lieute-
nant Blakeney.

2d Battalion 82d Foot—Captain Stewart.

3d Battalion 95th Foot—Lieutenant Hovenden.

2d Battalion 47th Foot—Captain Fetherstone.

2d Battalion 67th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Pre-
voß, Lieutenant W. Ronald.

20th Portuguese—Captain Barrieras, Lieutenants
Dom. Estavan, Pantalchao de Oliviero, Ensign
Felix Antonio Miranda.

Staff—Captain D. Mercer, 3d Regiment of Guards,
Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Dilkes.

N. B. Captain Mercer is returned in the wounded
of the 3d Regiment of Guards.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF MARCH 25th, 1811.

No. XII.

Admiralty-Office, March 25, 1811.

CAPTAIN CARROL arrived at this Office last Night with Dispatches from Sir Richard Goodwin Keats K. B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, addressed to John Wilfon Croker Esq; of which the following are Copies.

SIR, *Milford, Cadiz Bay, March 7, 1811,*

IHAVE the Honour to enclose, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Copies of my Dispatches to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton Bart., of the 20th and 28th of February, and 7th of March.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

SIR, *Milford, Bay of Cadix, 20th Feb. 1811.*

AN Expedition having been determined upon by the Spanish Government, to which Lieutenant General
general

General Graham has consented to give his personal Assistance, together with that of a considerable Portion of the Troops under his Command, I have felt it my Duty, after fully stating in Council the Uncertainty and Risk to which at this Season of the Year all Measures connected with Naval Operations on the Coast are subject, to lend the Expedition all the Aid and Assistance in my Power, and a Body of Troops exceeding Three Thousand, including Cavalry, various Military Stores and Provisions, are at present embarked, either in His Majesty's Ships named in the Margin*, in such Transports as I could avail myself of, or in Spanish Men of War, and small Transports of our Ally; and the whole, together with a numerous Fleet of Spanish Transports, in which a Body of Seven Thousand Troops of that Nation are embarked, are waiting in this Bay a favourable Opportunity to proceed into the Straits, with a View to force a Landing between Cape Trafalgar and Cape de Plata at Tariffa, or at Algeiras in failure of the two former Places. General La Pena is the Commander in Chief of this Expedition, and as the Object is to unite the Spanish Forces at Saint Roche with the Troops sent from hence, with a View to make a combined Attack on the Rear of the Enemy's Line before Cadiz: at the same Time some Demonstrations, and an Attempt to open a Communication with our Troops, are to be made from this Quarter, which is thought to require my particular Attention; I have therefore placed the Execution of the British Naval Part of the Expedition under the able Command of Captain Brace of the Saint Alban's.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

* Saint Alban's, Druid, Comus, Sabine, Tuscan, Ephira, Steady, and Rebuff.

*Milford, Bay of Cadiz,**February 28, 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour, in further reference to my Letter No. 20, of the 20th Instant, to inform you that it being determined to let the Troops of the Expedition proceed by the earliest Opportunity, and it being conceived, from the Appearance of the Weather, that the Spanish Part would be able to get out on the Afternoon and Night of the 21st, the British Naval Part, under Captain Brace, put to sea accordingly, and with the Exception of one Transport got into the Straits; but it being impracticable to make a landing either in the Vicinity of Cape Trafalgar or Tariffa, Captain Brace proceeded to Algeiras, where General Graham and the Troops were landed and marched to Tariffa, to which Place, (the Roads being impracticable for Carriages,) the Artillery, Provisions, Stores, &c. owing, as the General is pleased to express, to the extraordinary Exertions of the Navy, were conveyed in Boats, notwithstanding the unfavourable State of Winds and Weather.

The Spanish Part of the Expedition, though it twice attempted to get out, was driven back to this Bay; and it was the 27th before it was enabled to reach Tariffa,

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. G. KEATS.

*Admiral Sir C. Cotton Bart.**Milford, Bay of Cadiz,**March 7th, 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you that the combined English and Spanish Army, under their respective Commanders, General La Pina and Lieutenant-General Graham, moved from Tariffa on the 28th Ultimo towards Barbate, attended by such Naval Means as Circumstances of Weather would permit

permit. Preparations were made by me and our Ally, and acted upon, to menace the Trocadero and other Points, in order as the Army advanced to favour its Operations; and Arrangements were made for a landing, and real or feigned Attacks as Circumstances might determine; and to this End the Regiment of Toledo was embarked on board His Majesty's Ships in the Bay.

On the 1st Instant General Zayas pushed across the Santi Petri, near the Coast, a strong Body of Spanish Troops, threw a Bridge across the River, and formed a Tête-du-Pont. This Post was attacked on the Nights of the 3d and 4th with Vigour by the Enemy, and though he was eventually repulsed, the Loss was very considerable on the Part of our Ally on the 3d. As the Weather, from the earliest Preparation for the Expedition, had been such as to prevent the Possibility of landing on the Coast or Bay, even without great Risk, and with no Prospect of being able to re-embark, should such a Measure become necessary; the Apprehension of having a Force, which, with such Prospects, I could scarcely expect actively to employ, when its Services might be positively useful elsewhere, in defending the Tête-du-Pont, or in opening a Communication with the Army from the Isla de Leon, induced me to state my Sentiments on the Subject, and the Regiment of Toledo was in consequence disembarked.

The Sea on the Coast having considerably impeded our Communications, we were still uncertain whether the Advance of the Army would be by Medina or Conil, and of its precise Situation, until the 5th, when at Eleven A. M. I was informed by Telegraph from the Isla de Leon, that it was seen advancing from the Southward near the Coast. But though the Implacable and Standard weighed, the Pilots refused to take them to their appointed Stations, and in the Opinion of the best informed, the Weather was of too threatening a Cast to venture a

Landing, and which, as the Army was engaged by Noon, according to the Telegraph, would not have favoured its Operations.

Under such Circumstances our Measures were necessarily confined to Feints, whilst that of the British Troops, led by their gallant and able Commander, forgetting on the Sight of the Enemy their own Fatigue and Privations, and regardless of Advantage in the Numbers and Situation of the Enemy, gained, by its determined Valour, (though not without considerable Loss,) a Victory unclouded by any of the brave Achievements of the British Armies. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

Es. Es. Es.

His Majesty Ship Milford, Bay of Cadiz,

S I R, *March 7, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that the Wind having come off the Land, and the Sea much abated, Two Landings were effected, by way of Diverſion, Yeſterday Morning, between Rota and Catalina, and between that and Santa Maria's, with the Royal Marines, commanded by Captain Engliſh, of the implacable, Two Hundred Seamen of the Squadron, and Eighty of the Spaniſh Marine, One Division of which was under the Direction of Captain Spranger of the Warrior, the other under Captain Kittoe of this Ship; at the ſame Time Catalina was bombarded by the Hound and Thunder Bombs, and that Fort and the Batteries on the North and Eaſt Sides of the Bay were kept in check with much Spirit by the Gun and Mortar Boats, under the reſpective Commands of Captains Hall and Fellowes. One Redoubt of Four Guns, near Santa Maria's, was ſtormed by the Marines of this Ship, led by Captain Fottrell; a ſecond, to the South of the Guadaletc,

Guadalete, was taken by Captain Fellowes's Division of the Flotilla; the Guns of all the Sea Defences, together with the small Fort of Puntilla, from Rota (which the Enemy evacuated) to Santa Maria's, with the Exception of Catalina, were spiked, and the Works dismantled. Preparations were also made to attack the Tête-du-Pont, and other Defences of the Bridge of Santa Maria's, but a strong Corps of the Enemy, consisting of Two Thousand Cavalry and Infantry, rapidly advancing on the Road from Port Real, aware that our Troops had crossed the Santi Petri into the Isla de Leon, and that the Purposes of a Diversion had been answered, I ordered the Seamen and Marines to re-embark, and the Boats (which got on board with Difficulty) had not put off many Minutes before the Enemy arrived on the Spot.

The Enemy had one Officer and several Soldiers killed and wounded, and an Officer and Thirty Prisoners were taken in the Redoubt that was stormed, the rest making their escape.

Lieutenant W. F. Carral, whose Conduct on all Occasions has been conspicuous, having had his Gun-Boat sunk before Catalina, and thereby sustained a considerable Loss, I have given him Six Weeks Leave of Absence, and with it Duplicates of my Dispatches.

I enclose a List of killed and wounded, and have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

To Admiral Sir Charles Cotton Bart.

&c. &c. &c.

*A Return of the Killed and Wounded in an Attack on
Sta. Marin's, 6th March 1811.*

MILFORD.

Samuel Allen, Seaman, killed.

William Spillar, Marine, ditto.

M 2

John

John Bayly, Lieutenant of Marines, wounded.
William Nash, Serjeant of Marines, dangerously
wounded (since dead).
James Darby, Private Marine, mortally wounded
(since dead).
Jof. Peters, Private Marine, wounded.
James Gill, Private Marine, ditto.
William Billings, Private Marine, ditto.

ALFRED.

John Ingleby, Corporal of Marines, wounded.

ST. ALBAN'S.

John Johnson, Seaman, killed.
Peter Dafs, Seaman, wounded.
William Baldwin, Seaman, ditto.

SAN JUAN.

John Cato, Seaman, wounded.

HOUND.

John Allen, Ordinary Seaman, wounded.
William McDonald, Able Seaman, ditto.

DIADEM TRANSPORT.

George Garbutt, Seaman, wounded.

Total—3 killed, 13 wounded.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MARCH 30th,
1811.

No. XIII.

Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable George Cranfield Berkeley, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to John Wil- son Croker, Esq; dated at Lisbon, the 8th of March 1811.

S I R,

I HAVE great Pleasure in informing their Lordships of the Evacuation of the strong Post which the Enemy possessed at Santarem, and that our Army are now advancing in Pursuit. Lieutenant Claxton of the *Barfleur*, who commands the Gun-Boats in Co-operation with the Division of the Army under Marshal Sir William Beresford on the South Side of the Tagus, Yesterday informed me, that on the Evening of the 5th Instant, in reconnoitring under Santarem, he perceived the Enemy departing; and immediately crossed, with the Officer of the British Piquet, and gave the Intelligence to Lord Wellington. He then went to Santarem, where he found the Enemy had left three rough-built Boats or pontoons, Two Rafts, and Twelve or Fourteen of their heavy Cannon, the Carriages of which had been burnt. The Army is now moving on, and the
Boats

Boats are ordered to follow them up the Tagus, the Navigation of which is now cleared up to Abrantes.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. BERKELEY.

Admiralty-Office, March 30, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Macnamara, of His Majesty's Ship Berwick, addressed to Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Berwick, off Cherbourg,

SIR, *March 25, 1811.*

HAVING failed from St. Helen's, in His Majesty's Ship under my Command, in the Afternoon of the 23d Instant, I stood over to the French Coast under easy Sail all Night; at Daylight the next Morning, Barfleur Light bearing S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant about Twelve or Thirteen Miles, I observed a large Sail S. by E. running along the Shore. I immediately gave Chase, and obliged her to haul in for a small rocky Bay, about one Mile to the Westward of Barfleur Light-House, where she anchored with the Loss of her Rudder; at Eight the Lee Tide making strong, I was under the Necessity, to avoid the Rocks and Shoals which surrounded us, to anchor His Majesty's Ship about Two Miles to the Northward of the Enemy, which proved a Frigate of the largest Class. I had previously called in the Amelia Frigate, Goshawk, and Hawk Sloops, and ordered them to anchor, thinking an Attack by Boats practicable when the Weather Tide should make.

At Noon the Niobe joined from the Eastward; the Flood making at Four P. M., the Squadron weighed, and having relinquished the Plan of Attack by Boats, on account of the Rapidity of the Tides, I ordered the Niobe, by Signal, to lead as close to the Enemy as the Safety of the Ships would

would admit, which was performed with great Judgment, the Amelia and Berwick following in Succession.

Surrounded by Rocks and Shoals our Fire could only be partial in the Act of wearing; at Six P. M. I hauled off, and on standing in this Morning with the Intention of renewing the Attack with Effect, the Enemy set Fire to the Frigate, and I had the Satisfaction of seeing her burn to the Water's Edge.

The Berwick has One Man killed, none wounded; the Amelia One Man killed and One wounded; standing and running Rigging much cut.

I am Sir, &c.

(Signed) J. MACNAMARA.

*Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Admiral of
the Red, &c. Portsmouth.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF APRIL 7th, 1811.

No. XIV.

Downing-Street, April 6, 1811.

CAPTAIN CAMAC arrived this Morning with Dispatches from Lord Viscount Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Villa Seca 14th, and Louzao 16th Ultimo, of which the following are Extracts.

Villa Seca, 14th March 1811.

THE Enemy retired from their Position which they had occupied at Santarem and the Neighbourhood in the Night of the 5th Instant. I put the British Army in Motion to follow them on the Morning of the 6th.

Their first Movements indicated an Intention to collect a Force at Thomar, and I therefore marched upon that Town, on the 8th, a considerable Body of Troops formed of a Part of Marshal Sir William Beresford's Corps, under Major-General the Honourable William Stewart, which had crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the Zezere, and of the 4th and 6th and Part of the 1st Divisions of Infantry and Two Brigades of British Cavalry. The Enemy, however, continued his March towards the Mondego, having one Corps, the 2d, on the Road

1811. N of

of Espinhel; General Loison's Division on the Road of Anciã, and the Remainder of the Army towards Pombal. These last were followed and never lost Sight of by the Light Division and the Royal Dragoons and the 1st Hussars, who took from them about Two Hundred Prisoners.

On the 9th the Enemy collected in Front of Pombal the 6th Corps, with the Exception of General Loison's Division, the 8th Corps, and the 9th Corps, and General Montbrun's Division of Cavalry. The Hussars, which, with the Royal Dragoons and Light Division, were immediately in Front of the Enemy's Army, distinguished themselves in a Charge which they made on this Occasion under the Command of Colonel Arenschildt. A Detachment of the 16th Light Dragoons under Lieutenant Weyland, which had been in Observation of the Enemy near Leyria, made Prisoners a Detachment consisting of Thirty Dragoons, on that Morning; and had followed the Enemy from Leyria, and arrived on the Ground just in Time to assist their Friends the Hussars in this Charge. I could not collect a sufficient Body of Troops to commence an Operation upon the Enemy till the 11th. On that Day, the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and the Light Divisions of Infantry, and General Pack's Brigade, and all the British Cavalry joined upon the Ground immediately in Front of the Enemy, who had commenced their Retreat from their Position during the Night.

They were followed by the Light Division, the Hussars and Royals, and Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade under the Command of Major-General Sir William Erskine and Major-General Slade, and made an Attempt to hold the ancient Castle of Pombal, from which they were driven; but the 6th Corps and General Montbrun's Cavalry, which formed the Rear Guard, supported by the 8th Corps, held the Ground on the other side of the Town, the Troops
not

not having arrived in Time to complete the Dispositions to attack them before it was dark.

Upon this Occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's Battalion of Portuguese Caçadores distinguished themselves.

The Enemy retired in the Night; and on the 12th the Sixth Corps, with General Montbrun's Cavalry, took up a strong Position at the End of a Defile between Redinha and Pombal, with their Right in a Wood upon the Soure River, and their Left extending towards the high Ground above the River of Redinha. This Town was in their Rear.

I attacked them in this Position on the 12th with the 3d and 4th and Light Divisions of Infantry, and Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade and the Cavalry, the other Troops being in Reserve.

The Post in the Wood upon their Right was first forced by Sir William Erskine with the Light Division. We were then able to form the Troops in the Plain beyond the Defile; and the 3d Division under Major-General Picton were formed in Two Lines in the Skirts of the Wood upon the Right; the 4th Division under Major-General Cole in Two Lines in the Centre, having General Pack's Brigade supporting their Right, and communicating with the 3d Division; and the Light Division in Two Lines on the Left. These Troops were supported in the Rear by the British Cavalry, and the 1st, 5th, and 6th Divisions were in Reserve.

The Troops were formed with great Accuracy and Celerity, and Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer led the Line against the Enemy's Position on the Heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the Loss of many Men killed and wounded, and some Prisoners.

Major-General Sir William Erskine particularly mentioned the Conduct of the 52d Regiment and Colonel Elder's Caçadores in the Attack of the Wood; and I must add that I have never seen the

French Infantry driven from a Wood in a more gallant Style.

There was but one narrow Bridge, and a Ford close to it over the Redinha River, over which our Light Troops passed with the Enemy, but as the Enemy commanded these Passages with Cannon some Time elapsed before we could pass over a sufficient Body of Troops to make a fresh Disposition to attack the Heights on which they had again taken Post. The 3d Division crossed however, and manœuvred again upon the Enemy's Left Flank, while the Light Infantry and Cavalry, supported by the Light Division, drove them upon their main Body at Condeixa.

The Light Infantry of Major-General Picton's Division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and the 4th Caçadores, under Colonel de Regoa, were principally concerned in this Operation.

We found the whole Army Yesterday, with the Exception of the Second Corps, which was still at Espinhel, in a very strong Position at Condeixa; and I observed that they were sending off their Baggage by the Road of Ponte de Murcella. From this Circumstance I concluded that Colonel Trant had not given up Coimbra; and that they had been so pressed in their Retreat that they had not been able to detach Troops to force him from the Place. I therefore marched the 3d Division, under Major-General Picton, through the Mountains upon the Enemy's Left, towards the only Road open for their Retreat; which had the immediate Effect of dislodging them from the strong Position of Condeixa; and the Enemy encamped last Night at Casal Nova in the Mountains, about a League from Condeixa.

We immediately communicated with Coimbra, and made Prisoners a Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry which were upon the Road.

We found the 6th and 8th Corps formed in a very strong Position near Casal Nova this Morning,
and

and the Light Division attacked and drove in their Out-Posts. But we could dislodge them from their Positions only by Movements on their Flanks. Accordingly I moved the 4th Division under Major-General Cole upon Panella, in order to secure the Passage of the River Eza, and the Communication with Espinhel, near which Place Major-General Nightingall had been in Observation of the Movements of the 2d Corps since the 10th; and the 3d Division, under Major-General Pitton, more immediately round the Enemy's Left, while the Light Division and Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, turned their Right; and Major-General Alexander Campbell, with the 6th Division, supported the Light Troops by which they were attacked in Front. These Troops were supported by the Cavalry, and by the 1st and 5th Divisions, and Colonel Ashworth's Brigade in Reserve.

These Movements obliged the Enemy to abandon all the Positions which they successively took in the Mountains, and the two Corps d'Armée composing the Rear Guard were flung back upon the Main Body at Miranda de Corvo, upon the River Eza, with considerable Loss of Killed Wounded and Prisoners.

In the Operations of this Day the 43d, 52d, and 95th Regiments and 3d Caçadores, under the Command of Colonels Drummond and Beckwith, and Major Patrickson, Lieutenant-Colonel Rofs and Majors Gilmour and Stewart particularly distinguished themselves; as also the Light Infantry Battalions of General Pitton's Division under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and the 4th Caçadores under Colonel de Regoa, and the Troops of Horse Artillery under the Command of Captains Rofs and Bull.

The Result of these Operations has been that we have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the Enemy's

my's Ravages, and we have opened the Communications with the Northern Provinces, and we have obliged the Enemy to take for their Retreat the Road by Ponte de Murcella, in which they may be annoyed by the Militia acting in Security upon their Flank, while the Allied Army will press upon their Rear.

The whole Country, however, affords many advantageous Positions to a retreating Army, of which the Enemy have shewn that they know how to avail themselves.

They are retreating from the Country as they entered it, in one solid Mass; covering their Rear on every March by the Operations of either One or Two Corps d'Armée, in the strong Positions which the Country affords; which Corps d'Armée are closely supported by the Main Body. Before they quitted their Position they destroyed a Part of their Cannon and Ammunition; and they have since blown up whatever the Horses were unable to draw away. They have no Provisions excepting what they plunder on the Spot; or having plundered, what the Soldiers carry on their Backs; and live Cattle.

I am concerned to be obliged to add to this Account that their Conduct throughout this Retreat has been marked by a Barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the Towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the Head-Quarters of some of the Corps had been for Four Months, and in which the Inhabitants had been induced by Promises of good Treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their Houses destroyed on the Night the Enemy withdrew from their Position; and they have since burnt every Town and Village through which they have passed. The Convent of Alcobaça was burnt by Order from the French Head-Quarters. The Bishop's Palace, and the whole Town of Leyria, in which General Drouet had

had had his Head-Quarters, shared the same Fate; and there is not an Inhabitant of the Country of any Class or Description, who has had any Dealing or Communication with the French Army, who has not had Reason to repent of it, and to complain of them.

This is the Mode in which the Promises have been performed and the Assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the Proclamation of the French Commander in Chief: in which he told the Inhabitants of Portugal, that he was not come to make War upon them, but with a powerful Army of One Hundred and Ten Thousand Men to drive the English into the Sea. It is to be hoped that the Example of what has occurred in this Country will teach the People of this and of other Nations what Value they ought to place on such Promises and Assurances, and that there is no Security for Life or for any Thing which renders Life valuable, excepting in decided Resistance to the Enemy.

I have the Honour to enclose Returns of Killed and Wounded in the several Affairs with the Enemy since they commenced their Retreat.

I have received the most able and cordial Assistance throughout these Operations from Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, whom I had requested to cross the Tagus, and who has been with me since the 11th Instant; from Major-Generals Sir W. Erskine, Piñton, Cole, and Campbell, Major-General Slade and Major-General the Honourable C. Colville, and the General and other Officers commanding Brigades under their Orders respectively.

I am particularly indebted to the Quarter-Master-General Colonel Murray for the Assistance I have received from him, and the Deputy Adjutant-General the Honourable Colonel Pakenham, and the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General's Departments, as also to those of my Personal

sonal Staff, who have given me every Assistance in their Power.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship that Badajoz surrendered on the 11th Instant.

Louzao, March 16, 1811.

MAJOR-GENERAL COLE joined Major-General Nightingall at Espinhel, on the Afternoon of the 14th, and this Movement, by which the Esfa was passed and which gave us the Power of turning the strong Possession of Miranda de Corvo, induced the Enemy to abandon it on that Night. They destroyed at this Place a great Number of Carriages, and buried and otherwise destroyed or concealed the Ammunition which they had carried; and they likewise burnt much of their Baggage, and the Road throughout the March from Miranda is strewn with the Carcases of Men and Animals, and destroyed Carriages and Baggage.

We found the Enemy's whole Army Yesterday in a very strong Position on the Ceira, having one Corps as an Advanced Guard in Front of Foy d'Aronce on this Side of the River.

I immediately made Arrangements to drive in the advanced Guard, preparatory to the Movements which it might be expedient to make to cross the Ceira this Morning.

Brigadier-General Pack's Brigade had been detached in the Morning through the Mountains to the Left, as well to turn the Enemy in his Position at Miranda de Corvo, as in view to any others they might take up on this Side of the Ceira. The Light Division, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, was ordered to possess some Heights immediately above Foy d'Aronce, while Major-General Picton's Division was moved along the great Road to attack the Left of the Enemy's Position and of the Village.

The 6th Division, under Major-General Campbell, and the Hussars and 16th Light Dragoons, supported

ported the Light Division and the 1st Division and the 14th and Royal Dragoons, the 3d.

These Movements succeeded in forcing the Enemy to abandon his strong Positions on this Side of the Ceira, with considerable Loss. The Colonel of the 39th Regiment was made Prisoner.

The Light Troops of General Picton's Division under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and those of Major-General Nightingall's Brigade, were principally engaged on the Right, and the 95th Regiment in Front of the Light Division; and these Troops behaved in the most gallant Manner. The Horse Artillery likewise, under Captains Ross and Bull, distinguished themselves upon this Occasion. The Troops took much Baggage and some Ammunition Carriages in Foy d'Aronce.

I had been prevented from moving till a late Hour in the Morning by the Fog; and it was dark by the Time we gained Possession of the last Position of the Enemy's Advanced Guard.

In the Night the Enemy destroyed the Bridge on the Ceira, and retreated, leaving a small Rear Guard on the River.

Return of the Killed Wounded and Missing of the British and Portuguese Forces in the several Affairs with the French Army, from the 6th to the 15th of March 1811.

8th and 9th March.

1 Horse killed; 2 Rank and File, 2 Horses, wounded; 7 Rank and File, 8 Horses, missing.

11th March.

11 Rank and File killed; 2 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File, wounded.

12th March.

17 Rank and File, 3 Horses, killed; 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 7 Serjeants, 153 Rank and File, 4 Horses, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, missing.

1 Lieu-

14th March.

- 1 Lieutenant, 14 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 Serjeants, 112 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File missing.

15th March.

- 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 59 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the several Affairs with the French Army, from the 6th to the 15th of March 1811, inclusive.

11th March.

- 1st Bat. 95th Foot—Second Lieutenant Hopwood, wounded.
3d Caçadores—Ensign Joze Joaquim Figeo, severely wounded.

12th March.

- 3d Bat. 5th Foot—Lieutenant Clarke, severely wounded.
1st Bat. 45th Foot—Lieutenant March, slightly wounded.
3rd Bat. 52d Foot—Lieutenant Cross, Ensign Liford, Adjutant Winterbottom, wounded.
1st Bat. 88th Foot—Lieutenant Heppenstal, slightly wounded.
94th Foot—Captain Bogue, severely wounded.
1st Bat. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Beckwith, wounded.
1st Caçadores—Captain Chapman 95th Foot, ditto.
11th Portuguese Regiment—Captain Waldron 27th Foot, ditto.
4th Caçadores—Ensign Joze Filicissimo, ditto.
6th ditto—Ensign Joze P. de Carto, ditto.

14th March.

- 1st Bat. 52d Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Gifford, killed.

1st Bat.

1st Bat. 43d Foot—Captain Napier, severely wounded; Captain Dalzell, slightly wounded; Ensign Carroll, severely wounded.

1st Bat. 52d Foot—Captain George Napier, severely wounded; Captain William Mein, slightly wounded; Captain William Jones, severely wounded.

5th Bat. 60th Foot—Lieutenant Wynne, slightly wounded.

74th Foot—Lieutenant Crabb, ditto.

1st Bat. 95th Foot—Major Stewart, severely wounded (since dead); Lieutenant Strode, wounded.

1st Caçadores—Lieutenant Joaquim Manuel, wounded.

15th March.

5th Bat. 60th Foot—Lieutenant Sawatzky, killed.

1st Bat. 88th Foot—Lieutenant Heppenstal, ditto.

1st Bat. 95th Foot—First Lieutenant M'Culloch, severely wounded; Second Lieutenant Kincaid, slightly wounded.

Foreign-Office, April 6, 1811.

A DISPATCH was received this Morning by the Marquis Wellefley from Charles Stuart, Esq; His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, of which the following is an Extract:

Lisbon, March 23, 1811.

THE Army of General Massena continues to retreat towards the Frontier, and every March is facilitated by the Abandonment of Wounded, the Destruction of Baggage, and whatever can encumber their Movement.

They attempted during the 18th and 19th to make a Stand in the Sierra de Moita, but they were driven from that Position with the Loss of Six Hundred Prisoners on the 19th. On the 21st they reached Galiza. The British Head-Quarters were at Pombeiro on the 18th, and at Algazil on the 20th.

The

The Cavalry and Light Troops continued in Sight of the French Rear-Guard, and the Movement of the Allied Army along the Skirts of the Estrella, which flank the Positions in the Valley of the Mondego, promises new Impediments to their Retreat.

The Accounts from the Frontier of Spanish Estremadura state that the greater Part of the French Force which came from Andalusia have returned to that Province.

Marshal Soult moved in the Middle of the Month towards Seville at the Head of Four Thousand Infantry, and One Thousand Five Hundred Cavalry. No considerable Force has been left in the Town of Badajoz.

The Siege of Campo Maior continued during the 19th, 20th, and 21st. A Breach having been effected, the Place capitulated on the Morning of the latter Day. The Garrison, in Number about Two Hundred and Fifty Militia, have remained Prisoners of War. The French Force before the Place consisted of Four Thousand Infantry and Five Hundred Cavalry.

The Advanced Guard of Marshal Beresford reached Portalegre on the 20th, where that Officer was expected on the following Day.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 9th, 1811.

No. XV.

Admiralty-Office, April 9, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez Bart. and K. B. Esq. to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated in London the 8th Instant.

SIR,

I HAVE the highest Satisfaction in transmitting to you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter I have this Morning received from Captain Maurice, Governor of Anholt, acquainting me of an Attack having been made on that Island by a formidable Military Force, supported by Eighteen heavy Gun-Boats and other armed Vessels, on the 27th Ultimo; which was defeated in the most gallant Manner by Governor Maurice and the brave Garrison under his Orders, with the Loss to the Enemy of their Commander and Three other Officers Killed, and Sixteen Officers and upwards of Five Hundred Rank and File taken Prisoners.

I cannot too strongly express to their Lordships my high Admiration of the very gallant Conduct of Governor Maurice, and Major Torrens senior Officer of the Royal Marines, and the other Officers and Men composing the brave Garrison, and my Satisfaction

faction that this brilliant Service has been performed with so little Loss on our Part.

I have also great Pleasure in transmitting a Letter from Captain Baker of the Tartar, giving an Account of the Operations of that Ship and His Majesty's Sloop Sheldrake in support of Captain Maurice, and in pursuit of the retreating Flotilla of the Enemy. Their Lordships will, I doubt not, also appreciate the good Conduct of Captain Stewart in attacking and defeating so superior a Force as that opposed to him, each of the Gun-Boats carrying heavy Metal and being manned with Sixty or Seventy Men.

Lieutenant Baker, who has brought the Dispatches, bore, as their Lordships will observe, a distinguished Part in this gallant Affair, and is strongly recommended to their favourable Attention.

I have, &c.

JAMES SAUMAREZ.

*Fort Yorke, Island of Anholt,
27th March 1811.*

SIR,

I REPORTED to you in my Letter of the 10th Ultimo my having received Information of an intended Attack on this Island by the Danes. On the 8th Instant I received Corroboration of this Intelligence, but as every Exertion had been made to complete the Works as well as our Materials would allow, and as Piquets were nightly stationed from one extreme of the Island to the other, in order to prevent Surprise, I awaited with Confidence the meditated attack.

Yesterday His Majesty's Ship Tartar anchored on the North Side of the Island. The Enemy's Flotilla and Army, consisting in all of nearly Four Thousand Men, have this Day, after a close Combat of Four Hours and a Half, received a most complete and decisive Defeat, and are fled back to their

their Ports, with the Loss of Three Pieces of Cannon and upwards of Five Hundred Prisoners; a Number greater by One Hundred and Fifty Men than the Garrison I command.

I am now to detail the Proceedings of the Day. In the Morning, just before Dawn, the Out-piquets on the South Side of the Island made the Signal for the Enemy's being in Sight. The Garrison was immediately put under Arms, and I lost not a Moment in proceeding with the Brigade of Howitzers, and Two Hundred Infantry, accompanied by Captain Torrens (who had hitherto acted as Major-Commandant to the Battalion), in order to oppose their Landing. On ascending an Elevation, for the Purpose of reconnoitring, I discovered the Landing had already been effected, under the Cover of Darkness and a Fog, and that the Enemy were advancing rapidly and in great Numbers.

On both Wings the Enemy now far outflanked us, and I saw that if we continued to advance, they would get between us and our Works; I instantly ordered a Retreat, which was effected in good Order, and without Loss, although the Enemy were within Pistol-Shot of our Rear, and seemed determined to enter our Batteries by Storm: but Fort Yorke and Massareene Batteries opened such a well-directed Fire of Grape and Musketry, that the Assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the Sand Hills. As the Day lightened, we perceived that the Enemy's Flotilla, consisting of Eighteen Gun-Boats, had taken up a Position on the South Side of the Island at Point-Blank Shot. I ordered the Signal to be made to the Tartar and Sheldrake, that the Enemy had landed, upon which these Vessels immediately weighed, and under a heavy Press of Sail used every Endeavour to beat up the South Side, but the Extent of Shoals threw them out so many Miles, that it was some Hours before their Intention could be accomplished. The Gun-Boats.

Boats now opened a very heavy Fire on our Works, while a Column of about Six Hundred Men crossed the Island to the Westward and took up a Position on the Northern Shore, covered by Hillocks of Sand, by Breaks and Inequality of Ground. Another Column made many Attempts to carry the Massareene Battery by Storm, but were as often repulsed, and compelled to cover themselves under Hillocks of Sand, which on this Island are thrown up by every Gale.

The Column on the South Side had now succeeded in bringing up a Field Piece against us, and Captain Holtoway, who had commanded at the advanced Post, joined us by Water. I had been under great Apprehensions that this Officer had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy; but finding, after several gallant Attempts, that he was cut off from reaching Head Quarters by Land, he, with the coolest Judgment, launched a Boat, and landed his Party under Fort Yorke amidst the Acclamations of the Garrison. Immediately afterwards Lieutenant H. L. Baker, who, with Lieutenant Turnbull, of the Royal Marines, and some brave Volunteers, had, in the Anholt Schooner, gone on the daring Enterprize of destroying the Enemy's Flotilla in his Ports, bore down along the North Side of the Island. Things were in this Position when the Column on the Northern Shore, which, divided by the Sand Hills, had approached within Fifty Paces of our Lines, made another desperate Effort to carry the Massareene Battery by Storm; the Column to the South-East also pushed on, and the Reserve appeared on the Hills ready to support them; but while the Commanding Officer was leading on his Men with great Gallantry, a Musket Ball put a Period to his Life. Panic-struck by the Loss of their Chief, the Enemy again fell back, and sheltered themselves behind the Sand Hills. At this critical Moment Lieutenant Baker, with great Skill and Gallantry, anchored

anchored his Vessel on their Flank, and opened a well-directed Fire. The Sand Hills being no longer a Protection, and finding it impossible either to advance or retreat, the Assailants hung out a Flag of Truce, and offered to surrender upon Terms; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional Surrender, which after some Deliberation was complied with.

In the mean Time the Gun Boats on the South Side, which had been much galled by the Fire of Fort Yorke and Massareene Battery, got under Weigh, and stood to the Westward, and the Column of the Enemy which had advanced on the South Side, finding their Retreat no longer covered by the Flotilla, also hung out a Flag of Truce, and I sent out an Officer to meet it. I was asked to surrender; the Reply that I returned it is unnecessary to mention. The Enemy finding my Determination; sought Permission to embark without Molestation; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional Submission, and I have the Pleasure to inform you, that this Corps also laid down their Arms, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

The Prisoners, which were now more numerous than my small Garrison, were no sooner secured, than Operations were commenced against the Reserve, which had been seen retreating to the Westward of the Island.

I took the Field with Major Torrens (who though wounded insisted on accompanying me) and Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele; but as our Prisoners were so numerous, and as we had no Place of Security in which to place them, I could only employ on this Occasion the Brigade of Howitzers under Lieutenants R. C. Steele and Bezant of the Royal Marine Artillery, and Part of the Light Company commanded by Lieutenant Turnbull. When we arrived at the West End of the Island, we found that the

Enemy had formed on the Beach, and were protected by Fourteen Gun Boats towed close to the Shore; to attack such a Force, with Four Howitzers and Forty Men, seemed a useless Sacrifice of brave Men's Lives; I therefore with the Advice of Major Torrens halted on the Hills, while I reluctantly saw the Reserve embarked under Cover of the Gun-Boats, and the Flotilla take a final Leave of the Island.

I am happy to say our Loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected, from so desperate an Attack, we having only Two killed and Thirty wounded. The Enemy have suffered severely; we have buried between Thirty and Forty of their Dead; and have received in the Hospital Twenty-three of their Wounded, most of them have undergone Amputations, Three since dead of their Wounds, besides a great Number which they carried off the Field to their Boats. Major Mellsteat the Commandant fell in the Field; Captain Borgan, the next in Command, wounded in the Arm; Captain Prutz, Adjutant-General to the Commander of the Forces in Jutland, lost both his Legs; since dead.

The most pleasing Part of my Duty is to bear Testimony to the Zeal, Energy, and Intrepidity of the Officers and Men I had the Honour to command; to particularize would be impossible; the same Ardour inspired the whole. To Lieutenant Baker, next in Command, who will have the Honour of delivering this Dispatch, and will give you every Information you may require, I am much indebted; his Merit and Zeal as an Officer, which I have some Years been acquainted with, and his volunteering with me on this Service, claim my warmest Esteem. Captain Torrens, the senior Officer of Royal Marines, and who acted as Commandant of the Garrison, bore a conspicuous Part on this Day, and although wounded, I did not lose his valuable Service and able Support. The Discipline and State of
Perfection

Perfection to which he had brought the Battalion is highly creditable to him as an Officer. Lieutenant R. C. Steele, senior Officer of Royal Marine Artillery, also claims my warmest Acknowledgements for the Arrangements he made, which enabled us to keep up so heavy and destructive a Fire. Captain Steele, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Fischer senior Subaltern, Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele, Lieutenants Stewart, Gray, Ford, Jellico, Atkinson, and Curtayne, all merit my warmest Acknowledgements for the Assistance they afforded me. Lieutenant Bezant of the R. M. Artillery, deserves every Commendation I can give him for his cool and able Judgment in the Direction of the Guns on the Massareene Battery. Lieutenant Turnbull, who acted as Captain of the Light Company, when we pursued the Reserve, manifested such Zeal and Energy, that I have no Doubt had we brought the Enemy again to Action, he would have borne a very conspicuous part.

I cannot sufficiently express my Thanks to Captains Baker and Stewart of the Tartar and Sheldrake for their great Exertions to get round to the Flotilla; and had the Wind the least favoured them, they would have destroyed the whole.

I am happy to add that the Property belonging to the Merchants has been fully protected without meeting with the least Loss.

The Expedition sailed from the Randers, commanded by Major Melfeat (an Officer of great Distinction), and consisted of the following Corps—
 2d Battalion of Jutland Sharp Shooters,
 4th Battalion, 2d Regiment of Jutland Yagers,
 1st Regiment Jutland Infantry,
 with some others, the Names of which cannot be ascertained.

I have the Honour to inclose the Article of Surrender, a Return of Killed and Wounded, and a List

of Danish Officers killed and taken. Also a Return of Ordnance Stores taken.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

(Signed) J. W. MAURICE, Commandant.

To *Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez,*
Bart. K. B. &c &c. &c.

THE Commanding Officer of the Troops of His Danish Majesty, occupied in the Attack of Anholt, agrees to surrender Prisoner of War at Discretion, with all the Troops, to the Forces of His Britannic Majesty; with the Reserves that their personal Property shall be retained by them, and that, at the Convenience of the Commander of the Island of Anholt, a Cartel with unsealed Letters shall be sent to Jutland.

Given at Anholt, the 27th of March 1811.

(Signed) BORGEN, Captain and Commander in Chief of the Danish Troops on Anholt.

J. W. Maurice, Captain Royal Navy,
Governor and Commandant of the
Island of Anholt.

A Return of Killed and Wounded at the Garrison of
Anholt, March 27, 1811.

Killed.

Gueftn. Brachio, Serjeant.
Anthony Lock, Private.

Wounded.

Robert Torrens, Commandant, slightly.
John Easby, Corporal, severely.
Benjamin Addison, Corporal, ditto.
Jordan Derby, Serjeant Major, slightly.

Cornelius

Cornelius Cowen, Serjeant, ditto.
William Baker, Corporal, ditto.
Patrick Boyle, Corporal, ditto.
John Halfstead, Drummer, ditto.
William Shulks, Private, severely.
John Clark, Private, ditto.
Thomas Robinfon, Private, ditto.
Daniel Murphy, Private, ditto.
Joseph Batchelor, Private, ditto.
John Taylor, Private, ditto.
John Hammond, Private, ditto.
John Hillman, Private, ditto.
Francis Wright, Private, ditto.
William Fitt, Private, slightly.
Charles Petty, Private, ditto.
Abraham Stainsbury, Private, ditto.
Samuel Chapman, Private, ditto.
James Yeates, Private, ditto.
James Cowly, Private, ditto.
Thomas Lloyd, Private, ditto.
William Arrowsmith, Private, ditto.
Thomas Mahony, Private, ditto.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Sampson Weeks, Corporal, slightly.
Joseph Lewis, Gunner, dangerously.
John Parker, Gunner, slightly.
Isaac Duck, Gunner, ditto.

Total Killed and Wounded—32.

(Signed) J. W. MAURICE.

*An Account of Danish Officers killed and taken in the
Attack of the 27th March 1811.*

Major Melfteat, Commander, killed.
Captain Borgen, taken.
Captain Major, ditto.
Captain Krag, ditto.
Captain Rothwith, ditto.
Captain Hoesft, ditto.

Captain Prutz, killed.
Premier Lieutenant Von Munck, Adjutant, taken.
Lieutenant Klee, ditto.
Lieutenant Diedrick, ditto.
Lieutenant Count Van Plater, Adjutant, ditto.
Lieutenant Hielmann, ditto.
Lieutenant Hagemann, ditto.
Lieutenant Boye, ditto.
Lieutenant Clauffen, ditto.
Lieutenant Limberg, ditto.
Lieutenant Muller, ditto.
Lieutenant Obel, killed.
Lieutenant Leth, taken.
Captain Holstein (Marine), killed.

Killed—1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 First Lieutenant.
Taken—5 Captains, 2 Adjutants, 9 Lieutenants,
504 Rank and File, exclusive of wounded belong-
ing to the undermentioned Corps:
2d Battalion of Jutland Sharp Shooters.
4th Battalion 2d Regiment Jutland Jagers.
4th Battalion 1st Regiment Jutland Infantry.

J. W. MAURICE.

*Return of Ordnance Stores captured from the Enemy in
the Attack of the 27th of March 1811.*

1 Brass Ordnance Field-Carriage Four-Pounder.
2 Four-Inch Mortars.
484 Muskets and Bayonets complete.
470 Swords.
16,000 Musket-Ball Cartridges.
14 Four-Inch Shells fixed.

R. C. STEELE, First Lieutenant, and
Commanding Officer Royal Marine
Artillery.

*His Majesty's Ship Tartar, off
Anholt, March 3^d, 1811.*

SIR,
I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you that the
Wrangler and Safeguard not being ready, I pro-
ceeded

ceeded with the Sheldrake according to your Orders from Yarmouth Roads, on the 20th Instant, and anchored off the North Side of Anholt on the 26th. On communicating with Captain Maurice, I was happy to learn from him, that the Garrison were in high Health and Spirits, and fully prepared to expel any Attack which the Enemy might meditate against them; and an Opportunity very speedily occurred to prove the just Foundation on which he reposed his Confidence in them; for at Dawn of Day on the following Morning we observed a heavy Firing commence from the Batteries round the Light-Houses, which made it certain that the Island was attacked on the South Side. I immediately weighed, as also the Sheldrake, and as soon as it was sufficiently Light a telegraphic Signal was made from the Island, that the Enemy had landed and that the Gun Boats kept up a heavy Fire. The Wind being from the Westward, I had the mortifying Alternative to run Ten or Eleven Miles to Leeward to get round the Reef extending from the East End of the Island, or to beat up a still greater Distance to weather that branching out from its North West Point. But considering that the Knowledge of the Frigate being near to the Island (of which they were hitherto ignorant) would make a considerable Impression on the Enemy, I resolved on going to leeward round the Shoal of the Knobens, as bringing me sooner in their Sight, at the same Time I made a Signal to the Sheldrake to keep on the North Side of the Island, Captain Maurice having signified by Telegraph that she would be serviceable there.

As we rounded the Reef, the noble and incessant Fire kept up from the English Batteries, left no Doubt in my Mind as to the Result of the Affair; and about Ten o'Clock I had the Satisfaction to observe a Signal made from the Light-House that the Enemy's Troops, to the Number of Five or Six Hundred, had surrendered at Discretion.

As I had expected, their Flotilla made off the Instant the Tartar came in Sight, and the Wind being light during the fore Part of the Day, they were enabled to sweep directly to Windward; and as their small Draught of Water allowed them to go within the Western Reefs of the Island, while we were obliged to beat round it, they were nearly out of Sight to Leeward before we could bear up after them. The Sheldrake, however, was happily placed in the Way of that Division of them which endeavoured to escape towards the Coast of Sweden.

I beg Leave to enclose a Copy of Captain Stewart's Letter to me, stating the Capture of two of them; and I cannot sufficiently praise the Intrepidity and Skill with which he attacked a Force so superior to his own. Those which I pursued separated in different Courses; Three of the largest steered for the Island of Lœsfoe, and I followed them; but they had gained so much the Start of me, that they were not within Reach of my Guns when Night came on, and we found ourselves in shoal Water, on the Flat extending to the Southward of that Island, and were obliged to haul off. I afterwards captured Two of their Transports which I had passed during the Chace of the Gun-Boats; one of them had Twenty-two Soldiers on board, with a considerable Quantity of Ammunition, Shells, &c.; the other contained Provisions.

The Island being greatly incumbered with Prisoners, Captain Maurice has sent a Flag of Truce to Jutland, offering to release them on their Parole not to serve until regularly exchanged. If this Proposal should be accepted, it is my Intention to take them over to Randers in the Tartar and Sheldrake, and at the same Time to demand the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's late Sloop Pandora, wrecked.

The Prisoners of War taken in the Gun-Boats consist of Two Lieutenants of the Danish Navy, and One Hundred and Nineteen Men.

I have

I have directed the Wrangler to proceed to England, with Lieutenant Baker, Royal Navy, of the Island of Anholt, charged with Captain Maurice's Dispatches, which I hope may meet with your Approbation. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH BAKER, Captain.
Sir James Saumarez, Bart. and K. B.
Vice-Admiral of the Red, Com-
mander in Chief, &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Sheldrake,
Anholt, March 28, 1811.

SIR,

IN obedience to your Signal Yesterday to keep on the North Side of the Island, my Attention was particularly occupied in preventing the Escape of the Enemy's Flotilla to Leeward, hoping by so doing I anticipated your Wishes.

At Two P. M. observing the Tartar to Windward of the Island, and the Gun-Boats endeavouring to push through the Passage inside the Reef, I endeavoured to place myself in such a Situation as to turn them, or render an Action unavoidable. About Four P. M. we closed within long Range of Shot, their Force consisting of Sixteen Gun-Boats and armed Vessels, in close and compact Order, formed in Line, steering down with the apparent Determination of supporting each other; but they, finding us equally determined to bring them to close Action, began to disperse just when we were in Hopes of placing ourselves in such a Situation as must have annihilated the whole of them in a short Time. However, as Five of them kept in one Direction, I kept after them, and have the Pleasure to inform you, we brought them to close Action at Half past Four, when One of them, No. 9, immediately struck; she mounts Two long Eighteen Ponders, and Four Brass Howitzers, Sixty-five Men, and commanded by a Lieutenant of Repute in the Danish Navy.

Navy. Immediately the Prisoners were on board, we made all sail after the largest Luggier, which, I am also happy to inform you, we captured about Eight P. M., after exchanging a few Shot. She proved to be Gun Vessel, No. 1, mounting Two long Twenty-four Pounders, and Four Brass Howitzers, Complement of Seventy Men, only Sixty of whom we found on board; from the Number of Shot she received, I am convinced she must have lost many of her Crew: her Commander is also a Lieutenant in the Danish Navy.

I am extremely rejoiced to say we have no Person hurt; our Sails and Rigging being a little cut, and a few Grape Shot in the Hull, is the Extent of our Damage.

I feel great Pride in being able to inform you, the Officers and Crew I have the Honour to command, behaved so as to meet my warmest Praise, and I can assure you, Sir, all on board were greatly annoyed at the Enemy not allowing us the Pleasure of making an Example of the so much talked of Danish Gun-Boats.

Night coming on, and we having on board Forty more Prisoners than our own People, I am sorry to say we could not succeed in capturing any more of them, as they separated after the First had struck; but several that escaped were under our Fire, and appeared to have suffered much—so much so, that some of the People say One sunk.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. STEWART.

Captain Baker, His Majesty's Ship Tartar.

Downing-Street, April 9, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, were this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Oliveira de l'Hopital, 21st March:

Oliveira de l'Hopital, March 21, 1811.

THE Enemy suffered much more in the Affair of the 15th than I was aware of, when I addressed you on the 16th Instant; the Firing was not over till dark, and it appears that great Numbers were drowned in attempting to ford the Ceira.

The Enemy withdrew his Rear Guard from that River in the Course of the 16th, and we crossed it on the 17th, and had our Posts on the Sierra de Murcella; the Enemy's Army being in a strong Position on the Right of the Alva. They moved a Part of their Army on that Night, but still maintained their Position on the Alva, of which River they destroyed the Bridges. We turned their Left by the Sierra de Santa Quiteria with the 3d, 1st, and 5th Divisions on the 18th, while the Light Division and the 6th manœuvred in their front from the Sierra de Murcella; these Movements induced the Enemy to bring back to the Sierra de Moita the Troops which had marched the preceding Night, at the same Time that they retired their Corps from the Alva, and in the Evening their whole Army were assembled upon Moita, and the Advanced Posts of our Right were near Arganil, those of our Left across the Alva.

The Enemy retired from the Position of Moita in the Night of the 18th, and have continued their Retreat with the utmost Rapidity ever since; and I imagine their Rear Guard will be at Celorico this Day. We assembled the Army upon the Sierra de Moita on the 19th, and our Advanced Posts are this Day beyond Pinhanços.

The

The Militia under Colonels Wilson and Trant are at Fornos.

We have taken great Numbers of Prisoners, and the Enemy have continued to destroy their Carriages and their Cannon, and whatever would impede their Progress.

As the greatest Number of the Prisoners taken on the 19th had been sent out on foraging Parties towards the Mondego, and had been ordered to return to their Position on the Alva, I conclude that the Enemy had intended to remain in it for some Days.

Soult has gone to Seville since the Fall of Badajos; and it is reported, that about Three Thousand French Troops had been seen on their March through Barcarota to the Southward.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 13th, 1811.

No. XVI.

Downing-Street, April 13, 1811.

ADISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday Evening received from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington K. B., by the Earl of Liverpool, dated Goveia, March the 27th, 1811.

WHEN I found that the Enemy retired with such Celerity from Moita, I continued the Pursuit of them with the Cavalry, and the Light Division under Major-General Sir William Erskine only, supporting these Troops with the 6th and 3d Divisions of Infantry, and by the Militia on the Right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the Remainder of the Army till the Supplies, which had been sent round from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This Halt was the more desirable as nothing could be found in the Country, and every Day's March increasing the Distance from the Magazines on the Tagus rendered the Supply of the Troops more difficult and precarious; and the further Advance of the main Body for a few Days did not appear to be necessary.

The Cavalry and Light Troops continued to annoy the Enemy's Rear and to take Prisoners; and

and the Militia under Colonel Wilson had an Affair with a Detachment of the Enemy, on the 22d, not far from Celorico, in which they killed Seven and wounded several, and took Fifteen Prisoners. The Militia under General Silveira also took some Prisoners on the 25th.

The Enemy retired his Left, the 2d Corps, by Goveia through the Mountains upon Guarda, and the Remainder of the Army by the High Road upon Celorico. They have since moved more Troops upon Guarda, which Position they still hold in Strength. Our Advanced Guard is in Front of Celorico, towards Guarda, and at Alverca, and the 3d Division in the Mountains, and occupying Porco Miserella and Prados.

The Allied Troops will be collected in the Neighbourhood of Celorico To-morrow.

General Ballesteros surprized General Remon, on the 10th, at Palma, and dispersed his Detachment, and took from him Five Hundred Prisoners.

General Ballesteros had since retired to Valverde, and I hear that General Zayas had been detached from Cadiz with Six Thousand Men, including Four Hundred Cavalry to be disembarked at Huelva to join General Ballesteros.

P. S. Since writing the above I have received the Report of a gallant Action of one of our Patroles Yesterday Evening, between Alverca and Guarda, under the Command of Lieutenant Perse of the 16th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Foster of the Royals, who attacked a Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry between Alverca and Guarda, and killed and wounded several of them, and took the Officer and Thirty-seven Men Prisoners.

The Enemy have withdrawn from Pinhel across the Coa.

Foreign-Office, April 12, 1811.

DISPATCHES have this Day been received at this Office from Charles Stuart, Esq; His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 30th Ultimo, stating that Sir William Beresford, having united the whole of his Force in Portalegre on the 23d March, advanced on the 24th; and attacked the Enemy with his Cavalry on the 25th. They were compelled to abandon Campo Maior, with the Loss of Six Hundred Men killed and wounded. On the 26th General Beresford's Head-Quarters were at Elvas.

The Enemy had withdrawn their whole Force, excepting a weak Picquet, to the other Side of the Guadiana.

The Corps under Marshal Soult has halted in the Neighbourhood of Llerena.

General Ballesteros had returned to Gibraleon, on the 29th, where his Force had been increased by the Arrival of Six Thousand Men under General Zayas.

Marshal Bessieres arrived at Zamora on the 5th of March with Seven Thousand Men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 20th, 1811.

No. XVII.

Downing-Street, April 19, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was on the Evening of the 17th Instant received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Marmoleiro 2d April 1811.

MY LORD,

THE Allied Army were collected in the Neighbourhood and in Front of Celorico on the 28th March, with a View to dislodge the Enemy from the Position which they had taken upon Guarda, which they still occupied in Force, and of which they apparently intended to retain Possession. On that Day a Patrole of Light Infantry from Major-General Alexander Campbell's Division, commanded by the Honourable Colonel Ramsay, had some Success against a Detachment of the Enemy at Avelans; and a Patrole of the Light Cavalry, with a Detachment of the 95th, with which was Major-General Slade, obliged the Enemy to retire from Fraxedas; both took many Prisoners; and I am concerned to add that Brigade-Major Stewart of the 95th was killed with the last.

1811.

P

On

On the Morning of the 29th the 3d, 6th, and Light Divisions, and the 16th Light Dragoons and Hussars, under the Command of Major-General Picton, Major-General Alexander Campbell, and Major-General Sir William Erskine, moved upon Guarda in Five Columns, which were supported by the 5th Division in the Valley of the Mondego, and by the 1st and 7th from Celorico. And the Militia, under General Trant and Colonel Wilson, covered the Movement at Alverca against any Attempt that might have been made on that Side to disturb it.

The Enemy abandoned the Position of Guarda without firing a Shot, and retired upon Sabugal, on the Coa. They were followed by our Cavalry, who took some Prisoners from them.

On the 30th Sir William Erskine, with the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, fell upon the Rear Guard of the 2d Corps, which had been near Belmonte, and had marched for the Coa during the Night, and he killed and wounded several and took some Prisoners. The Enemy have since taken a Position upon the Coa, having an Advanced Guard on this Side; and the Allied Troops have this Day been collected on the Left of that River.

I have the Honour to enclose the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, containing the Terms of the Capitulation of Campo Mayor; and I have likewise the Honour of enclosing his Report of his first Operations against the Enemy, from which Your Lordship will observe that he has got possession of that Place again, and has had considerable Success against the Enemy's Cavalry.

This Success would have been more compleat, and would have been attended with less Loss, if the Ardour of the 13th Light Dragoons and 7th Portuguese Regiment of Cavalry in the Pursuit of the Enemy could have been kept within reasonable Bounds. Some of the Men missing of both these Regiments.

Regiments were made Prisoners on the Bridge of Badajoz.

The Enemy have likewise abandoned Albuquerque.

I have received no Accounts from Cadiz or from the North since I address'd your Lordship on the 27th March. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

MARSHAL BERESFORD reports, under Date of Campo Mayor 26th March, that he had moved on the preceding Morning from Arronches, and upon approaching Campo Mayor had found the Enemy's Corps (consisting of Four Regiments of Cavalry, Three Battalions of Infantry, and some Horse Artillery,) drawn up on the Outside of the Town.

Brigadier-General Long being sent with the Allied Cavalry to turn the Enemy's Right, found an Opportunity of ordering a Charge to be made by Two Squadrons of the 13th Light Dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Head, and Two Squadrons of Portuguese Dragoons under Colonel Otway, supported by the Remainder of the Cavalry. By this Charge the Enemy's Horse were completely routed and chased by the Four Squadrons above-mentioned into the Town of Badajoz. A great Number of the French were sabred, as were the Gunners belonging to Sixteen Pieces of Cannon that were taken upon the Road, but afterwards abandoned.

The Pursuit of the Enemy's Cavalry having led a great Proportion of the Allied Dragoons to a Distance of several Miles before the Infantry of Marshal Beresford's Army could come up, the French Infantry availed themselves of the Opportunity to retreat in solid Column, and thus effected their Escape.

The

The Enemy's Loss is estimated at not less than Five or Six Hundred Men killed, wounded, or Prisoners; great Numbers of Horses and Mules were taken, together with One Howitzer and some Ammunition Waggon.

• Marshal Beresford speaks highly of the Steadiness of Colonel De Grey's Brigade of Heavy Cavalry, and of the Gallantry displayed by all the Troops that were engaged.

The Enemy abandoned the Town of Campo Mayor without Resistance, leaving there a considerable Supply of Corn and Provisions, and Eight Thousand Rations of Biscuit.

Return of the Killed Wounded and Missing in the Corps of the Allied Army under the Orders of Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford K. B., on the 25th March 1811.

3d Dragoon Guards — 2 Horses killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

13th Light Dragoons — 10 Rank and File, 6 Horses, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Serjeant, 22 Rank and File, 10 Horses, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File, 35 Horses, missing.

1st Regiment of Portuguese Cavalry — 1 Cornet, 10 Rank and File, 11 Horses, killed; 32 Rank and File, 25 Horses, wounded; 27 Rank and File, 32 Horses, missing.

7th ditto — 3 Rank and File, 1 Horse, killed; 8 Rank and File wounded; 28 Rank and File, 41 Horses, missing.

Total — 1 Cornet, 23 Rank and File, 20 Horses, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Serjeant, 65 Rank and File, 35 Horses, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 76 Rank and File, 108 Horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Smith, badly ;
Lieutenant Gale, Adjutant Holmes, and Quar-
ter-Master Greenham, slightly.

*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken from the Enemy
on the 25th March 1811, by the Allied Army under
the Orders of Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford K. B.*

1 French Six-Inch Howitzer, 6 French Caissons
with Ammunition, 1 French Forge Cart.—Since
destroyed.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, D. A. G.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of APRIL 25th, 1811.

No. XVIII.

Downing-Street, April 25, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Villa Fermosa, 9th April 1811.

MY LORD, *Villa Fermosa, April 9, 1811.*

WHEN I last addressed your Lordship the Enemy occupied the Upper Coa, having his Right at Rovina and guarding the Ford of Rapoilla de Coa with a Detachment at the Bridge of Ferrerias, and his Left at Sabugal, and the 8th Corps was at Alfayates. The Right of the British Army was opposite Sabugal, and the Left at the Bridge of Ferrerias.

The Militia under General Trant and Colonel Wilson crossed the Coa below Almeida, in order to threaten the Communication of that Place with Ciudad Rodrigo and the Enemy's Army.

The River Coa is difficult of Access throughout its Course, and the Position which the Enemy had taken was very strong, and could be approached only by its Left.

The

The Troops were therefore put in Motion on the Morning of the 3d, to turn the Enemy's Left above Sabugal, and to force the Passage of the Bridge of that Town; with the exception of the 6th Division, which remained opposite the 6th Corps, which was at Rovina; and One Battalion of the 7th Division, which observed the Enemy's Detachment at the Bridge of Ferrerias.

The 2d Corps were in a strong Position, with their Right upon a Height immediately above the Bridge and Town of Sabugal, and their Left extending along the Road to Alfayates, to a Height which commanded all the Approaches to Sabugal from the Fords of the Coa, above the Town. The 2d Corps communicated by Rendo with the 6th Corps at Rovina.

It was intended to turn the Left of this Corps, and with this View the Light Division and the Cavalry, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine and Major-General Slade, were to cross the Coa by two separate Fords upon the Right, the Cavalry upon the Right of the Light Division; the 3d Division, under Major-General Picton, at a Ford on their Left, about a Mile from Sabugal; and the 5th Division, under Major-General Dunlop, and the Artillery, at the Bridge of Sabugal.

Colonel Beckwith's Brigade of the Light Division were the first that crossed the Coa, with two Squadrons of Cavalry upon their Right. Four Companies of the 95th, and Three Companies of Colonel Elder's Cacadores, drove in the Enemy's Picquets, and were supported by the 43d Regiment. At this Moment a Rain-Storm came on, which rendered it impossible to see any Thing; and these Troops having pushed on in Pursuit of the Enemy's Picquets, came upon the left of their Main Body, which it had been intended they should turn.

The Light Troops were driven back upon the 43d Regiment, and as soon as the Atmosphere became

clear, the Enemy having perceived that the Body, which had advanced, were not strong, attacked them in a solid Column, supported by Cavalry and Artillery. These Troops repulsed this Attack, and advanced in Pursuit upon the Enemy's Position, where they were attacked by a fresh Column on their Left, and were charged by the 1st Hussars on their Right. They retired and took Post behind a Wall, from which Post they again repulsed the Enemy; and advanced a second Time in pursuit of them, and took from them a Howitzer. They were, however, again attacked by a fresh Column with Cavalry, and retired again to their Post, where they were joined by the other Brigade of the Light Division, consisting of the two Battalions of the 52d Regiment, and the 1st Caçadores. These Troops repulsed the Enemy, and Colonel Beckwith's Brigade and the 1st Battalion of the 52d Regiment again advanced upon them. They were attacked again by a fresh Column supported by Cavalry, which charged their Right, and they took Post in an Inclosure upon the Top of the Height, from whence they could protect the Howitzer which the 43d had taken; and they drove back the Enemy.

The Enemy were making Arrangements to attack them again in this Post, and had moved a Column on their Left, when the Light Infantry of Major-General Picton's Division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, supported by the Honourable Major-General Colville's Brigade, opened their Fire upon them.

At the same Moment the Head of Major-General Dunlop's Column crossed the Bridge of the Coa, and ascended the Heights on the Right Flank of the Enemy; and the Cavalry appeared on the high Ground in Rear of the Enemy's Left, and the Enemy retired across the Hills towards Rendo, leaving the Howitzer in the Possession of those who had so gallantly gained and preserved it, and about

Two Hundred killed on the Ground, and Six Officers and Three Hundred Prisoners in our Hands.

Although the Operations of this Day were, by unavoidable Accidents, not performed in the Manner in which I intended they should be, I consider the Action that was fought by the Light Division, by Colonel Beckwith's Brigade principally, with the whole of the 2d Corps, to be one of the most glorious that British Troops were ever engaged in.

The 43d Regiment, under Major Patrickson, particularly distinguished themselves; as did that Part of the 95th Regiment in Colonel Beckwith's Brigade, under the Command of Major Gilmour, and Colonel Elder's Caçadores; the 1st Battalion 52d Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Ross, likewise shewed great Steadiness and Gallantry, when they joined Colonel Beckwith's Brigade. Throughout the Action the Troops derived great Advantage from the Assistance of Two Guns of Captain Bull's Troop of Horse Artillery, which crossed at the Ford with the Light Division, and came up to their Support.

It was impossible for any Officer to conduct himself with more Ability and Gallantry than Colonel Beckwith. The Action was commenced by an unavoidable Accident to which all Operations are liable; but having been commenced; it would have been impossible to withdraw from the Ground without risking the Loss of the Object of our Movements; and it was desirable to obtain Possession, if possible, of the Top of the Hill, from which the Enemy had made so many Attacks with Advantage, on the first Position taken by the 43d Regiment. This was gained before the 3d Division came up.

I had also great Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of Colonel Drummond, who commands the other Brigade, in the Light Division.

When the Firing commenced, the 6th Corps broke up from their Position at Rovina, and marched to-

wards Rendo. The Two Corps joined at that Place, and continued their Retreat to Alfayates, followed by our Cavalry, Part of which was that Night at Soito.

The Enemy continued their Retreat that Night and the next Morning; and entered the Spanish Frontier on the 4th. They have since continued their Retreat, and Yesterday the last of them crossed the Agueda.

I have the Honour to inclose the Return of Killed and Wounded from the 18th of March. I am concerned to have to report that Lieutenant-Colonel Waters was taken Prisoner on the 3d, before the Action commenced. He had crossed the Coast to reconnoitre the Enemy's Position, and he was surrounded with some Hussars and taken. He had rendered very important Services upon many Occasions in the last Two Years; and his Loss is sensibly felt.

I sent Six Squadrons of Cavalry, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, on the 7th, towards Almeida, to reconnoitre that Place, and drive in any Parties which might be in that Neighbourhood, and to cut off the Communication between the Garrison and the Army. He found a Division of the 9th Corps at Junça, which he drove before him across the Turou and Duas Casas; and he took from them many Prisoners. Captain Bull's Troop of Horse Artillery did great Execution upon this Occasion. The Enemy withdrew in the Night across the Agueda.

The Allied Army have taken up the Position upon the Duas Casas, which Brigadier-General Craufurd occupied with his advanced Guard in the latter Part of the Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; having our advanced Posts upon Gallegos and upon the Agueda. The Militia are at Ciuco Villas and Malpartida. The Enemy have no Communication with the Garrison of Almeida, from whence they have

have lately withdrawn the heavy Artillery employed in the Summer in the Siege of that Place.

My last Report from Cadiz is dated the 13th of March.

I have not heard from Sir Wm. Beresford since the 1st Instant. At that Time he hoped to be able to blockade Badajoz on the 3d.

I learn by Letters of the 30th March received this Day from the South of Portugal, that after General Zayas had landed his Corps at Huelva and Morguer, the Duke d'Arenberg moved upon Morguer from Seville with Three Thousand Infantry and Eight Hundred Cavalry, upon which the Spanish Troops embarked again. It is stated that the Cavalry had lost some of their Equipments.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of the Killed Wounded and Missing of the British and Portuguese Forces in the several Affairs with the French Army, from the 18th of March to the 7th of April 1811.

18th March.

14th Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, wounded.

1st Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File wounded.

19th March.

16th Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—2 Rank and File, 1 Horse, killed; 2 Horses wounded.

20th March.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—3 Horses wounded.

28th March.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—1 General Staff missing.

29th March.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—2 Horses killed; 1 Horse wounded.

30th March.

16th Light Dragoons—3 Rank and File wounded.

3d April.

Royal Horse Artillery—2 Horses killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—1 Horse killed; 1 Horse wounded.

1st Hussars King's German Legion—1 Horse killed; 1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, wounded; 1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, missing.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 61 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.

2d Batt. 88th Foot—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

94th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Ensign, 12 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Batt. 95th Foot—1 Rank and File killed, 2 Rank and File wounded.

Portuguese Army—1 Rank and File killed, 9 Rank and File wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel missing.

6th April.

6th April.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 Horse killed, 1 Rank and File wounded.

7th April.

16th Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File, 2 Horses, wounded.

Total British Loss—1 General Staff, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 15 Rank and File, 8 Horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 117 Rank and File, 11 Horses, wounded; 4 Rank and File and 1 Horse missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Rank and File killed; 9 Rank and File wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

95th Foot—Brigade-Major Stewart (Lieutenant).

1st Batt. 43d Foot—Lieutenant J. M. Dearmid.

1st Batt. 95th Foot—Honourable Duncan Arbuthnot.

Wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Lieutenant St. Clair, Ensign Williams, severely.

1st Batt. 43d Foot—Major Patrickson, slightly; Captain Dalzel and Lieutenant Rylance, severely; Lieutenant W. Frier, slightly; Lieutenant J. Creighton, severely.

1st Batt. 52d Foot—Captain P. Campbell and Lieutenant J. Gurwood, severely, not dangerously.

95th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith and Second Lieutenant W. Haggup, slightly.

Missing.

1st Portuguese Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, (late 1st Foot.)

Foreign.

Foreign-Office, April 25, 1811.

EXTRACT of a Dispatch this Day received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq; His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated April 13, 1811.

MARSHAL BERESFORD having completed the Bridges over the Guadiana, crossed that River on the 5th Instant. On the 7th the French attacked his advanced Posts in the Neighbourhood of Olivença, but were repulsed with Loss.

The French withdrew the Garrisons, excepting Three Hundred Men from Olivença, and Three Battalions from Badajoz, on the same Day. The whole Corps of Mortier consisting of Six Thousand Men took up a Position between Albaeira and Sta. Martha on the 8th.

Telegraphic accounts, dated the 12th, mention that the French have since retired by the Road to Seville; and that Marshal Beresford's Head Quarters were on the 11th in Albaeira and on the 12th in Sta. Martha. — The Division of General Cole besieges Olivença.

The Accounts from the Frontier of Algarve, dated the 4th, state, that until the 1st of this Month Marshal Soult had not quitted Seville.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 30th, 1811.

No. XIX.

Downing-Street, April 30, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Nissa, 18th April 1811.

HAVING made Arrangements for the Blockade of Almeida, and having Reason to believe that the Enemy's Army will not be in a Situation for some Time to attempt to relieve that Place, even if they should be so inclined, I have taken Advantage of the momentary Discontinuance of active Operations in that Quarter to go into Estremadura to the Corps under Marshal Sir William Beresford, and I have got thus far on my Way.

Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer remains in Command of the Corps on the Frontiers of Castille. Nothing of Importance has occurred in that Quarter since I addressed your Lordship on the 9th Instant. The Enemy retired entirely from the Agueda; and, it is reported, that some of their Troops had gone back as far as Zamora and Toro, upon the Douro.

Marshal

Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford was not able to effect his Passage across the Guadiana as soon as he expected; and the Enemy have introduced some Provisions into Badajoz and Olivença. Sir William Beresford's Advanced Guard crossed the Guadiana on the 4th Instant; and I am concerned to report that a Squadron of the 13th Light Dragoons, which were on Picket under Major Morres, were surpris'd, on the Night of the 6th, by a Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry from Olivença. I have not received the Return of the Loss upon this Occasion, but I am informed that the whole Squadron, with the Exception of Twenty Men, were taken Prisoners. The Enemy have since retired, as I am informed, entirely from Estremadura, leaving small Garrisons in Badajoz and Olivença.

Marshal Sir William Beresford has taken a Position to invest both Badajoz and Olivença.

A Detachment from the 5th Army, which is now commanded by General Castanos, is, I understand, at Merida.

Since I last address'd your Lordship, General Zayas had again landed the Troops under his Command, and had again embarked them, and returned to Cadiz. General Ballasteros's Division alone therefore continues in the Condado di Niebla; but, from a Letter from Mr. Wellesley of the 11th, I learn that General Blake was himself about to come into the Condado di Niebla to take the Command of General Ballasteros's Division, and the Troops which had been under the Command of General Zayas, and which were to return to that Quarter. General Blake had express'd an anxious Desire to co-operate with Marshal Sir William Beresford.

General Castanos has been appointed to command the Army in Galicia, as well as the 5th Army, lately the Army of the Left, commanded by the late Marquis of Romana.

Foreign-Office, Downing-Street, April 30, 1811.

DISPATCHES were this Morning received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart Esq; His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, under Date the 20th Instant, stating that the Garrison of Olivenza, consisting of Three Hundred and Ten Men, surrendered at Discretion to the Allied Army on the 14th Instant, and was marched to Elvas.

Marshal Mortier, with Four Thousand Men, was in the Neighbourhood of Llerena, having detached a moveable Column, under General Martinière, by the Way of Almaraz, towards Toledo. General Beresford, with that Part of the Allied Army which does not form the Siege of Badajoz, was in the Neighbourhood of Santa Martha.

The Corps of General Ballasteros had its Headquarters in Segura di Leone on the 12th; his Cavalry was at Zafra on the 13th, on which Day Lord Wellington left Villa Fermosa on the Coa to join the Army in Estremadura.

Foreign-Office, April 30, 1811.

A DISPATCHE, of which the following is an Extract, was this Morning received by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart Esq; His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, under Date the 20th Instant.

THE brilliant Successes of the Allied Army have been celebrated by every Demonstration of Joy which can mark the Gratitude of the Portuguese for the Exertions of the British in their Behalf, and the Satisfaction inspired by the Salvation of their Country.

Te Deum has been sung in the Churches; the City has been illuminated; and shortly after the Publication of the Proclamation, enclosed in a former Dispatch, the Letters, of which I have the Honour to enclose Copies, were addressed to Lord Wellington and Marshal Beresford, by the Government and the Minister.

Mosé

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Viscount Wellington K.B., Marshal General, Commander in Chief.

YOUR Excellency's Dispatch dated the 9th Instant, having been laid before us, and Your Excellency's glorious and transcendent Services in the Course of the present Campaign having been duly considered, we have high Satisfaction in testifying our just Admiration of the exalted Achievements which have immortalized Your Excellency's Name, sustained the Honour of the Combined Armies, and delivered this Kingdom the Third Time from the Oppression of our Enemies.

The Conduct of the Army having justified the Confidence of their Chief, and fulfilled the Expectations of the Allied Nations, we are desirous that Your Excellency do make known to the whole Army that the Government and the Country are amply repaid for their Exertions and Sacrifices by the Wisdom, Valour, and Discipline displayed by the Generals, Officers, and Privates of which that Army is composed.

We will lay before His Royal Highness, in the distinctest Manner, the Events which have taken place; recommending to His Royal Notice the Services of an Army which has covered itself with Glory under Your Excellency's Command.

Your Excellency cannot fail of deriving high Gratification from the Result of your Plans and Labours, which, crowned with the most eminent Success and public Opinion, leave nothing wanting to satisfy the Heart of the illustrious Warrior by whom they were conceived and accomplished.

May God preserve Your Excellency.

(Signed)

PATRIACH ELECT.

COUNT REDONDO.

R. NOGUIER.

PRINCIPES SOUSA.

CHARLES STUART.

Palace of Government, April 17, 1811,

(Signed)

D. MIGUEL PEREIRA FORJAZ.

M off

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir William Carr Beresford K. B., Marshal, Commander in Chief of the Portuguese Army.

THE Combined Armies having driven the Enemy beyond the Northern and Southern Frontier with as much Glory to the Forces allied as Advantage to the just Cause they defend, the Governors of the Kingdom have authorized me to acknowledge, in their Name, the high and distinguished Services for which the Portuguese Nation is indebted to Your Excellency in Quality of Marshal, Commander in Chief of her Armies.

If the Success of our Arms be the Result of Valour and Discipline, to Your Excellency it is attributable that Troops, only the other Day mostly Recruits, have been enabled to conduct themselves like experienced Veterans, and to deserve so eminently of their Sovereign and their Country.

The Government will lay before His Royal Highness, with an especial Recommendation, the Merits and glorious Achievements of his Army, and desire that Your Excellency do make known to the whole of that Army, in the most impressive Manner, the high Estimation in which their Services are held.

The Army have amply fulfilled the Expectations of their Country; and so long as she shall preserve the Recollection of Events so glorious, the distinguished Chief who disciplined and commanded that Army will ever be present to her grateful Memory.

I have particular Satisfaction in communicating the Sentiments of the Governors of the Kingdom towards Your Excellency, being precisely those I have ever invariably entertained.

May God preserve Your Excellency.

(Signed) D. MIGUEL PEREIRA FORJAZ.
Palace of Government, April 19, 1811.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 7th, 1811.

No. XX.

Downing-Street, May 7, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday Night received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Portalegre, 25th April 1811.

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that since I addressed you, I have been in Estremadura, from whence I am now on my Return to the Troops stationed between the Agueda and the Coa.

I have the Honour to inclose the Report of Marshal Sir William Beresford on the Surprize of a Squadron, the 13th Light Dragoons, on the Night of the 6th Instant, together with a Return of the Loss upon that Occasion.

Sir William Beresford employed the 4th Division under the Command of the Honourable Major-General Cole in the Attack on Olivença, which Place surrendered at Discretion on the 15th Instant. I have the Honour to inclose the Report of the Honourable Major-General Cole to Sir William Beresford, and Returns of Ordnance, Arms, &c. and Prisoners taken in the Place.

1811.

R

As

As Sir William Beresford deemed it desirable to oblige the Enemy to retire from the Province of Estremadura entirely, before he should commence his Operations against Badajoz, he moved forward with this View, while Major-General the Honourable G. L. Cole was engaged in the Attack upon Olivença, as well as to give Support and Protection to General Ballasteros' Division of Spanish Troops, which had been obliged to retire from Freyenal successively upon Xeres de los Caballeros and Salvatierra on the 13th and 14th Instant, by a Division of French Troops under the Command of General Maransin.

The Marshal marched on the 15th to Santa Martha, and on the 16th to Los Santos, where the British and Portuguese Cavalry fell upon a Body of the Enemy's Cavalry, and took One Hundred and Sixty Prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many. The Cavalry conducted themselves with the utmost Steadiness and good Order.

The Enemy having retired to Guadalcanal, and the Corps under General Maransin having retired through the Sierra, the Troops were put in Motion to return to the Northward, and to take their Stations for the Operations of the Siege of Badajoz, and the Marshal met me at Elvas on the 21st.

We reconnoitred Badajoz on the 22d, escorted by the Two Light Battalions of the King's German Legion, and Two Squadrons of Portuguese Cavalry.

They brought Three Battalions out of the Town, which skirmished with our Troops; but I have not yet received the Returns of our Loss upon this Occasion.

As the Preparations for the Siege are nearly completed, the Place would by this Time have been regularly invested, only that on the Night of the 23d the Floods in the Guadiana carried away the Bridge which Sir William Beresford had, with great Difficulty,

culty, constructed under Juramenha; and the River was no longer fordable anywhère. Under these Circumstances I Yesterday desired him to delay the Operations of the Siege, till he should have been able to re-establiſh his Bridge, or until the Guadiana should again become fordable; still keeping Badajoz blockaded as closely as might be in his Power.

S I R,

Oliveira, April 16, 1811.

MY Letter of Yesterday by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Roverca, will have informed Your Excellency of the Surrender of this Place, the Particulars attending which I had deferred stating to prevent any Delay in your receiving this Information. I have now the Honour to report, that on the Night of the 12th Instant (the Morning of which Your Excellency left the Camp), we took possession of an enclosed Lunette which the Enemy had left unoccupied in front of the San Francisco Gate, and distant from the Curtain about Two Hundred and Fifty Yards. As the only Entrance into the Work was through a Gate in rear of it, much exposed to a Fire of Musketry from the Place, we were under the Necessity of making another Passage for the Artillery at the outward Angle, which was executed, and a Breaching Battery of Four Guns completed on the Evening of the 13th, and I had Hopes, as I stated in my Letter to your Excellency of that Day, that we should have been able to have got the Guns into it in the course of the Night, but in which I was disappointed; for notwithstanding every Exertion was made on the Part of Major Dixon, of the Portuguese Artillery, it was found impossible to effect it, from the Badness of the Road and the Circuit they were obliged to take to avoid the Fire of the Place. We were, therefore, under the Necessity of deferring it until the following Night, as the Lunette was too much exposed to the Fire of the Place to attempt it during the Day.

R 2

Having

Having succeeded in getting the Guns into the Battery during the Night, and got every Thing ready before Day-break on the 15th, and also established Two flanking Batteries of Field Pieces, I sent a Summons to the Governor, a Copy of which I have the Honour to inclose with his Answer, which being a Refusal to accept the Terms I offered; our Fire immediately commenced, and was returned with some Spirit from the Town. At Eleven o'Clock a white Flag was hoisted by the Enemy, and an Officer came out with a Letter from the Governor, a Copy of which I have the Honour to inclose with my Answer and the Governor's Reply, to which I sent none, and recommenced our Fire. After a few Rounds a white Flag was again hoisted, and they surrendered at Discretion, and the Franfican Gate was taken possession of by the Grenadier Company of the 11th Portuguese Regiment.

The Choice of the Situation of the Batteries, and the Expedition with which they were completed, do great Credit to Captain Squire's (Chief Engineer) Judgment and Activity; and I am free to say that it has been principally owing to his Exertions, and those of Major Dixon, that I am indebted for the speedy Surrender of the Place; and I feel great Satisfaction in saying that the Conduct of the Portuguese Artillery employed in the breaching Battery was highly creditable. To the Fire kept up by the British Light Companies, and the Rifle Companies of the 60th and Brunfwick Regiments, under Majors Pearson and Birmingham, and the Flank Companies of Colonel Harvey's Portuguese Brigade, I principally attribute the trifling Loss we sustained. I have the Honour to inclose the Return of the Casualties, as also of the Ordnance found in the Place, and of the Number of Prisoners taken.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. LOWRY COLE.

A Return

A Return of the Casualties which have occurred in the Division of the Allied Army employed at the Siege of Olivença under the Command of Major-General the Honourable G. L. Cole.

Olivença, 15th April 1811.

British.

1st Batt. 7th Royal Fusileers—1 Rank and File wounded.

2d Batt. 7th Royal Fusileers—1 Rank and File killed.

27th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

Brunswick Rifle Company—1 Rank and File killed.

Portuguese.

3d Regiment Royal Artillery—1 Rank and File killed; 2 Rank and File wounded.

23d Foot—3 Rank and File wounded.

1st L. L. Legion—1 Rank and File wounded.

Total—4 Rank and File killed; 10 Rank and File wounded.

(Signed)

R. EGERTON, Captain,
Dep. Assit. Adj. Gen.

Return of Wounded, made Prisoners, and Missing in the Corps of the Allied Army under the Command of Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford K. B., on the Morning of the 7th April 1811.

Camp on the Left Bank of the Guadiana.

13th Light Dragoons—3 Rank and File wounded; 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Troop Serjeant-Major, 2 Trumpeters, 49 Rank and File, 65 Horses, 2 Mules, Prisoners.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—1 wounded, 1 Prisoner.

97th Foot—3 wounded, 2 Prisoners.

Total of Wounded, made Prisoners, and Missing.

7 Rank and File wounded; 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Troop Serjeant-Major, 2 Trumpeters, 49 Rank and

and File, 65 Horses, 2 Mules, Prisoners; 3 Rank and File missing.

Names of Officers taken Prisoners.

13th Light Dragoons—Major Morris and Lieutenant Mofs.

(Signed) T. REYNELL, Lieut. Col.
Affist. Adj. Gen.

Return of Spanish Prisoners released at the Capture of Olivença, by a Division of the Allied Army under the Command of Major-General the Honourable G. L. Cole.

15th April 1811.

9 Officers, 80 Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File—Total 89.

(Signed) R. EGERTON, Captain,
Dep. Affist. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, composing the French Garrison of Olivença, which surrendered to the Division of the Allied Army under the Command of Major-General the Honourable G. L. Cole.

15th April 1811.

1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 6 Subalterns, 16 Medical Officers, 3 Commissariat Department, 357 Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File effective, 96 Sick and Wounded in Hospital—Total 481.

(Signed) R. EGERTON, Captain,
Dep. Affist. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at Olivença,
15th April 1811.

Ordnance mounted.

1 Brass Eight-Pounder, 2 ditto Four-Pounders,
5 Iron Twelve-Pounders, 2 ditto Eight-Pounders,
2 ditto Six-Pounders.

Ordnance

Ordnance difmounted.

1 Brafs Eight-Pounder, 2 Iron Twelve-Pounders.

Total 15.

2 Ammunition Tumbrils, 66,500 Mufquet Ball
Cartridges, 3152 Mufquets, 1592 Bayonets.

(Signed) A. DIXSON, Major commanding
Portuguefe Artillery of Referve.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 14th, 1811.

No. XXI.

Admiralty-Office, May 14, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board the San Josef, off Toulon, the 2d April 1811.

SIR,

I HAVE much Satisfaction in transmitting to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying Copy of a Letter from Captain Otway, reporting the Capture, by the Ajax and Unité, on the 31st Ultimo, of the Dromadaire French Frigate-built Ship, having on board Ammunition and Stores supposed for Corfu.

The Dromadaire being a new Ship, and calculated for His Majesty's Service, I shall direct Commissioner Frazer to purchase her, together with the Stores, &c. &c. for His Majesty's Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

*His Majesty's Ship Ajax, off Elba,
March 3^d, 1811.*

S I R,

IN pursuance of the Instructions I had the Honour to receive from you on the 26th Instant, for intercepting the Frigates which had escaped from Toulon to the Eastward, I lost not a Moment in pushing through the Straits of Bonifacio, directing the Unité at the same Time to go round by Cape Corse. On my rejoining her last Night off this Island, I was informed she had been chased during the Day by the Euemy's Frigates, and that they were working through the Piombino Passage. All Sail was immediately made in that Direction, and at Dawn this Morning they were discovered (as per Margin *) a little to Windward. From the short Distance they were from the Land, I regret we could only succeed in cutting off the Dromadaire, the Rear Ship; the other Two narrowly escaped from Captain Chamberlayne by running into Porto Ferrago.

The Dromadaire is a very fine Frigate-built Ship, of Eight Hundred Tons, sails remarkably well, and is only Five Months old; she was constructed by the French Government for the express Purpose of carrying Stores. Her Cargo consists of Fifteen Thousand Shot and Shells of different Sizes, and Ninety Tons of Gunpowder.

She was commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and her Complement One Hundred and Fifty Men. From the Report of the Prisoners it appears they were bound to Corfu.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. W. OTWAY.

To Sir C. Cotton, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

* Emily 40 Guns, Adrian 40 Dromadaire 20.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 18th, 1811.

No. XXII.

Downing-Street, May 18, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was on the 15th Instant received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Villa Formosa, 1st May 1811.

HAVING received Intelligence from Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer on the 27th April, Two Days after I addressed Your Lordship last, that the Enemy were increasing their Force on the Agueda, I arrived here on the 28th. The Enemy had on the 23d attacked our Picquets on the Azava, but were repulsed. Captains Dobbs and Campbell, of the 52d Regiment, and Lieutenant Eeles, of the 95th Regiment, distinguished themselves upon this Occasion, in which the Allied Troops defended their Post against very superior Numbers of the Enemy. One Lieutenant (Lieutenant Pritchard) and Seventeen Soldiers were wounded. The Enemy repeated their Attack upon our Picquets on the Azava on the 27th, and were again repulsed; and this Day again they reconnoitred the Banks of this River with Eight Squadrons

of Cavalry and Three Battalions of Infantry. They did not make any Attempt to pass the River, nor did they attack the Picquets upon the Bridge of Marialva. They have collected a very large Force at Ciudad Rodrigo. Marshal Massena and the Headquarters of the Army are at that Place.

The River Agueda is not yet fordable for Infantry, but is so for Cavalry.

Sir William Beresford has taken up the Position which I had proposed for him in Estremadura; but I have not yet heard that he had re-established the Bridge at Juramenha.

Admiralty-Office, May 18; 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the San Josef at Sea, the 17th April 1811.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be earlier acquainted, through the Medium of Rear-Admiral Bayles, with the gallant Action fought on the 13th Ultimo in the Adriatic, by His Majesty's Ships named in the Margin*, against a Squadron of the Enemy's Frigates, consisting of Five in Number, One Corvette, a Brig, Two Schooners and a Xebec, and One Gun-Boat, which terminated in the Capture of Two of the Enemy's Frigates and the Destruction of another; I nevertheless think it right to transmit the Account of this brilliant Affair to their Lordships. The Event speaking for itself, I shall briefly remark that the Success of His Majesty's Squadron has been no other than could be expected from Ships in the high Order and State of Discipline

* Amphion, Ceberus, Active, Volage.

of those in question, and led on by an Officer of the Reputation of Captain Hoste.

I have sent Orders to Captain Hoste with the Amphion and Volage, (which appear to have suffered a great deal and been in this Country the longest,) to take the Prizes to Spithead.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

*Magnificent, off Liffa,
March 24, 1811.*

S I R,

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction I herewith transmit a Letter I have received from Captain Hoste, giving an Account of a most gallant Action, which has been fought in the Adriatic between a Detachment of Frigates named in the Margin *, under his Command, and the Enemy's Squadron from Ancona, the Result of which is that Two of the Enemy's Frigates have been captured, and one destroyed; the Remainder owing their Escape to the crippled State of the Masts and Rigging of His Majesty's Ships.

When the great Disparity of Force in this Action is considered, the Smoothness of the Water, which enabled the Enemy's small Craft to take a Part, and, from his being to Windward, enabled to choose his own Plan of Attack, I think, Sir, the Superiority in Bravery, Discipline, and professional Knowledge exhibited by the British Officers and Seamen never was more conspicuous.

I received by a Neutral Vessel, when off Corfu, a few Lines from Captain Hoste, written immediately after the Action, which mentioned that the Ships which had escaped had taken Refuge in the Island of Lessina, in a very disabled State, and where he thought they may destroyed, I therefore immediately

* Amphion, Cerberus, Active, Volage.

proceeded hither in the Magnificent, but found on my Arrival that they had failed and gone to Ragusa.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. EYRE.

*His Majesty's Ship Amphion, off the
Island of Liffa, March 14, 1811.*

SIR,

IT is with much Pleasure I have to acquaint you that after an Action of Six Hours we have completely defeated the combined French and Italian Squadrons, consisting of Five Frigates, One Corvette, One Brig, Two Schooners, One Gun Boat, and One Xebec; the Force opposed to them was His Majesty's Ships Amphion, Cerberus, Active, and Volage. On the Morning of the 13th, the Active made the Signal for a strange Fleet to Windward, and Daylight discovered to us the Enemy's Squadron lying to, off the North Point of the Island of Liffa; the Wind at that Time was from the North West, a fine Breeze. The Enemy having formed in Two Divisions, instantly bore down to attack us under all possible Sail. The British Line, led by the Amphion, was formed by Signal in the closest Order on the Starboard Tack to receive them. At Nine A.M. the Action commenced by our firing on the headmost Ships as they came within Range; the Intention of the Enemy appeared to be to break our Line in two Places, the Starboard Division, led by the French Commodore, bearing upon the Amphion and Active, and the Larboard Division on the Cerberus and Volage; in this Attempt he failed (though almost aboard of us), by the well directed Fire and compact Order of our Line. He then endeavoured to round the Van Ship, to engage to Leeward, and thereby place us between two Fires, but was so warmly received in the Attempt, and rendered so totally unmanageable, that in the Act of wearing he went on Shore on the Rocks of Lyffa in the greatest possible Confusion.

The

The Line was then wore to renew the Action; the Amphion not half a Cable-length from the Shore; the Remainder of the Enemy's Starboard Division passing under our Stern and engaging us to Leeward, whilst the Larboard Division tacked and remained to Windward, engaging the Cerberus, Volage, and Active. In this Situation the Action commenced with great Fury, His Majesty's Ships frequently in Positions which unavoidably exposed them to a raking Fire of the Enemy, who with his Superiority of Numbers had Ability to take advantage of it; but nothing, Sir, could withstand the brave Squadron I had the Honour to command. At Twenty Minutes past Eleven A. M. the Flora struck her Colours, and at Twelve the Bellona followed her Example. The Enemy to Windward now endeavoured to make off, but were followed up as close as the disabled State of His Majesty's Ships would admit of, and the Active and Cerberus were enabled at Three P. M. to compel the Sternmost of them to surrender, when the Action ceased, leaving us in Possession of the Corona of Forty-four Guns, and the Bellona of Thirty-two Guns (the French Commodore), the Favorite of Forty-four Guns on Shore, who shortly after blew up with a dreadful Explosion, the Corvette of the Enemy making all possible Sail to the North West, and Two Frigates crowding Sail for the Port of Lefina, the Brig making off to the South East, and the small Craft flying in every Direction; nor was it in my Power to prevent them, having no Ship in a State to follow them.

I must now account for the Flora's getting away after having struck her Colours. At the Time I was engaged with that Ship, the Bellona was raking us; and when she struck, I had no Boat that could possibly take possession of her. I therefore preferred closing with the Bellona and taking her, to losing Time alongside the Flora, which I already considered belonging to us. I call on the

Officers

Officers of my own Squadron as well as those of the Enemy to witness my Assertion. The Correspondence I have had on this Subject with the French Captain of the Danaë (now their Commodore,) and which I enclose herewith, is convincing, and even their own Officers (Prisoners here) acknowledge the Fact. Indeed I might have sunk her, and so might the Active; but as the Colours were down, and all Firing from her had long ceased, both Captain Gordon and myself considered her as our own: the Delay of getting a Boat on board the Bellona, and the anxious Pursuit of Captain Gordon after the beaten Enemy enabled him to steal off, till too late for our shattered Ships to come up with him, his Rigging and Sails apparently not much injured; but by the Laws of War I shall ever maintain he belongs to us. The Enemy's Squadron, as per inclosed Return, was commanded by Monsieur Dubourdicu, a Captain de Vaisseau, and a Member of the Legion of Honor, who is killed. In Justice to a brave Man I must say, he set a noble Example of Intrepidity to those under him. They sailed from Ancona the 11th Instant, with Five Hundred Troops on board, and every thing necessary for fortifying and garrisoning the Island of Lissa. Thanks to Providence we have this Time prevented them.

I have to lament the Loss of many valuable Officers and Men; but in a Contest of this Kind it was to be expected. It is now my Duty to endeavour to do Justice to the brave Officers and Men I had the Honour to command. I feel myself unequal to the Task; nothing from my Pen can add to their Merit. From your own Knowledge of Captains Gordon, Whitby and Hornby, and the Discipline of their Ships, every Thing you know, Sir, might be expected; and if an Officer so near on the same Rank as themselves may be permitted to give an Opinion, I should say they exceeded my
most

most sanguine Expectation, and it is a Duty I owe all to express in the most public Manner my grateful Sense of the brave and gallant Conduct of every Captain, Officer, Seaman and Royal Marine employed on this Occasion. From my First Lieutenant Mr. David Dunn, I received every Assistance that might be expected from a zealous, brave and intelligent Officer, and his Exertions (though wounded) in repairing our Damage, is as praise-worthy as his Conduct in the Action, particularly as I have been unable to assist him from a Wound in my right Arm, and several severe Contusions. Captain Moore of the Royal Marines, of this Ship, received a Wound, but returned to his Quarters immediately it was dressed. The Captains of the Squadron speak in the warmest Terms of their Officers and Men, particularly their First Lieutenants Dickenson, Henderson and Wolrige; and the Behaviour of my own Officers and Ship's Company, who have been with me so long, was every Thing I expected from their tried Worth; but I must not particularize where all were equally meritorious. I am now on my Way to Lissa, with the Squadron and Prizes. The Damage the Ships have sustained is very considerable, and I fear will render us totally incapable of keeping the Sea. I enclose a Statement of the Enemy's Force, together with Returns of Killed and Wounded in the Squadron, and deeply lament they are so great.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOSTE.

To George Eyre, Esq. Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Adriatic, &c. &c. &c.

Order

Order of Battle of the English and combined French and Italian Squadrons, on the 13th of March 1811, in the Action off the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic.

English Squadron.

- Amphion, William Holte, Esq; Captain, of 32 Guns and 254 Men.
 Active, J. A. Gordon, Esq; Captain, of 38 Guns and 300 Men.
 Volage, P. Hornby, Esq; Captain, of 22 Guns and 175 Men.
 Cerberus, Henry Whitby, Esq; Captain, of 32 Guns and 254 Men.

| | Guns. | Men. |
|----------------------------------|-------|------|
| Total | 124 | 983 |
| Deduct Ships short of Complement | | 104 |
| Total | 124 | 879 |

French Squadron.

- La Favorite, Monsieur Dubordieu, Commandant de Division, Captain Dellamalliere, of 44 Guns and 350 Men; burnt.
 Flora, M. Peridier, Captain, of 44 Guns and 350 Men; struck, but escaped.
 Danaë, of 44 Guns and 350 Men; escaped.
 Corona, M. Pasquilago, Captain, of 44 Twenty-four-Pounders and 350 Men; taken.
 Bellona, M. Dudon, Captain, of 32 Guns and 224 Men; taken.
 Caroline, M. Baratavick, Captain, of 28 Guns and 224 Men; escaped.
 Principe de Augulta Brig, Bologne, Captain, of 16 Guns and 105 Men; escaped.
 Schooner, of 10 Guns and 60 Men; escaped.
 Schooner, of 2 Guns and 37 Men; escaped.
 Xebec, of 6 Guns and 70 Men; escaped.

Gun-

Gun-Boat, of 2 Guns and 35 Men; escaped.

Troops embarked 500.

Total—272 Guns, 2655 Men.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOSTE, Captain.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, killed or wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Amphion, William Hoste, Esq; Captain, in an Engagement with the Enemy's Squadron off the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic, the 13th of March 1811.

Richard Unthank, Boatswain, killed.

J. R. Spearman, Midshipman, ditto.

Charles Hayes, Midshipman (belonging to His Majesty's Ship Acorn) ditto.

John Morgan, Supernumerary (belonging to His Majesty's Ship Acorn), ditto.

William M'Min, Supernumerary, wounded.

James Simmonds, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

James Cartoe, Able Seaman, ditto.

James Sebastian, Coxswain, killed.

John Newman, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Cornelius Hanfworth, Able Seaman, ditto.

Thomas Buntin, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Joseph Bandall, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Cornelius Braddon, Able Seaman, ditto.

Richard Wallington, Private Marine, ditto.

Anthony Casumaty, Private Marine, ditto.

William Conner, Supernumerary for Wages, ditto.

Piére Perot, Supernumerary, ditto.

Thomas Warner, Ordinary Seaman, wounded.

Charles Topot, Carpenter's Crew, ditto.

William Johnson (3), Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

William Berry, Ship's Corporal, ditto.

James Jones (1), Able Seaman, ditto.

James Smith, Able Seaman, ditto.

Thomas Fielding, Private Marine, ditto.

Hugh Boyle, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

William

William Smith, Ordinary Seaman, wounded.
 Frederick Lewis, Captain's Clerk, ditto.
 John Steel, Able Seaman, ditto.
 John Higgins, Able Seaman, ditto.
 William Dudley, Private Marine, ditto, since dead.
 Israel Southwick, Ordinary Seaman, wounded.
 Thomas Newland, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Richard Small, Landman, ditto.
 T. M R Barnard, Ordinary Midshipman, ditto.
 William Holle. Esq; Captain, ditto.
 David Dunn, Lieutenant, ditto.
 John Bryan, Able Seaman, ditto.
 John Delaney, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Edward Sutherland, Captain of the Main Top,
 ditto.
 James Bailey, Yeoman of the Sheets, ditto.
 John Jackson, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Alexander Hulley, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Jos Bradford, Captain of the Forecastle, ditto.
 John Simmonds, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 John Maloney, Able Seaman, ditto.
 William Johnson (2), Able Seaman, ditto.
 Robert Fanning, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Gia Jose, Supernumerary, ditto.
 John Harding, Captain of the After-Guard, ditto.
 John Cook, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Barnard Henry, Able Seaman, ditto.
 Thomas Hunt, Private Marine, ditto.
 John Horton, Able Seaman, ditto.
 F. G. Farewell, Midshipman, ditto.
 Charles Buthane, Volunteer 1st Class, ditto.
 Thomas Moore, Captain of the Royal Marines,
 ditto.
 T E. Holte, Midshipman, ditto.
 Honourable William Waldegrave, Volunteer 1st
 Class, ditto.
 Jeremiah M'Carthy, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Peter Cowell, Supernumerary, ditto.

William Dangstone, Private Marine, wounded.

Thomas Donald, Private Marine, ditto.

Total—15 killed, 47 wounded.

(Signed)

W. HOSTE, Captain.

J. MOFFATT, Surgeon.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, killed or wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Cerberus, Henry Whiby, Esq; Captain, in an Engagement with an Enemy's Squadron off the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic, on the 13th of March 1811.

Samuel Jeffery, acting Purser, killed.

Francis Surrage Davey, Midshipman, ditto.

William Mackey, Able Seaman, ditto.

John Rooney, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Thomas Cook, Captain of the Main-Top, ditto.

Samuel Rathborne, Landman, ditto.

Aaron Smith, Landman, ditto.

William Patterfon, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

William Duncan, Landman, ditto.

John Brazil, Landman, ditto.

Alexander Hardy, Private Marine, ditto.

Thomas Brooks, Private Marine, ditto.

Patrick Bogle, Private Marine, ditto.

George Crumpston, Lieutenant, wounded.

John Bryan, Carpenter's Crew, ditto.

William Hill (1), Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

John Hall (1), Captain of the Forecastle, ditto.

John Hall (2), Quarter-Master, ditto.

Nathaniel Kenna, Quarter-Master, ditto.

William Armstrong, Able Seaman, ditto.

Alexander Campbell, Able Seaman, ditto.

James Crawley, Quarter Gunner, ditto.

Hugh M^cCormick, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

John Cusack, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Joseph Warren, Caulker, ditto.

Alexander Everfon, Able Seaman, ditto.

Joseph

Joseph Higgins, Able Seaman, wounded.
 John Jackson, Ropemaker, ditto.
 William Dawson, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 James Stevenson, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 James Davis, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 John Connell, Able Seaman, ditto.
 Patrick M'Coy, Landman, ditto.
 Miles M'Garth, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Audres Ubrickson, Able Seaman, ditto.
 Charles Biones, Landman, ditto.
 Thomas Weatherall, Yeoman of the Sheets, ditto.
 Thomas Whatmore, Armourer's Mate, ditto.
 William Chapman, Able Seaman, ditto.
 Robert Purchase, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Thomas King, Landman, ditto.
 Joseph Edmonds, Landman, ditto.
 Michael Porto, Landman, ditto.
 Andrew Fitzgerald, alias Williamson, Ordinary Sea-
 man, ditto.
 Peter Francisco, Ordinary Seaman, ditto mortally.
 Manuel Joseph, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Michael Thomas Rotherg, Able Seaman, ditto.
 John Croft, Corporal of Marines, ditto.
 Henry Bentley, Corporal of Marines, ditto.
 John Houfe, Private Marine, ditto.
 John M'Evoy, Private Marine, ditto.
 Robert Whitaker, Private Marine, ditto.
 John Righter, Private Marine, ditto.
 Henry Morgatray, Private Marine, ditto.
 William Venn, Sail-Maker, ditto.
 William Lovelace Stauner, Landman, ditto.
 Siphus Goode, Midshipman, ditto.
 Total—13 killed, 44 wounded.
 (Signed) HENRY WHITBY, Captain.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, killed or wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Active, James A Gordon, Esq; Captain, in an Engagement with an Enemy's Squadron, off the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic, on the 13th of March 1811.

- John Meares, Lieutenant of the Royal Marines, wounded.
- William King, Ordinary Seaman, killed.
- William Clarke, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
- John Barrington, Yeoman of the Sheets, ditto.
- George Harker, Quarter-Master's Mate, wounded, since dead.
- Patrick Donolly, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
- George Coonber, Able Seaman, ditto.
- James Quinn, Boatswain's Mate, ditto.
- Thomas Horton, Captain of the Foretop, ditto.
- John Dawson, Quarter-Gunner, ditto.
- Evan Williams, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
- Joseph Burton, Able Seaman, wounded.
- Joseph Mackler, Able Seaman, ditto.
- Thomas Poler, Landman, ditto.
- George Everard, Captain of the Foretop, ditto.
- John Barnett, Quarter-Master, ditto.
- Charles Long, Able Seaman, ditto.
- Thomas Hall, Able Seaman, ditto.
- William Knight, Able Seaman, ditto.
- Thomas Ford, Captain of the Forecattle, ditto.
- James M'Kenzie, Landman, ditto.
- Peter Williamson, Able Seaman, ditto.
- Robert Hill, Serjeant of Marines, ditto.
- Phillip Evans, Corporal of Marines, ditto.
- Joseph Straus, Private Marine, ditto.
- Samuel Andrews, Private, ditto.
- John Hawke, Private, ditto.
- Thomas Tracey, Boy, killed.
- George Haye, Lieutenant, severely burnt.
- James Leatherbarrow, Quarter-Gunner, ditto.
- William Waldron, Able Seaman, lost in extinguishing the Fire in the Corona, captured Frigate.
- Thomas

Thomas Deane, Able Seaman, lost in extinguishing
the Fire in the Corona, captured Frigate.

George Larkin, Able Seaman, ditto.

Vilfre Verniondes, Landman, ditto.

John Wilcocks, Private Marine, ditto.

Total—9 killed, 26 wounded.

(Signed) JAMES A. GORDON, Captain,
JOHN ANGUS, Surgeon.

*A List of Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, killed
or wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Volage,
Phipps Hornby Esq; Captain, in an Engagement
with the Enemy's Squadron off the Island of Lissa,
in the Adriatic, on the 13th of March 1811.*

John George, Midshipman, killed.

Walter Barber, Yeoman of the Sheets, ditto.

James Hawkins, Captain of the Forecastle, ditto.

Rowland Owens, Quarter-Gunner, ditto.

Richard Curtis, Quarter-Gunner, ditto.

George Jones, Able Seaman, ditto.

John Coghlan, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

William Thomas, Landman, ditto.

William Mathews, Landman, ditto.

Thomas M'Donald, Boy, ditto.

James Nash, Private Marine, ditto.

Thomas Pritchard, Private Marine, ditto.

John Gragg, Captain of the Fore-Top, wounded,
since dead.

Joseph Baptiste, Landman, wounded.

Peter Brown, Corporal, ditto.

George Nicholson, Quarter-Master's-Mate, ditto.

Lawrence Moore, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

John Atkinson, Able Seaman, ditto.

Peter Lawrence, Able Seaman, ditto.

David Downey, Able Seaman, ditto.

William Smith, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

Jean Tobin, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.

David Jones, Landman, ditto.

John Ellis, Landman, wounded.
 James M'Intire, Carpenter's Crew, ditto.
 Joseph Nixon, Boy, ditto.
 Henry Rix, Boatswain's Mate, ditto.
 John Thompson, Quarter-Master, ditto.
 John Bowden, Yeoman of the Powder Room, ditto.
 William Jenkinson, Able Seaman, ditto.
 Samuel Marsh, Captain of the Forecastle, ditto.
 William Pinhorwood, Able Seaman, ditto.
 David Davis, Able Seaman, ditto.
 Antonio Rolfe, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 George Dodgin, Captain of the Main Top, ditto.
 John Hughes, Able Seaman, ditto.
 James Taunton, Landsman, ditto.
 George Burchill, Landsman, ditto.
 William Welsh, Landsman, ditto.
 James Sheal, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
 Benjamin Coffree, Landsman, ditto.
 W. S. Knapman, Lieutenant of Marines, ditto.
 John Melwith, Private Marine, ditto.
 James Strike, Private Marine, ditto.
 James Spires, Private Marine, ditto.
 John Cook, Private Marine, ditto.
 Total—13 killed, 33 wounded.
 (Signed) PHIPPS HORNBY, Captain.
 S. J. SWAYNE, Surgeon.

Total.

Amphion—15 killed, 47 wounded.
 Cerberus—13 killed, 44 wounded.
 Active—9 killed, 26 wounded.
 Volage—13 killed, 33 wounded.
 Total—50 killed, 150 wounded.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Amphion, at the
 SIR, *Island of Liffa, March 15, 1811.*
 THE Frigate you commanded in the late Ac-
 tion with the British Squadron struck her Colours to
 1811. T His

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Amphion, under my Command; I was not able to take possession of you at that Moment, being engaged with the Bellona Frigate, but I considered you as my own, and as a Man of Honour you must have thought so yourself; I call on the Officers of your own Squadron, as well as those I have the Honour to command, to witness my Assertion. You know, Sir, I might have sunk you, had I not considered you as having surrendered, and so might Two of my Squadron also. By the Laws of War the Flora belongs to me, and the Purport of my present Truce is to demand her Restitution in the same State as when she struck.

I have the Honour to be, &c. P

(Signed) WILLIAM HOSTE.

*To Monsieur Peridier, Captain, commanding
the Frigate Flora, of Lefina.*

(Translation.)

On board His Imperial and Royal Majesty's Frigate the Danaë, in the Roads of Lefina.

IN consequence of the Wounds received by Monsieur Peridier, Commandant of His Imperial and Royal Majesty's Frigate La Flore, I have had the Honour to take upon me the Command of His Imperial and Royal Majesty's Ships, and I cannot surrender to you His Majesty's Frigate under the Laws to which you refer, because she did not strike her Colours, as you are pleased to state. His Majesty's Frigate had her Flag cut by Shot. Her State not allowing her to continue any longer the Engagement, her Captain thought proper to withdraw from it. If you should not consider my Answer satisfactory, I request you will address yourself to my Government.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

*To Monsieur the Commandant of the
Amphion Frigate, at Liffa.*

His

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Amphion,
Island of Liffa, March 19, 1811.*

S I R,

THE Letter I had the Honour of receiving To-day was neither signed nor dated (I presume through Mistake); I return it for its Signature.

As Captain of the Danaë, you will not admit that the Flora struck her Colours in the late Action, nor did I call on you to do so. No, Sir; I call on Monsieur Peridier, the Commander of that Ship, as a Man of Honour, to declare whether she struck her Colours or not; and if Monsieur Peridier was so severely wounded as not to have Charge of the Ship at that Time, I look to his next in Command for an Answer to my Letter of the 15th; but I again assert, and ever shall maintain, that, by the Laws of War, his Frigate belongs to my Sovereign, and his Sword to me; the World will judge between us.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM HOSTE,

To the Captain commanding the Frigate Danaë.

*His Majesty's Ship, Amphion. Island of
Liffa, Adriatic, March 15, 1811.*

S I R,

ON my Arrival here this Morning, I found the Remainder of the French Commodore's Crew and Troops, Two Hundred in Number, had retired to Liffa; they were summoned to surrender by Messrs. Lew and Kingston, Two Midshipmen of the Active, (who had been left in Charge of Prizes,) and several Men belonging to Privateers. The Summons was acceded to; they laid down their Arms and were made Prisoners of War. The spirited Conduct of those young Men deserve every Praise, nor can I forbear mentioning the dastardly Behaviour of a Sicilian Privateer Brig of Fourteen Guns, named the Vincitore, and commanded by Captain Clemento Fama, who was lying in this Port, and previous to the Commencement of the Action hauled down his

Colours

Colours to a small One Gun Venetian Schooner; this was witnessed by every Man in the Squadron, and I believe there was but one Opinion on the Subject. Messrs. Kingston and Lew afterwards went on Board, took Charge of the Brig, beat off the Schooner, and prevented her from destroying the Vessels in the Bay.

I have omitted a Circumstance in my former Letter respecting the Corona, which, from the meritorious Conduct of those Officers and Men employed, deserves to be mentioned. The Corona caught Fire in the Main-Top, shortly after her Capture, and the whole of her Main-Mast and Rigging was instantly in Flames. Lieutenants Dickenson of the Cerberus, and Hay of the Active, with a Party of Men, were on Board her at the Time. The Ship now presented a most awful Spectacle, and I had quite given her up as lost. No possible Assistance could be afforded from the Squadron, and she had to trust alone to her own Exertions; these, however, were not wanting, and by the extraordinary Perseverance and Coolness of the Officers and Men employed, the Fire was at last extinguished, with the Loss of the Main-Mast, and the Ship of course saved to the Service. I have to express my warmest Thanks to Lieutenants Dickenson and Hay, and the Officers and Men employed, and beg Leave to recommend them to the Commander in Chief.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. HOSTE.

Captain G. Eyre, or Senior Officer.

Admiralty-Office, May 18, 1811.

Extract of another Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Josef, off Toulon, the 24th April, 1811.

I Have the Satisfaction to transmit the enclosed Copy of a Letter from Captain Bullen, of the Cambrian, dated the 16th Instant, then Senior Officer on the Coast of Catalonia, giving an Account of the Surrender of Figueras to the Spaniards on the 10th of this Month, and the other Successes therein mentioned. Their Lordships will perceive that I have, in consequence of this favourable Turn of Affairs, increased the Force on the Coast of Catalonia, in order to afford a more effectual Co-operation to the Marquis of Campoverde, (from whom, and as well from Major-General Doyle, I have also heard of the Fall of Figueras.) in his intended Operations to drive the French from Rosas, and the other Ports on the Coast, and ensure Supplies for the Spaniards reaching Figueras, and the other Places in possession of our Ally.

I should mention to their Lordships that the Ammunition, with which the Store-ship lately captured by the Ajax and Unité was laden, will enable me to afford Succour to the Spaniards in that respect, in compliance with their repeated Applications.

SIR, *Cambrian, off Rosas, April 16, 1811.*

I HAVE great Pleasure in sending to you, by the Blossom, the important Intelligence of the Surrender of Figueras to the Spaniards, on the 10th Instant, and that St. Philion and Palamos were taken possession of by the Cambrian and Volontaire on the 12th and 14th, the Guns all embarked, and the Batteries destroyed. I am now on my Way to Rosas and

and Cadequis, and I have Reason to hope the latter Place, with Silva, will also shortly be ours.

The Fall of Figueras has roused the Spaniards, who are arming in all Directions, and Hostalrich and Gerona are at this Moment garrisoned by Spanish Troops. The only correct Account I can learn is, that Four Hundred Italians, with Two Hundred French Troops, were left to protect Figueras, and that the former, disgusted with the Treatment they daily receive from the French, and being also half starved, opened the Gates of the Fortrefs to a Body of Spanish Troops (apprized of their Intention), who rushed into the Castle and put every Frenchman to the Sword.

At this Moment about Two Thousand effective Spanish Troops are in full Possession of this important Place; and General Sarsfield is on his Way with more, as well as Supplies of every Kind.

The French General D'Hilliers, who has the Command in Catalonia, on hearing of the Fall of Figueras, has abandoned all his Holds in Spain, except Barcelona, and is collecting the whole of his Force to attack it, as well as to prevent Supplies from getting in; but I am told a Quantity of Provisions was concealed in the Town, unknown to the French, which have been given up to the Spanish Troops in the Castle, who are in the highest Spirits possible.

The Termagant continues to watch Barcelona, and I purpose remaining off here with the Volontaire, ready for any Thing that may offer; as under all the existing Circumstances, I think it likely Rosas may give up.

I also beg to inform you, that a large Settee, deeply laden with Grain for Barcelona from Port Vendee, was the Night before last most handsomely cut out from under the Medes Islands and Batteries by the Boats of this Ship, led on by Lieutenant Conolly, without a Man being hurt.

I beg

(183)

I beg Leave to offer you my Congratulations on the Fall of Figueras, and the fair Prospect it opens.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHA. BULLEN.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

P. S. Since writing the above, I spoke a small Boat from Begar, which tells me the French General had made a rash Attempt to recover Figueras Two Days since, and lost Seven Hundred Men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF MAY 26th, 1811.

No. XXIII.

Downing-Street, May 25, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were this Day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington K. B., dated Villa Formosa, 8th and 10th May.

MY LORD, *Villa Formosa, May 8, 1811.*

THE Enemy's whole Army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th Corps and all the Cavalry which could be collected in Castille and Leon, including about Nine Hundred of the Imperial Guard, crossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo on the 2d Instant.

The Battalions of the 9th Corps had been joined to the Regiments to which they belonged in the other Three Corps, excepting a Division consisting of Battalions belonging to Regiments in the Corps doing Duty in Andalusia; which Division likewise formed Part of the Army.

As my Object in maintaining a Position between the Coa and the Agueda, after the Enemy had retired from the former, was to blockade Almeida, which Place I had learnt, from intercepted Letters

1811.

U

and

and other Information, was ill supplied with Provisions for its Garrison, and as the Enemy were infinitely superior to us in Cavalry, I did not give any Opposition to their March, and they passed the Azava on that Evening in the Neighbourhood of Espeja, Carpio, and Gallegos.

They continued their March on the 3d in the Morning towards the Duas Casas, in Three Columns, Two of them, consisting of the 2d and 8th Corps, to the Neighbourhood of Alameda and Fort Conception, and the Third, consisting of the whole of the Cavalry and the 6th, and that Part of the 9th Corps which had not already been drafted into the other Three.

The Allied Army had been cantoned along the River Duas Casas, and on the Sources of the Azava, the Light Division at Gallegos and Espeja. This last fell back upon Fuentes de Honor, on the Duas Casas, with the British Cavalry, in Proportion as the Enemy advanced, and the 1st, 3d, and 7th Divisions were collected at that Place; and the 6th Division, under Major-General Campbell, observed the Bridge at Alameda; and Major-General Sir William Erskine, with the 5th Division, the Passages of the Duas Casas, at Fort Conception, and Aldea D'Obispo. Brigadier-General Paek's Brigade, with the Queen's Regiment from the 6th Division, kept the Blockade of Almeida; and I had prevailed upon Don Julian Sanchez to occupy Nave D'Aver with his Corps of Spanish Cavalry and Infantry.

The Light Division were moved in the Evening to join General Campbell, upon finding that the Enemy were in strength in that Quarter; and they were brought back again to Fuentes de Honor on the Morning of the 5th, when it was found that the 8th Corps had joined the 6th on the Enemy's Left.

Shortly after the Enemy had formed on the Ground on the Right of the Duas Casas, on the

Afternoon

Afternoon of the 3d they attacked with a large Force the Village of Fuentes de Honor, which was defended in a most gallant Manner by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams of the 5th Battalion 60th Regiment, in command of the Light Infantry Battalions belonging to Major-General Picton's Division, supported by the Light Infantry Battalion in Major-General Nightingall's Brigade, commanded by Major Dick of the 42d Regiment, and the Light Infantry Battalion in Major-General Howard's Brigade, commanded by Major M'Donnell of the 92d Regiment, and the Light Infantry Battalion of the King's German Legion, commanded by Major Ally of the 3d Battalion of the Line, and by the 2d Battalion of the 83d Regiment under Major Carr. These Troops maintained their Position; but having observed the repeated Efforts which the Enemy were making to obtain Possession of the Village, and being aware of the Advantage which they would derive from the Possession in their subsequent Operations, I reinforced the Village successively with the 71st Regiment, under the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, and the 79th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, and the 24th Regiment, under Major Chamberlain. The former, at the Head of the 71st Regiment, charged the Enemy, and drove them from the Part of the Village of which they had obtained a momentary Possession.

Nearly at this Time Lieutenant-Colonel Williams was unfortunately wounded, but I hope not dangerously, and the Command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron of the 79th Regiment. The Contest continued till Night, when our Troops remained in possession of the whole.

I then withdrew the Light Infantry Battalions and the 83d Regiment, leaving the 71st and 79th Regiments only in the Village, and the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment to support them.

On the 4th the Enemy reconnoitred the Positions which we had occupied on the Duas Casas River, and during that Night they moved General Junot's Corps from Alameda to the Left of the Position occupied by the 6th Corps, opposite to Fuentes de Honor.

From the Course of the Reconnoissance of the 4th, I had imagined that the Enemy would endeavour to obtain Possession of Fuentes de Honor, and of the Ground occupied by the Troops behind that Village, by crossing the Duas Casas at Poya Velho, and in the Evening I moved the 7th Division, under Major-General Houstoun, to the Right, in order if possible to protect that Passage.

On the Morning of the 5th, the 8th Corps appeared in Two Columns, with all the Cavalry, on the opposite Side of the Valley of the Duas Casas to Poya Velho; and as the 6th and 9th Corps also made a Movement to their Left, the Light Division, which had been brought back from the Neighbourhood of Alameda, was sent with the Cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton to support Major-General Houstoun, while the 1st and 3d Divisions made a Movement to their Right along the Ridge between the Turon and Duas Casas Rivers, corresponding to that of the 6th and 9th Corps on the Right of the Duas Casas.

The 8th Corps attacked Major-General Houstoun's Advanced Guard, consisting of the 85th Regiment under Major McIntosh, and the 2d Portuguese Caçadores under Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, and obliged them to retire; and they retired in good Order, although with some Loss. The 8th Corps being thus established in Poya Velho, the Enemy's Cavalry turned the Right of the 7th Division between Poya Velho and Nave D'Aver, from which last Place Don Julian Sanchez had been obliged to retire; and the Cavalry charged.

The Charge of the Advanced Guard of the Enemy's

my's Cavalry was met by Two or Three Squadrons of the different Regiments of British Dragoons, and the Enemy were driven back, and Colonel La Motte of the 13th Chasseurs, and some Prisoners, taken. The Main Body were checked and obliged to retire by the Fire of Major-General Houstoun's Division; and I particularly observed the Chasseurs Britanniques under Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace as behaving in the most steady Manner, and Major-General Houstoun mentions in high Terms the Conduct of a Detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's Light Infantry. Notwithstanding that this Charge was repulsed, I determined to concentrate our Force towards the Left, and to move the 7th and Light Divisions, and the Cavalry from Poya Velho towards Fuentes de Honor, and the other Two Divisions.

I had occupied Poya Velho and that Neighbourhood, in hopes that I should be able to maintain the Communication across the Coa by Sabugal, as well as provide for the Blockade, which Objects, it was now obvious, were incompatible with each other, and I therefore abandoned that which was the least important, and placed the Light Division in Reserve, in the Rear of the Left of the 1st Division, and the 7th Division on some commanding Ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right Flank and Rear of the 1st Division, and covered our Communication with the Coa, and prevented that of the Enemy with Almeida, by the Roads between the Turon and that River.

The Movement of the Troops upon this Occasion was well conducted, although under very critical Circumstances, by Major-General Houstoun, Brigadier-General Craufurd, and Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton. The 7th Division was covered in its Passage of the Turon by the Light Division under Brigadier-General Craufurd, and this last, in its March to join the 1st Division, by the British Cavalry.

Our Position thus extended on the high Ground from the Turon to the Duas Casas. The 7th Division, on the Left of the Turon, covered the Rear of the Right; the 1st Division, in Two Lines, were on the Right; Colonel Ashworth's Brigade, in Two Lines, in the Centre; and the 3d Division, in Two Lines, on the Left. The Light Division and British Cavalry in Reserve; and the Village of Fuentes de Honor in Front of the Left. Don Julian's Infantry joined the 7th Division in Freneda; and I sent him with his Cavalry to endeavour to interrupt the Enemy's Communication with Ciudad Rodrigo. The Enemy's Efforts on the Right Part of our Position, after it was occupied as I have above described, were confined to a Cannonade, and to some Charges with their Cavalry upon the advanced Posts.

The Picquets of the 1st Division under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill of the 3d Regiment of Guards repulsed One of these: but as they were falling back, they did not see the Direction of another in sufficient Time to form to oppose it, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was taken Prisoner, and many Men were wounded and some taken, before a Detachment of the British Cavalry could move up to their Support.

The 2d Battalion, 42d Regiment, under Lord Blantyre, also repulsed a Charge of the Cavalry directed against them.

They likewise attempted to push a Body of Light Infantry down the Ravine of the Turon to the Right of the 1st Division, which were repulsed by the Light Infantry of the Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Guise, aided by Five Companies of the 95th under Captain O'Hare.

Major-General Nightingall was wounded in the Course of the Cannonade, but I hope not severely.

The Enemy's principal Effort was throughout this Day again directed against Fuentes de Honor; and notwithstanding that the whole of the 6th Corps

was

was at different Periods of the Day employed to attack this Village, they could never gain more than a temporary Possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th Regiments, under the Command of Colonel Cameron; and these Troops were supported by the Light Infantry Battalions in the 3d Division, commanded by Major Woodgate; the Light Infantry Battalions in the 1st Division, commanded by Major Dick, Major Macdonald, and Major Aly; the 6th Portuguese Caçadores, commanded by Major Pinto; by the Light Companies in Colonel Champlemonde's Portuguese Brigade under Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Pynn; and by the Picquets of the 3d Division, under the Command of the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Trench. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron was severely wounded in the Afternoon, and the Command in the Village devolved upon the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan.

The Troops in Fuentes de Honor were besides supported, when pressed by the Enemy, by the 74th Regiment under Major Ruffel Manners, and the 88th Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, belonging to Colonel Mackinnon's Brigade; and on one of these Occasions the 88th, with the 71st and 79th, under the Command of Colonel Mackinnon, charged the Enemy, and drove them through the Village; and Colonel Mackinnon has reported particularly the Conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Brigade-Major Wilde, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart of the 88th Regiment.

The Contest again lasted in this Quarter till Night, when our Troops still held their Post; and from that Time the Enemy have made no fresh Attempt on any Part of our Position.

The Enemy manifested an Intention to attack Major-General Sir W. Erskine's Post, at Aldea del Bispo on the same Morning, with a Part of the

2d Corps, but the Major-General sent the 2d Battalion of the Lusitanian Legion across the Ford of the Duas Casas, which obliged them to retire.

In the Course of last Night the Enemy commenced to retire from their Position on the Duas Casas; and this Morning at Daylight the whole were in Motion. I cannot yet decide whether this Movement is preparatory to some fresh Attempt to raise the Blockade of Almeida, or is one of decided Retreat; but I have every Reason to hope, that they will not succeed in the First; and that they will be obliged to have Recourse to the last.

Their Superiority in Cavalry is very great, owing to the weak State of our Horses from recent Fatigue and Scarcity of Forage; and the Reduction of Numbers in the Portuguese Brigade of Cavalry with this Part of the Army, in exchange for a British Brigade sent into Estremadura with Marshal Sir William Beresford, owing to the Failure of the Measures reported to have been adopted to supply the Horses and Men with Food on the Service. The Result of a general Action brought on by an Attack upon the Enemy by us might, under these Circumstances, have been doubtful; and if the Enemy had chosen to avoid it, or if they had met it, they would have taken Advantage of the Collection of our Troops to fight this Action, to throw Relief into Almeida.

From the great Superiority of Force to which we have been opposed upon this Occasion your Lordship will judge of the Conduct of the Officers and Troops. The Actions were partial, but very severe; and our Loss has been great. The Enemy's Loss has also been great; and they left Four Hundred killed in the Village of Fuentes de Honor, and we have many Prisoners.

I particularly request your Lordship's Attention to the Conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, and the Honourable
Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, and to that of Colonel Mackinnon, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly of the 24th Regiment, and of the several Officers commanding Battalions of the Line and of Light Infantry, which supported the Troops in Fuentes de Honor. Likewise to that of Major M'Intosh of the 85th Regiment; of Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon of the 2d Caçadores; of Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace of the Chasseurs Britanniques; and of Lord Blantyre.

Throughout these Operations I have received the greatest Assistance from Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, and all the General Officers of the Army; and from the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, and the Officers of their several Departments, and those of my personal Staff.

From Intelligence from Marshal Sir William Beresford, I learn that he has invested Badajoz, on the Left of the Guadiana; and is moving there Stores for the Attack of the Place.

I have the Honour to inform you that the Intelligence has been confirmed, that Joseph Bonaparte passed Valladolid, on his Way to Paris, on the 27th of April. It is not denied by the French Officers that he is gone to Paris.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

MY LORD, *Villa Formosa, May 10, 1811.*

THE Enemy retired on the 8th to the Woods between Espeja Gallegos and Fuentes de Honor, in which Position the whole Army were collected on that Day and Yesterday, with the Exception of that Part of the Second Corps which continued opposite Alameda. Last Night the whole broke up and retired across the Azava, covering their Retreat by their numerous Cavalry; and this Day the whole

whole have retired across the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its Fate.

The Second Corps retired by the Bridge of Barba del Pueno, and the Ford of Val d'Espino on the Agueda.

Our Advanced Posts are upon the Azava, and on the Lower Agueda; and the Army will be tomorrow in the Cantonments on the Duas Casas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed Wounded and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the Affair at Fuentes Onovos, on the Evening of the 3d May 1811.

Royal Horse Artillery—1 Horse killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, killed; 1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, wounded; 1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, missing.

16th Light Dragoons—1 Horse killed.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 Horse killed; 1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, 5 Horses, wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—4 Rank and File wounded.

2d Batt. 24th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.

2d Batt. 42d Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—2 Rank and File missing.

1st Batt. 50th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, wounded; 8 Rank and File missing.

1st Batt. 71st Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank

- Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 2 Serjeants, 31 Rank and File, wounded; 6 Rank and File missing.
- 74th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 9 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 79th Foot—1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File, missing.
- 2d Batt. 83d Foot—9 Rank and File wounded; 3 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 88th Foot—2 Serjeants, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 88th Foot—6 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 92d Foot—1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.
- 94th Foot—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, wounded.
- 3d Batt. 95th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—2 Rank and File killed; 5 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. ditto—1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. of the Line, of ditto—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d ditto—4 Rank and File wounded.
- 5th ditto—1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
- 7th ditto—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, wounded.
- Total British Loss—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 19 Rank and File, and 4 Horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 10 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 145 Rank and File, and 6 Horses, wounded; 21 Rank and File, and 1 Horse, missing.
- Total Portuguese Loss—1 Serjeant, and 13 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns,

Ensigns, 1 Staff, 1 Serjeant, and 25 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, and 1 Rank and File, missing.

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

Return of Officers Killed Wounded and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the Affair of Fuentes Onovos, on the Evening of the 3d May 1811.

Killed.

1st Batt. 71st Foot—Lieutenant Cowsell.
1st Batt. 79th Foot—Captain Imlach.

Wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Captain Krauckenberg, slightly.
2d Batt. 42d Foot—Captain M'Donald, severely.
1st Batt. 50th Foot—Lieutenant Rudkin and Ensign Grant, slightly.
5th Batt. 60th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, severely; Lieutenant Duchastelette, slightly.
1st Batt. 71st Foot—Captain M'Intyre and Lieutenant Fox, severely; Lieutenant M'Craw, slightly; Ensign Kearne, dangerously; Adjutant Law, slightly.
1st Batt. 79th Foot—Lieutenant Calder, slightly; Ensign Brown, severely.
1st Batt. 92d Foot—Lieutenant Hill, severely.
3d Batt. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Uniacke, severely.
6th Caçadores—Captain de Barros; Lieutenants de Moratto, Manuel Joaquim, and J. de Sante Anno; Ensigns Ferura de Roxa and Antonio Pinto; Adjutant Bento de Magalhoems.

*Return of Killed Wounded and Missing of the Army
under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord
Viscount Wellington, K. B. in Action with the French
Army on the 5th May, 1811.*

Head-Quarters, Villa Formosa, May 8, 1811.

General Staff—2 wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery—1 Rank and File, 3 Horses,
killed; 1 Rank and File, 3 Horses, wounded.

Royal Foot Artillery—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and
File, 9 Horses, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieute-
nants, 18 Rank and File, 21 Horses, wounded.

1st Royal Dragoons—4 Rank and File, 18 Horses,
killed; 1 Lieutenant, 36 Rank and File, 24
Horses, wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—3 Rank and File, 5 Horses,
killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet, 6
Serjeants, 21 Rank and File, 22 Horses, wounded;
3 Rank and File, 3 Horses, missing.

16th Light Dragoons—7 Rank and File, 4 Horses,
killed; 2 Lieutenants, 16 Rank and File, 5
Horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 2
Horses, missing.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 Serjeant, 1
Drummer, 6 Horses, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain,
1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 37 Rank
and File, 20 Horses, wounded.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards—4 Rank and File
killed; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 49 Rank and File,
wounded; 1 Ensign, 7 Rank and File, missing.

1st Batt. 3d Guards—1 Ensign, 5 Rank and File,
killed; 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 40 Rank and File,
wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 12 Rank and
File, missing.

3d Batt. 1st Foot—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File,
wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—3 Rank and File wounded.

1st Batt. 9th Foot—4 Rank and File wounded.

2d Batt. 24th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File,
killed;

- killed ; 2 Serjeants, 17 Rank and File, wounded ;
1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, missing.
- 2d Batt. 30th Foot—1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File,
wounded.
- 2d Batt. 42d Foot—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File,
killed ; 1 Serjeant, 22 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 44th Foot—4 Rank and File wounded.
- 1 Batt. 45th Foot—3 Rank and File killed ; 1 Rank
and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 50th Foot — 3 Rank and File killed ;
2 Serjeants, 19 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Lieu-
tenant, 4 Rank and File, missing.
- 51st Foot—5 Rank and File wounded.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ser-
jeant, 11 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Rank and
File missing.
- 1st Batt. 71st Foot — 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant,
10 Rank and File, killed ; 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff,
6 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 64 Rank and File,
wounded ; 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drum-
mer, 34 Rank and File, missing.
- 74th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 2 Rank and File, killed ;
2 Captains, 1 Staff, 1 Serjeant, 52 Rank and File,
wounded.
- 1 Batt. 79th Foot—1 Serjeant, 26 Rank and File,
killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 5 Lieu-
tenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Serjeants, 121 Rank and File,
wounded ; 2 Serjeants, 92 Rank and File, mis-
sing.
- 2d Batt. 83d Foot — 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant,
1 Drummer, killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants,
26 Rank and File, wounded.
- 85th Foot — 1 Lieutenant, 12 Rank and File,
killed ; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants,
1 Drummer, 32 Rank and File, wounded ; 2 Ser-
jeants, 1 Drummer, 40 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Batt. 88th Foot—1 Captain, 1 Rank and File,
killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 1
Drummer,

- Drummer, 45 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 92d Foot—7 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 32 Rank and File, wounded.
- 94th Foot—4 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 95th Foot—1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 95th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.
- 3d Batt. 95th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Rank and File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File missing.
- Chasseurs Britannique—2 Serjeants, 28 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 15 Rank and File, wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—2 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. of the Line, King's German Legion—1 Major, 3 Serjeants, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- 2d ditto—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 11 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.
- 5th ditto—8 Rank and File wounded; 3 Rank and File missing.
- 7th ditto—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.
- Brunswick Oels' Corps—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 4 Rank and File, wounded; 10 Rank and File missing.
- Total British Loss—1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 129 Rank and File, 15 Horses, killed; 2 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Majors, 15 Captains, 21 Lieutenants, 7 Cornets or Ensigns, 2 Staff, 50 Serjeants,

Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 766 Rank and File, 95 Horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 226 Rank and File, 5 Horses, missing.

Portuguese Loss — 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 44 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets or Ensigns, 11 Serjeants, 140 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 7 Drummers, 43 Rank and File, missing.

General Total—1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 13 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 173 Rank and File, and 45 Horses, killed; 2 General Staff, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 15 Captains, 23 Lieutenants, 11 Cornets, or Ensigns, 2 Staff, 61 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 906 Rank and File, and 95 Horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 9 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 269 Rank and File, and 5 Horses, missing.

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

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, in Action with the French Army on the 5th May 1811.

Killed.

1st Bat. 3d Guards—Ensign Cookson.
2d Bat. 24th Foot—Lieutenant Ireland.
1st Bat. 71st Foot—Lieutenants Houfloun and Graham.
74th Foot—Lieutenant Johnstone.
2d Bat. 83d Foot—Lieutenant Ferris.
85th Foot—Lieutenant Holmes.
1st Bat. 88th Foot—Captain Irwin.
3d Bat. 95th Foot—Lieutenant Westby.

Wounded.

Wounded.

- Major-General Nightingall, slightly.
 10th Hussars—Lieutenant Fitzclarence, Aid-du-Camp to Major-General Stewart, slightly.
 British Foot Artillery—Captain G. Thompson, Lieutenants Martin and Woolcombe, slightly.
 1st Royal Dragoons—Lieutenant Forster, slightly.
 14th Light Dragoons—Captain Knipe, severely; Captain Mills, Lieutenants Gwynne and Badcock, Cornet Elles, slightly.
 16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Weyland, severely; Lieutenant Blake, ditto, since dead.
 1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Major Meyer, slightly; Captain Gruben, Lieutenant Krauckenberg, severely.
 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards.—Captain Hervey, slightly.
 1st Batt. 3d Guards—Captain Clitherow, slightly.
 5th Batt. 60th Foot—Major Woodgate, Lieutenant Wynne, slightly.
 1st Batt. 71st Foot—Ensign Cox, slightly; Ensign Vandeleur, severely; Adjutant Law, slightly.
 74th Foot—Captain M'Queen, severely; Captain Moore, Adjutant White, slightly.
 1st Batt. 79th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, severely; Captain Frazer, slightly; Captain Davidson, severely, since dead; Lieutenant Sinclair, slightly; Lieutenants A. Cameron, Webb, and Robison, severely; Lieutenant A. Frazer, Ensign W. Cameron, slightly.
 2d Batt. 83d Foot—Lieutenant Vericker, severely.
 85th Foot—Captain Nixon, slightly; Lieutenant Brock, dangerously; Lieutenant Hogg, severely.
 1st Batt. 88th Foot—Lieutenant M'Alpine, slightly; Ensign Hogan, severely.
 1st Batt. 92d Foot—Major Grant, severely, left leg amputated; Lieutenant M'Nab, severely, right Arm amputated.
 Chasseurs Britannique—Captains Freuler and Tournesot,

- nesfort, slightly ; Lieutenant Blemer, slightly ;
Ensign Proto, severely.
- 1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Major Beck,
slightly.
- 2d Line Batt King's German Legion—Captains
Muller and Decken, severely.
- 7th Line Batt. King's German Legion—Ensign
Bachelle, severely.
- Brunswick Oels—Lieutenant Zollikofer, slightly.
- 21st Portuguese Regiment — Ensign Francisco de
Paula, slightly.
- 3d Caçadores — Lieutenant Joao de Brennique,
slightly.
- 6th Ditto — Lieutenant-Colonel Sebastio Pinto,
Lieutenant Joze Vas, Ensigns Joze Perreira and
Francisco Peixoto, slightly ; Ensign Perreira, se-
verely, since dead.

Missing.

- 16th Light Dragoons—Captain Belli.
- 1st Bat. Coldstream Guards—Ensign Stothard.
- 1st Bat. 3d Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.
- 2d Bat. 24th Foot—Captain Andrews.
- 1st Bat 50th Foot—Lieutenant Ryan.
- 1st Bat. 71st Foot—Lieutenants Roy and Baldwin.
- CHARLES STEWART,
Major General and Adjutant-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 28th, 1811.

No. XXIV.

Downing-Street, May 28, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was this Day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington K. B., dated Villa Formosa, 15th May 1811.

Villa Formosa, May 15, 1811.

NO Part of the Enemy's Army remained on the Left of the Aguada on the Evening of the 10th Instant, excepting One Brigade of Cavalry close to the Bridge of Ciudad Rodrigo. The 2d Corps had crossed at Barba del Puerco and the Ford of Val d'Espino, and were cantoned in that Neighbourhood; and our Advanced Posts were upon the Azava and the Lower Aguada.

The 6th Division resumed the Duty of the Blockade of Almeida on that Evening, and Major-General Sir William Erskine was ordered to send a Battalion to Barba del Puerco to guard the Bridge there, which had been previously ordered, and had been posted to observe the Passages of the Duas Casas, between Aldea del Bispo and Barba del Puerco.

The Enemy blew up some Mines which they had
X 2 constructed

constructed in the Works of Almeida a little before One of the Morning of the 11th, and immediately attacked the Picquets by which the Place was observed, and forced their Way through them. They fired but little; and they appeared to have marched between the Bodies of Troops posted to support the Picquets; and in particular could not have passed far from the Right of the Queen's Regiment.

Upon the first Alarm Brigadier-General Pack, who was at Malpartida, joined the Picquets, and continued to follow and to fire upon the Enemy, as a Guide for the March of the other Troops employed in the Blockade; and Major-General Campbell marched from Malpartida with a Part of the first Battalion 36th Regiment. But the Enemy continued their March in a solid compact Body without firing, and were well guided between the Positions occupied by our Troops.

The 4th Regiment, which was ordered to occupy Barba del Puerco, unfortunately missed the Road, and did not arrive there till the Enemy had reached the Place, and commenced to descend the Bridge; and at the same Moment with the 36th Regiment, with Major-General Campbell, and the Light Battalions of the 5th Division, which Major-General Sir William Erskine had detached from Aldea del Bispo to Barba del Puerco, as soon as he had heard that the Enemy had come out from Almeida.

The Enemy suffered very considerable Loss both in Prisoners and in Killed and Wounded, as well in the March from Almeida as in the Passage of the Agueda. It appears that that Part of the 2d Corps which were in St. Felices, formed upon the River to protect their Passage as soon as they heard the Firing; and the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane of the 36th, who had crossed with a Detachment of the 36th and of the 4th Regiments, was obliged to retire with some Loss.

The Enemy are indebted for the small Part of the

the Garrison which they have saved principally to the unfortunate Mistake of the Road to Barba del Puerco by the 4th Regiment. During the whole Period of the Blockade, but particularly during the Period that the Enemy's Army were between the Duas Casas and the Azava, the Garrison were in the Habit of firing Cannon during the Night; and the Picquets near the Place were frequently attacked. On the Night of the 7th there had been a very heavy Fire of Cannon from the Place, and the Picquets were attacked; and another on the Night of the 8th, and the Queen's Regiment in particular and the other Troops employed in the Blockade were induced to believe that the Explosion which they heard in the Morning of the 11th was of the same Description with those which they had heard on the preceding Nights; and the Queen's Regiment did not move at all, nor the other Troops, till the Cause of the Explosion had been ascertained.

Since the 11th Instant the Enemy have continued their Retreat towards the Tormes.

I enclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops engaged at Barba del Puerco.

Return of Killed Wounded and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. at Barba del Puerco, on the 11th May 1811.

Head-Quarters, Villa Formosa, May 15, 1811.
1st Batt. 4th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 10 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, missing.

1st Batt. 36th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 5 Rank and File wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 10 Rank and File missing.

Total—4 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 15 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, missing.

Names

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

1st Batt. 4th Foot—Lieutenant Robert M'Intosh,
wounded

1st Batt. 36th Foot—Lieutenant Moody, missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Cameron, of the 79th
Regiment, wounded on the 5th May 1811, died
on the 13th May 1811.

CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

Foreign-Office, May 28, 1811.

DISPATCHES were this Morning received at the Office of the Marquiss Wellesley from Mr. Stuart, His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 18th Instant, by which it appears, that on the 10th, at Midnight, the Garrison of Almeida blew up the Works of that Fortrefs, and effected a Retreat to Barba del Puerco with considerable Loss.

Marshal Soult broke up from Gillena on the 9th of May, at the Head of Fifteen Thousand Men, and his Head-Quarters were at Zafra on the 13th, where he effected a Junction with the Division of General Latour Maubourg, which increased his Numbers to near Twenty-two Thousand Men. General Ballasteros immediately fell back and united his Corps with that of General Blake; their combined Strength moved from Xeres to Barcarotta. On the 13th, Marshal Beresford and General Castanos concentrated their Forces in Valverde, where it would appear they have been since joined by General Blake.

On the 16th Marshal Soult attacked the Combined Army at Alboera, and, after an obstinate Action, was repulsed with great Loss, abandoning his Wounded, and retiring to a Position in Sight of the British Advanced Posts.

The Loss on the Part of the Allies is not specified,

ned, but understood to be very severe. Major-General Houghton killed; Major-Generals Cole and W. Stewart, slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonels Sir W. Myers, and Duckworth, killed.

The following is a Translation of the Telegraphic Communication received at Lisbon.

May 17, 1811.—Elvas, Half past Eleven, A. M.

At Nine Yesterday Morning Marshal Soult attacked our Army at Alboera. It was a great Battle. Our Armies were victorious. The Enemy abandoned their wounded, and took up a new Position in Sight of our Army.

Elvas, May 18, Seven P. M.

The Battle lasted Six Hours and a Half. It was contested. The Armies maintained the same Positions. The Allies had General Houghton killed and Three Generals wounded. The Enemy Two killed and One wounded. At Eight this Morning General Houghton was buried.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 1st, 1811.

No. XXV.

Admiralty Office, June 1, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board the San Josef, off Mahon, the 17th April 1811.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying Copies of Two Letters, dated the 4th and 13th February, from Captain Whitby of the Cerberus, addressed to the Senior Officer off Corfu, giving an Account of some successful Enterprizes performed in the Adriatic by that Ship and the Active, together with a List of the Wounded, and Lists of the Enemy's Vessels captured and destroyed on the 3d and 12th February last.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

C. COTTON.

*His Majesty's Ship Cerberus, at Sea,
4th February 1811.*

SIR,

HAVING discovered Four Vessels at Anchor under Pestichi, it being nearly calm, I dispatched
1811. Y the

the Barges of this Ship and the Active, under the Command of Lieutenant Hays of the latter, to attempt bringing them out, in which he completely succeeded, although exposed to a heavy Fire of Musketry from the Soldiers quartered at that Place.

Lieutenant Hays speaks in high Terms of the Conduct of the Petty Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines employed under him for their cool and steady Conduct on the Occasion.

Enclosed is a List of the Vessels captured, and Return of the Wounded, which I am happy to say is only One Man belonging to the Active.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY WHITBY, Captain.

To Geo Eyre, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Ship Magnificent, Senior Officer,
Es. Es. Es.

List of Enemy's Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats of His Majesty's Ships Cerberus and Active, under the Directions of Lieutenant Hays of the latter, in the Port of Pestichi, February 3, 1811.

Venetian Trabaccolo Carlo Grimaldi, from Ancona, sent to Liffa.

Venetian Trabaccolo, Name unknown, from Ancona, destroyed; Cargo put on board His Majesty's Ship Active.

Venetian Trabaccolo, Name unknown, from Ancona, sent to Liffa.

Venetian Trabaccolo, Name unknown, from Ancona, sent to Liffa.

(Signed) HENRY WHITBY, Captain.

Report of One Man wounded in the Barge of His Majesty's Ship Active, J. A. Gordon, Esq; Captain, cutting out Four Vessels at Pestichi, Coast of Italy, 3d February 1811, in Company with the Barge of His Majesty's Ship Cerberus.

Francis Free, Landman, badly.

(Signed) J. A. GORDON, Captain,

*His Majesty's Ship Cerberus,
February 13, 1811.*

SIR,

HAVING completed the Water of His Majesty's Ships under my Command at Liffa, on the 9th Instant, I proceeded to reconnoitre the Coast of Italy with this Ship and Active, in hopes of intercepting Vessels which were reported to have sailed from Ancona for Corfu and taken Shelter in various Harbours along the Coast, during the Southerly Winds just set in.

On the Morning of the 12th Instant we discovered several Vessels lying under the Town of Ortano, and as the Wind was light, the Boats of both Ships were dispatched, under the Orders of Lieutenant Dickinon (First of the Cerberus), to bring them out if practicable. On the near Approach of the Boats to the Vessels a Fire of great Guns and small Arms was instantly opened from an Armed Trabaccolo (which was not till then observed), and Soldiers posted on the Beach and Hills commanding the Bay; our Boats formed in close Order, gave Three hearty Cheers, and in a few Minutes cleared all before them, the Men from the Vessels and the Troops on shore running in all Directions.

To prevent any Annoyance whilst the Prizes were bringing out, Lieutenant Dickinon landed with the Marines under Lieutenant Mears of that Corps embarked in the Active, and a Division of small Arm Men under Mr. James Rennie, Master's-Mate of this Ship, taking a strong Position on the Hills, and

planting the British Flag at the very Gates of the Town, whilst the Launches, under Lieutenants Hays and Campston, with the Barge of the Active, under Mr. James Gibson, Master's Mate of that Ship, were employed in covering them with the Carronades. This judicious and advantageous Movement was of the greatest Service to those employed at the Sea Side, as it kept the Soldiers and Inhabitants, who had collected in great Force, in check, and allowed the Work which had been so ably undertaken to be most fully completed, as in addition to the Convoy consisting of Ten Sail (under the Vessel armed with Six Guns), which was found in the Harbour laden with Grain, Oil, &c. Two large Magazines filled with all Sorts of Naval and Military Stores destined for the Garrison of Corfu, (and which it is said they stand in much need of,) was most completely destroyed by Fire, and I feel convinced the Enemy will suffer most severely by this Capture, as they must have been some Time in making so large a Collection. As I believe you are unacquainted with the Situation of Ortano, I must beg Leave to state it, and you will then be able to form your own Opinion of the Difficulties that existed and to which our Men and Boats were necessarily exposed.

The Harbour is formed by a large Pier running out into the Sea, and connected with a Range of Hills leading to the Town, which stands on the Top of the highest, completely commanding the Vessels in the Bay and the Road up to it, so that the Marines, to gain the strong Post they had, and to prevent being exposed to the severe Fire of Musketry, were obliged to climb up the Rocks by their Hands, with a Prospect of falling down a Precipice every Step they took.

Having detailed to you, Sir, the Particulars of this Service, I have much Pleasure in adding that our Loss has been only Four wounded; and when it is considered that they were exposed to a teasing Fire
from

from the Bushes and Houses from Ten in the Morning until Three in the Afternoon, it will, I trust, be thought trifling in comparison with the Annoyance the Enemy have received by the Capture and Destruction of their Magazines and Vessels.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallant Conduct of Lieutenant Dickinson on this Occasion; the Style in which he boarded the *Trabaccolo*, armed with Six Guns and full of Men, with the *Gig* of this Ship, supported by the Barge under Mr. Rennie, (of whom he speaks in the highest Terms of Praise,) forms only a small Part of his Merit; his Arrangements being so well made and so promptly executed by those under him, were such as to have ensured the most complete Success, could it have been possible for the Enemy to have collected any additional regular Force, with that already opposed to them.

No Language I can make use of is strong enough to express the Zeal and Conduct of every Person concerned.

I feel particularly indebted to Captain Gordon of the judicious Manner his Ship was placed, by which Means he prevented any Body of the Enemy from forming in the Rear of our Men, and the Promptitude and zealous Co-operation I have constantly experienced from him since we have been serving together.

Enclosed is a List of the Vessels captured and destroyed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY WHITBY, Captain.

To George Eyre, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Magnificent*, Senior Officer, &c. &c. &c.

List of Enemy's Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats of His Majesty's Ships Cerberus and Active, under the Directions of Lieutenant James Dickinson of the former, in the Port of Ortano, on the 12th of February 1811.

Venetian Trabaccolo L'Eugenie, of Six Guns, commanded by a Lieutenant, from Ancona bound to Corfu; sent to Liffa.

Venetian Transport La Fortunée, No. 52, from Ancona bound to Corfu, laden with Corn; brought out and afterwards burnt; Cargo put into a Transport.

Venetian Transport, Name unknown, from Ancona bound to Corfu, laden with Oil; sent to Liffa.

Venetian Transport, Name unknown, No. 2, from Ancona bound to Corfu, laden with Plank and Corn; sent to Liffa.

Venetian Transport St. Anongiato, from Ancona bound to Corfu, laden with Hemp and Cordage.

Venetian Transport, Name unknown, No. 50, from Ancona bound to Corfu, laden with Wheat.

Venetian Transport, Name unknown, No. 55, from Ancona bound to Corfu, partly laden with sundries.

Venetian Transport L'Anime del Purgatorio, from Ancona bound to Corfu, laden with Rice; Cargo taken on board and Vessel burnt.

Venetian Transport, Name unknown, laden with Wheat.

Two Venetian Transports, Names unknown, from Ancona bound to Corfu; burnt in the Port; together with Two Magazines of Oil, Soldiers' Cloathing, Ammunition, and Naval Stores, viz. Cables, Blocks, Hawfers, Hemp, &c.

(Signed) HENRY WHITBY, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF JUNE 3d, 1811.

No. XXVI.

Downing-Street, June 2, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been this Day received by the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, 22d May 1811.

ON the Night of the 15th Instant I received from Marshal Sir William Beresford Letters of the 12th and 13th Instant, which reported Marshal Soult had broken up from Seville about the 10th, and had advanced towards Estremadura, notwithstanding the Reports which had been previously received that he was busily occupied in strengthening Seville and the Approaches to that City by Works; and that all his Measures indicated an Intention to remain on the Defensive in Andalusia.

I therefore set out on the following Morning from Villa Fermosa; and having received further Information of the 14th, from Sir William Beresford, of the Enemy's Movements, I hastened my Progress, and arrived here on the 19th, and found that Sir William Beresford had raised the Siege of Badajoz, without the Loss of Ordnance or Stores of any
1811. Z Descrip-

Description ; and collected the Troops under his Command, and had formed a Junction with Generals Castanos and Blake at Albuera, in the Course of the 15th Instant.

He was attacked there on the 16th by the French Army under the Command of Marshal Soult ; and after a most severe Engagement, in which all the Troops conducted themselves in the most gallant Manner, Sir William Beresford gained the Victory. The Enemy retired in the Night of the 17th, leaving between 900 and 1000 Wounded on the Ground.

Sir William Beresford sent the Allied Cavalry after them ; and on the 19th, in the Morning, re-invested Badajoz.

I enclose Reports of Sir William Beresford, of the 16th and 18th Instant, on the Operations of the Siege to the Moment of raising it, and on the Battle at Albuera ; and I beg to draw Your Lordship's Attention to the Ability, the Firmness, and the Gallantry manifested by Marshal Sir William Beresford throughout the Transactions on which he has written. I will add nothing to what he has said of the Conduct of all the Officers and Troops, excepting to express my Admiration of it, and my cordial Concurrence in the favorable Reports by Sir William Beresford of the good Conduct of all.

All has remained quiet in Castile since I quitted that Part of the Country.

The Battalions of the 9th Corps, belonging to Regiments serving in the Corps d'Armée in Andalusia, had marched from Salamanca on or about the 15th, and went towards Avila, and were to come by Madrid.

I send this Dispatch by Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) Arbuthnot, the Secretary of Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was present in the Battle of Albuera, and can give Your Lordship any further Information you can require ; and I beg Leave to recommend him to Your Lordship.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Marshal Beresford to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, May 16, 1811.

IN conformity to YOUR Lordship's Instructions given to me on the 24th Ultimo, in consequence of the then state of the Weather, and our Means of Communication across the Guadiana having been destroyed by the sudden flooding of that River, and leaving my Cavalry in Zafra, Los Santos, and Villa Franca, I placed the Infantry with its Head at Almendralejo, Azuechal, and Villa Alva, where were the Divisions of Major-General the Honourable William Stewart and Major-General Hamilton; and the Honourable Major-General Cole's Division with Brigadier-General Madden's Brigade of Cavalry in Merida, the Infantry Brigade of it commanded by Brigadier-General Kemmis, and that was intended for the Attack of Fort Saint Cristoval, at Montejo, and the Light Brigade German Legion under Major-General Baron Alten, at Talavera Real, leaving the Light Battalion L. L. Legion in Olivença, during the Period of waiting the Fall of the Water of the Guadiana, and the Re-establishment of our Bridge, it being of considerable Importance to push the Enemy from us as far as possible during the Siege, as he had on our obliging him to retire from Llerena to Guadalcanal held the latter Place.

I directed a small Column of Two Thousand Men, composed of the 11th Brigade 2d Division, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, with Two Squadrons of Cavalry and Two Spanish Four-Pounders, to proceed from Almendralejo by Ribera and Maquilla to Azuaga to threaten his Right, sending at the same Time Four Squadrons of Cavalry from Brigadier General Long at Villa Franca to Llerena, to support the Count de Penne Villamur who was then with the Spanish Cavalry of General Castanos' Corps, to make him fear an Attack in Front, and General Ballasteros went from Monasterio

terio to Montemolin to threaten his Left. These Manœuvres had the desired Effect; as soon as the Enemy saw the Advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne near Azuaga, where he had Five Hundred Infantry and Three Hundred Cavalry, he abandoned precipitately the Place and retired to Guadalcanal, which Place the General Latour Maubourg with the 5th Corps quitted in Two Hours after the Arrival of this Detachment, and at Eleven o'Clock at Night retired near to Constantino. Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne performed this Service in a most judicious and handsome Manner.

The Weather having been some time fine, and the Waters of the Guadiana having subsided, and our Preparations having by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher's Activity been nearly completed for the Siege of Badajoz, on the 3d of May I sent three Brigades of Infantry, a Brigade of six-Pounders, and two Squadrons of Cavalry, under the Orders of Major-General the Honourable William Stewart, to invest more close Badajoz, on the South of the River, which he performed with his usual Zeal and Attention on the 4th. On the 6th instant, I directed the March of the remaining Divisions on Badajoz, one by Albuera, the other by Talavera, leaving the Cavalry as before placed. On the 7th I came before Badajoz with these Divisions. General Castanos furnished also to co-operate in the Siege Two Thousand Men, under the Command of Brigadier Don Carlos D'Espagne. On the 8th I directed the Brigade of Brigadier-General Kemmis, which had been previously placed on the Chebora, to proceed to the Torre of St. Ingracia, about Two Miles from Badajoz, on the Campo Maior Road, and to be joined there by the 17th Portuguese Regiment, Two Squadrons of Cavalry, and Four Six-Pounders from Elvas; the Force to meet at Three o'Clock in the Morning, and the Whole to be placed under the Orders of the
Honourable

Honourable Major General William Lumley, to invest the North Side, and to attack Fort St. Cristoval. By some Accident to the Bearer of the Orders to Brigadier-General Kemmis, the Officer did not arrive at his Post till Nine o'Clock, the Honourable Major-General Lumley on the Approach of the Light Companies of the Brigade, advancing towards the Town, with the Force he brought from Elvas; the Garrison made a Sortie upon it, but was immediately drove back, and the Grenadiers of the 17th Regiment particularly distinguished themselves by charging the Enemy, headed by Colonel Turner; the Detachment suffered the Loss as per Return No. I.

On the 8th, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, to protect the further Approaches, constructed Batteries against the Pardalleiras and Piquerino, on the Heights commanding them, though at a considerable Distance; and Captain Squire, whom the Lieutenant Colonel had sent to superintend the Works intended to be erected against Saint Cristoval, began his Operations on the 8th. The breaking Ground on that Side immediately caused great Jealousy to the Enemy, and he opposed it by a most heavy Fire of Shot and Shell, and on the Morning of the 10th he made a Sortie against the Battery constructing, with about Twelve Hundred Men, being within Five Hundred Yards of the Place. He soon reached the Battery, and it having of the Covering Party allotted to it, only One Light Infantry Company in it, the Enemy got possession of it, but had it not for Two Minutes, as the Whole of the Covering Party that was close to the Battery on the Slope of the Hill immediately seized their Arms, and drove the Enemy back with considerable Loss to him, but I regret to say our's on this Occasion must have been considerably greater, from our Troops having exposed themselves to the Shot and Shell of the Town and Fort of Saint Cristoval, and the Musquetry from this latter.

I annex the Return of our Loss on this Day, and in it I have to lament being deprived of the Services of Colonel Turner, who in the very short Time he had been in the Portuguese Service, had given me the greatest Satisfaction, and in these Two Days, the most conspicuous Proofs of his Gallantry.

I annex the Returns of our further loss of Men on the respective Days that our Operations against Badajoz continued, and the Honourable Major General Lumley's Reports on the Circumstances and Consequences of the Enemy's Sorties.

On the 12th I received Information from General Blake that Marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the avowed Intention of coming to Badajoz, his Force stated to be Fifteen Thousand Men; and General Latour Maubourg had already again moved upon and occupied Guadalcanal and Llerena, from which Places the Count de Penne Villamur had been obliged to retire. As General Blake had come down to Frejenal, and General Ballasteros from Monasterio had pushed his Advances within a League of Seville, I could not judge if this Advance of Marshal Soult was merely to oblige these Generals to retire, and leave him undisturbed in Seville, or really, as it was given out to be, against me, and with the Object of raising the Siege of Badajoz, and therefore continued my Operations against the Place, until the further Advance of Soult should more clearly determine this Point; but in the Middle of the Night I received Information from General Blake and other Quarters, of the rapid Advance of Marshal Soult, and which left no Doubt as to his Intentions. I immediately sent to suspend Operations against Badajoz, and to commence to remove to Elvas our Guns and Stores, which unfortunately had been nearly completed to what would have been wanted for the Siege.

By great Exertions of Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher of the Royal Engineers, and Major Dixon of the Artillery,

tillery, every Thing was removed on the Evening of the 15th. To Lieutenant-General Leité's (the Governor of the Province of Alemtejo) Zeal and unwearied Activity in whatever regards the Service and Welfare of his Country, it is but just to say we are on all Occasions much indebted; and particularly on this, in the getting together the Transports necessary to us, and in furnishing and forwarding whatever else could be useful. I seize with Pleasure this Opportunity of giving to General Leité that Praise which he has ever so fully merited.

I had been obliged, to cover the removal of the Stores &c., to leave the Division of Major-General the Honourable G. L. Cole before Badajoz. Major-General Cole marched from before Badajoz to join the Army here at Two o'Clock on the Morning of the 16th; and arrived about half an hour before the Enemy made his Attack.

I have however the Satisfaction to inform Your Lordship that the Enemy cannot boast of having got a Particle of our Stores; they were all safely lodged in Elvas, and with the Exception of Brigadier-General Kemmis's Brigade, which was on the North side of the Guadiana, our Troops were all united on the Morning of the 16th, to meet the Attack and oppose the March of Marshal Soult.

MY LORD,

Albuera, 18th May 1811.

I HAVE infinite Satisfaction in communicating to Your Lordship, that the allied Army united here under my Orders, obtained on the 16th Instant, after a most sanguinary Contest, a complete Victory over that of the Enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult; and I shall proceed to relate to Your Lordship the Circumstances.

In a former Report I have informed Your Lordship of the Advance of Marshal Soult from Seville,

and I had in consequence judged it wise, entirely to raise the Siege of Badajoz, and prepare to meet him with our united Forces, rather than by looking to Two Objects at once; to risk the Loss of both. Marshal Soult, it appears, had been long straining every Nerve to collect a Force which he thought fully sufficient to his Object for the Relief of Badajoz, and for this Purpose he had drawn considerable Numbers from the Corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani, and also I believe from the French Army of the Centre. Having thus completed his Preparations, he marched from Seville on the 10th Instant, with a Corps then estimated at Fifteen or Sixteen Thousand Men, and was joined on descending into Estremadura by the Corps under General Latour Maubourg, stated to be Five Thousand Men. His Excellency General Blake, as soon as he learnt the Advance of Marshal Soult, in strict Conformity to the Plan proposed by Your Lordship, proceeded to form his Junction with the Corps under my Orders, and arrived at Valverde in Person on the 14th Instant, where, having consulted with His Excellency and General Castanos, it was determined to meet the Enemy, and to give him Battle.

On finding the Determination of the Enemy to relieve Badajoz, I had broken up from before that Place, and marched the Infantry to the Position in Front of Valverde, except the Division of the Honourable Major-General G. L. Cole, which, with Two Thousand Spanish Troops, I left to cover the Removal of our Stores.

The Cavalry which had, according to Orders, fallen back as the Enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the Cavalry of General Blake: that of General Castanos under the Count de Penne Villamur had been always with it.

As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger Position, left Badajoz entirely open, I determined to
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take up a Position (such as could be got, in this widely open Country) at this Place; thus standing directly between the Enemy and Badajoz.

The Army was therefore assembled here on the 15th Instant. The Corps of General Blake, though making a forced March to effect it, only joined in the Night, and could not be placed in its Position till the Morning of the 16th Instant, when General Cole's Division, with the Spanish Brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne also joined, and a little before the Commencement of the Action.—Our Cavalry had been forced on the Morning of the 15th Instant to retire from Santa Martha and joined here. In the Afternoon of that Day the Enemy appeared in Front of us. The next Morning our Disposition for receiving the Enemy was made, being formed in Two Lines, nearly parallel to the River Albuera, on the Ridge of the gradual Ascent rising from that River, and covering the Roads to Badajoz and Valverde; though Your Lordship is aware, that the whole Face of this Country is every where passable for all Arms. General Blake's Corps was on the Right, in Two Lines; its left on the Valverde Road, joined the Right of Major-General the Honourable William Stewart's Division, the Left of which reached the Bajadoz Road; where commenced the Right of Major-General Hamilton's Division which closed the Left of the Line. General Cole's Division, with One Brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the Second Line of the British and Portuguese Army.

The Enemy, on the Morning of the 16th, did not long delay his Attack; at Eight o'Clock he was observed to be in Movement, and his Cavalry was seen passing the Rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our Right, and shortly after he marched out of the Wood opposite to us, a strong Force of Cavalry, and Two heavy Columns of Infantry, pointing them to our Front, as if to Attack the Village
and

and Bridge of Albuera. During this Time, under Cover of his vastly superior Cavalry, he was filing the principal Body of his Infantry over the River beyond our Right, and it was not long before his Intention appeared to be to turn us by that Flank, and cut us off from Valverde. Major-General Cole's Division was therefore ordered to form an oblique Line to the Rear of our Right, with his own Right thrown back. And the Intention of the Enemy to attack our Right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form Part of his First Line, and all his Second, to that Front; which was done.

The Enemy commenced his Attack at Nine o'Clock, not ceasing at the same Time to menace our Left; and after a strong and gallant Resistance of the Spanish Troops, he gained the Heights upon which they had been formed: meanwhile the Division of the Honourable Major-General William Stewart had been brought up to support them; and that of Major-General Hamilton brought to the Left of the Spanish Line, and formed in contiguous close Columns of Battalions, to be moveable in any Direction. The Portuguese Brigade of Cavalry, under Brigadier-General Otway, remained at some Distance on the Left of this, to check any Attempt of the Enemy below the Village.

As the Heights the Enemy had gained, raked and entirely commanded our whole Position, it became necessary to make every Effort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one was made by the Division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant Officer. Nearly at the Beginning of the Enemy's Attack, a heavy Storm of Rain came on, which, with the Smoke from the Firing, rendered it impossible to discern anything distinctly. This, with the Nature of the Ground, had been extremely favourable to the Enemy in forming his Columns, and in his subsequent Attack.

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The Right Brigade of General Stewart's Division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, first came into Action, and behaved in the most gallant Manner, and finding that the Enemy's Column could not be shaken by Fire, proceeded to attack it with the Bayonet ; and, while in the Act of charging, a Body of Polish Lancers (Cavalry) which the Thickness of the Atmosphere and the Nature of the Ground had concealed, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the Brigade when discovered for Spanish Cavalry, and therefore not fired upon,) turned it ; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the Rear, was unfortunately broken and suffered immensely. The 31st Regiment, being the Left one of the Brigade, alone escaped this Charge, and under the Command of Major L'Ettrange kept its Ground, until the Arrival of the 3d Brigade, under Major-General Hoghton. The Conduct of this Brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that of the 2d Brigade, under the Command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, was not less so : Major-General Hoghton, cheering on his Brigade to the Charge, fell pierced by Wounds. Though the Enemy's principal Attack was on this Point of the Right, he also made a continual Attempt upon that Part of our original Front at the Village and Bridge, which were defended in the most gallant Manner by Major-General Baron Alten and the Light Infantry Brigade of the German Legion, whose Conduct was, in every Point of View, conspicuously good. This Point now formed our Left, and Major-General Hamilton's Division had been brought up there ; and he was left to direct the Defence of that Point, whilst the Enemy's Attack continued on our Right, a considerable Proportion of the Spanish Troops supporting the Defence of this Place. The Enemy's Cavalry, on his Infantry attempting to force our Right, had endeavoured to turn it ; but by the able Manœuvres of Major-General the Honourable
 William

William Lumley, commanding the Allied Cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the Enemy in Number, his Endeavours were foiled. Major-General Cole, seeing the Attack of the Enemy, very judiciously bringing up his Left a little, marched in Line to attack the Enemy's Left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute, with the Charges of the Brigades of General Stewart's Division, to force the Enemy to abandon his Situation, and retire precipitately, and to take Refuge under his Reserve; here the Fuzileer Brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the Allies to a considerable Distance, and as far as I thought it prudent with his immense Superiority of Cavalry; and I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.

I have every reason to speak favourably of the Manner in which our Artillery was served, and fought; and Major Hartman commanding the British, and Major Dickson commanding the Portuguese, and the Officers and Men, are entitled to my Thanks. The Four Guns of the Horse Artillery commanded by Captain Lefebure, did great Execution on the Enemy's Cavalry, and One Brigade of Spanish Artillery (the only one in the Field) I saw equally gallantly and well served: we lost in the Misfortune which occurred to the Brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Colborne (whom General Stewart Reports to have acted and was then acting in a most noble Manner, leading on the Brigade in admirable Order) One Howitzer, which the Enemy before the Arrival of the gallant General Hoghton's Brigade, had Time to carry off, with Two Hundred or Three Hundred Prisoners, of that Brigade. After he had been beaten from this, his principal Attack, he still continued that near the Village, on which he never could make any Impression or cross the Rivulet, though I had been obliged to bring a very great Proportion of the Troops from it, to support the

the principal Point of Attack; but the Enemy seeing his main Attack defeated, relaxed in his Attempt there also. The Portuguese Division of Major-General Hamilton, in every Instance evinced the utmost Steadiness and Courage, and manœuvred equally well with the British.

Brigadier General Harvey's Portuguese Brigade, belonging to General Cole's Division, had an Opportunity of distinguishing itself when marching in Line across the Plain, by repulsing with the utmost Steadiness a Charge of the Enemy's Cavalry.

It is impossible to enumerate every Instance of Discipline and Valour shewn on this severely contested Day. But never were Troops that more valiantly or more gloriously maintained the Honour of their respective Countries. I have not been able to particularize the Spanish Divisions, Brigades, or Regiments, that were particularly engaged, because I am not acquainted with their Denominations or Names; but I have great Pleasure in saying that their Behaviour was most gallant and honourable; and though, from the superior Number and Weight of the Enemy's Force, that Part of them that were in the Position attacked were obliged to cede the Ground, it was after a gallant Resistance, and they continued in good Order to support their Allies; and I doubt not, His Excellency General Blake will do ample Justice on this Head, by making Honorable Mention of the deserving.

The Battle commenced at Nine o'clock, and continued without Interruption till Two in the Afternoon, when the Enemy having been driven over the Albuera, for the Remainder of the Day there was but cannonading and skirmishing.

It is impossible by any Description to do Justice to the distinguished Gallantry of the Troops, but every Individual most nobly did his Duty, and which will be well proved by the great Losses we have suffered, though repulsing the Enemy; and it
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was observed, that our Dead, particularly the 57th Regiment, were lying, as they had fought, in Ranks, and every Wound was in the Front.

The Honourable Major-General William Stewart most particularly distinguished himself, and conduced much to the Honour of the Day ; he received Two, Contusions but would not quit the Field. Major-General the Honourable G. L. Cole is also entitled to every Praise ; and I have to regret being deprived for some Time of his Services, by the Wound he has received. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, Commanding the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, and Major L'Esrange 31st Regiment, deserve to be particularly mentioned ; and nothing could exceed the Conduct and Gallantry of Colonel Inglis, at the Head of his Regiment. To the Honourable Major-General William Lumley, for the very able Manner in which he opposed the numerous Cavalry of the Enemy, and foiled him in his Object, I am particularly indebted. To Major-General Hamilton who commanded on the Left, during the severe Attack upon our Right, I am also much indebted ; and the Portuguese Brigade of Brigadier Generals Fonseca and Archibald Campbell, deserve to be mentioned. To Major-General Alten, and to the excellent Brigade under his Orders, I have much Praise to give ; and it is with great Pleasure I assure Your Lordship that the good and gallant Conduct of every Corps, and of every Person, was in Proportion to the Opportunity that offered for distinguishing themselves. I know not an Individual who did not do his Duty.

I have, I fear, to regret the Loss to the Service of Colonel Collins commanding a Portuguese Brigade, his Leg having been carried off by a Cannon Shot. He is an Officer of great Merit ; and I deeply lament the Death of Major-General Hoghton and of those Two promising Officers Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers and Lieutenant-Colonel Duckworth,

It is most pleasing to me to inform Your Lordship, not only of the steady and gallant Conduct of our Allies, the Spanish Troops, under His Excellency General Blake, but also to assure you that the most perfect Harmony has subsisted between us, and that General Blake not only conformed in all Things to the general Line proposed by Your Lordship, but in the Details and in whatever I suggested to His Excellency, I received the most immediate and cordial Assent and Co-operation ; and nothing was omitted on his Part to ensure the Success of our united Efforts ; and during the Battle, he most essentially, by his Experience, Knowledge, and Zeal, contributed to its fortunate Result.

His Excellency the Captain-General Castanos who had united the few Troops he had in a State to be brought into the Field, to those of General Blake, and placed them under his Orders, assisted in Person in the Field ; and not only on this, but on all Occasions, I am much indebted to General Castanos, who is ever beforehand in giving whatever can be beneficial to the Success of the common Cause.

Though I unfortunately cannot point out the Corps or many of the Individuals of the Spanish Troops, that distinguished themselves, yet I will not omit to mention the Names of General Vallesteros, whose Gallantry was most conspicuous, as of the Corps he had under his Command ; and the same of Generals Zayas and of Don Carlos D'Espagne. The Spanish Cavalry have behaved extremely well, and the Count de Penne Villamur is particularly deserving to be mentioned.

I annex the Return of our Losses in this hard contested Day : it is very severe, and in addition to it is the Loss of the Troops under His Excellency General Blake, who are Killed, Missing, and Wounded, but of which I have not the Return. The Loss of the Enemy, though I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe ; he has left on the
Field

Field of Battle about Two Thousand Dead, and we have taken from Nine Hundred to One Thousand Prisoners. He has had Five Generals Killed and Wounded; of the former Generals of Division Werlé and Pefim; and Gazan and Two others amongst the latter. His Force was much more considerable than we had been informed of, as I do not think he displayed less than from Twenty to Twenty-two Thousand Infantry, and he certainly had Four Thousand Cavalry with a numerous and heavy Artillery. His overbearing Cavalry, cramped and confined all our Operations, and with his Artillery saved his Infantry, after it's Rout.

He retired after the Battle to the Ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in Position; and on this Morning, or rather during the Night, commenced his Retreat on the Road he came, towards Seville, and has abandoned Badajoz to its Fate. He left a Number of his wounded on the Ground he had retired to, and which we are administering what Assistance to we can. I have sent our Cavalry to follow the Enemy, but in that Arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any Thing against him in the Plains he is traversing.

Thus we have reaped the Advantage we proposed from our Opposition to the Attempts of the Enemy; and whilst he has been forced to abandon the Object for which he has almost stripped Andalusia of Troops, instead of having accomplished the haughty Boasts with which Marshal Soult harangued his Troops on leaving Seville; he returns there with a curtailed Army, and what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, with a diminished Reputation.

In enumerating the Services received from the Officers of my own Staff, I must particularly call Your Lordship's Attention to those of Brigadier-General d'Urban, Quarter Master General to the Portuguse Army; and which I cannot sufficiently praise, though I can appreciate.

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On all Occasions I have felt the Benefits of his Talents and Services, and more particularly on this, where they very essentially contributed to the Success of the Day ; and I cannot here omit the Name of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, Deputy Quarter Master General to the Portugueze Troops, whose Talent and Exertions deserve my Thanks. To Brigadier General Mozinho, Adjutant General of the Portugueze Army, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant General to the United British and Portugueze Force, and to Brigadier General Lemos, and to the Officers of my own personal Staff, I am indebted for their Assistance.

To the Services of Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot (Major in His Majesty's Service), I am also much indebted, and he is the Bearer of this to Your Lordship, and is fully enabled to give you any further Information you may desire, and is most deserving of any Favour Your Lordship may be pleased to recommend him for, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,
Marshal and Lieut. Gen.

P. S. Major General Hamilton's Division, and Brigadier General Madden's Brigade of Portugueze Cavalry march To-morrow Morning to re-invest Badajoz on the South Side of the Guadiana.

W. C. B.

No. I.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Corps of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington K. B. under the immediate Orders of Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, K. B. in an Attack of the Enemy's Post before Badajos, on the 8th May 1811.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—5 Rank and File wounded.

97th Foot—6 Rank and File wounded.

Total British Losses—11 Rank and File wounded.

Portuguese Losses—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Ensign, 18 Rank and File, wounded.

General Total—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Ensign, 29 Rank and File wounded.

Name of Officer wounded.

17th Portuguese Regiment—Ensign Luiz Valoza.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,

Major-General and Adjutant-General.

No. II.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Corps of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington K. B. under the immediate Orders of Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford K. B. in the Repulse of a Sortie from Badajoz, on the Morning of the 10th May, 1811.

Royal Engineers—1 Lieutenant wounded.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—1 Captain, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 102 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 180 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Batt. 48th Foot—1 Rank and File killed.

5th Batt.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

97th Foot—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 3 Serjeants, 58 Rank and File, wounded.

Total British Loss—1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 29 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 2 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 9 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 347 Rank and File, wounded.

Portuguese Loss—1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Drummer, 34 Rank and File, wounded; 12 Rank and File missing.

General Loss—1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 29 Rank and File, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 9 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 381 Rank and File, wounded; 12 Rank and File missing.

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

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 10th May 1811.

Killed.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—Captain Smith.

Wounded.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Reid, slightly.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—Major Birmingham, (since dead); Captain Pring, severely; Lieutenant Levinge, Ensigns M'Coard and Hanley.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, slightly; Major Thornton, ditto; Lieutenant Street, ditto; Lieutenant Thoreau; Lieutenant Strawbenzie, severely; Lieutenants Kelly and Brown.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—Captain Prevost, severely.

97th Foot—Lieutenant Coppinger, severely; Lieu-

tenant Daunt, slightly ; Lieutenant Kettlewell ; Ensign Dowman, lost an Arm ; Ensign Downing, severely.

Portuguese wounded.

17th Regiment—Colonel Turner severely ; Captains Buquet and Maxwell.

No. III.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Corps of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington K. B. under the immediate Orders of Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford K. B. in the Trenches and Batteries before Badajoz, between the 8th and 15th of May 1811, inclusive.

Royal Engineers—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, killed ; 2 Captains wounded.

3d Batt. 27th Foot—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 52 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Batt. 34th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.

1st Batt. 40th Foot—10 Rank and File killed, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 18 Rank and File, wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.

97th Foot—7 Rank and File killed, 19 Rank and File wounded.

2d Light Battalion, King's German Legion—1 Rank and File wounded.

Total British Loss—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 92 Rank and File, wounded.

Portuguese Loss—1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 40 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant,

Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 88 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 22 Rank and File, missing.

General Loss—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 180 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 22 Rank and File, missing.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army between the 8th and 15th May inclusive.

Killed.

Royal Engineers—Captain Dickinon, Lieutenant Melville.

Wounded.

Royal Engineers—Captain Ross; Captain Boteler, severely.
3d Batt. 27th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel M^cLean; Lieutenants Gordon and Dobbins, slightly.
1st Batt. 40th Foot—Captains Heyland and Wood, Lieutenant Butler.

Portuguese killed.

17th Regiment—Ensign Raymond de Viagas.
1st Batt. L. L. Leg.—Lieutenant Cæsar de Fontes.

Wounded.

17th Regiment—Lieutenant John Iniceps, Ensign Joao Anselmo.

Missing.

1st Batt. L. L. Leg.—Lieutenant Joaquim de Pinto.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.

No. IV.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Corps of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington K. B. under the immediate Orders of Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B. in the Battle with the French Army commanded by Marshal Soult, at Albuera, on the 16th May 1811.

General Staff—1 killed, 7 wounded.

Royal British Artillery—3 Rank and File, 9 Horses, killed; 1 Captain, 10 Rank and File, 10 Horses, wounded; 1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, missing.

Royal German Artillery—24 Horses killed; 1 Lieutenant, 16 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Trumpeter, 29 Rank and File, 10 Horses, missing.

3d Dragoon Guards — 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, 9 Horses, killed; 9 Rank and File, 6 Horses, wounded; 1 Rank and File, 4 Horses, missing.

4th Dragoons—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, 11 Horses, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Staff, 1 Serjeant, 1 Trumpeter, 15 Rank and File, 10 Horses, wounded; 2 Captains, 2 Rank and File, 2 Horses, missing.

13th Light Dragoons, 1 Horse killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 4 Serjeants, 208 Rank and File, killed; 4 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 11 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 222 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Lieutenants, 15 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 161 Rank and File, missing.

1st Batt. 7th Royal Fusiliers—2 Serjeants, 63 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 14 Serjeants, 263 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Batt. 7th Ditto — 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 46 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 3 Captains,

- Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 1 Staff, 16 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 269 Rank and File, wounded.
- 1st Batt. 23d Royal Welch Fusileers—1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 73 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 12 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 232 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, missing.
- 3d Batt. 27th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 5 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. 28th Foot—1 Drummer, 26 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 Serjeants, 123 Rank and File, wounded.
- 29th Foot—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, 73 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 12 Serjeants, 220 Rank and File, wounded; 11 Rank and File, missing.
- 2d Batt. 31st Foot—2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 26 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 4 Serjeants, 115 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 34th Foot—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 27 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 85 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 39th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 14 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 73 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.
- 1st Batt. 40th Foot—3 Rank and File killed; 8 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 48th Foot—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 58 Rank and File, killed; 5 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 9 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 183 Rank and File, wounded; 6 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Batt. 48th Foot—3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants,

- Serjeants, 40 Rank and File, killed ; 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 82 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 Serjeants, 7 Drummers, 175 Rank and File, missing.
- 1st Batt. 57th Foot—1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 83 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 11 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 304 Rank and File, wounded.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 66th Foot—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 50 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Captain, 8 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 13 Serjeants, 91 Rank and File, wounded ; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 96 Rank and File, missing.
- 97th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—4 Rank and File killed ; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 3 Serjeants, 55 Rank and File, wounded ; 2 Rank and File missing.
- 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 Lieutenant, 3 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 28 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Rank and File missing.
- Total British Losses—1 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 31 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 815 Rank and File, 54 Horses, killed ; 7 General Staff, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 43 Captains, 81 Lieutenants, 20 Ensigns, 6 Staff, 132 Serjeants, 9 Drummers, 2426 Rank and File, 26 Horses, wounded ; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 28 Serjeants, 10 Drummers,

mers, 492 Rank and File, 17 Horses, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 General Staff, 1 Staff, 2 Serjeants, 98 Rank and File, 9 Horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 14 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 230 Rank and File, 9 Horses, wounded; 1 Drummer, 25 Rank and File, missing.

General Total—2 General Staff, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 33 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 913 Rank and File, 63 Horses, killed; 8 General Staff, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 48 Captains, 86 Lieutenants, 22 Ensigns, 7 Staff, 146 Serjeants, 10 Drummers, 2656 Rank and File, 35 Horses, wounded; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 28 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 517 Rank and File, 17 Horses, missing.

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

*Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing in the
Action on the 16th May 1811.*

Killed.

Major-General D. Hoghton.

3d Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Fox.

1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs—Captain Burke, Lieutenant Herbert, Ensigns Chadwick and Thomas.

2d Batt. 7th Foot—Captain Erck, Lieutenant Archer.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Captain Montague, Second Lieutenant Hall.

29th Foot—Captain Humphrey, Lieutenant Duguid, Ensigns King, Furnace, and Vauce.

2d Batt.

- 2d Batt. 34th Foot—Captain Gibbons, Lieutenant Castle, Ensign Sarsfield.
2d Batt. 39th Foot—Lieutenant Beard.
1st Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Duckworth, Lieutenant Page, Lieutenant Ansaldo.
2d Batt. 48th Foot—Lieutenants Liddon, Loft, and Drew, Ensign Rothwell.
1st Batt. 57th Foot—Major Scott, Captain Fawcett.
2d Batt. 66th Foot—Captain Bennung, Lieutenant Shewbridge, Ensign Coulter.
2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Whitney.

Portuguese.

- Staff—Surgeon Bollman.
23d Regiment—P. B. Bandeira, J. Jozc Montro.

Wounded.

- Major-General Honourable G. L. Cole, slightly.
Major-General Honourable William Stewart, slightly.
Captain Egerton, (2d Batt. 34th Foot) Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, slightly.
Captain Waller, (103d Foot) Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, severely.
Captain Rouveria, (Sicilian Regiment) Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cole, severely.
Captain Wade, (42d Foot) Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cole, severely.
Captain Baring, (1st Light Batt. King's German Legion) Aide-de-Camp to General Alten, slightly.
Royal Artillery—Captain Hawker, slightly.
Royal German Artillery—Lieutenant Thiele, severely.
4th Dragoons—Captain Holmes, slightly; Lieutenant Wildman; Adjutant Chantry, slightly.
3d Foot, or Buffs—Captain Marley; Captain Gordon, severely; Captain Stevens; Captain Cameron, severely and taken Prisoner; Lieutenant Juxon; Lieutenant Shepherd, slightly; Lieutenants Hooper and Latham; Lieutenant Wright, slightly; Lieutenant

Lieutenant Woods : Lieutenant Houghton, severely ; Lieutenant Titlow, slightly ; Lieutenant O'Donnell, severely ; Ensign Walsh severely.

1st Batt. 7th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Myers Baronet, since dead ; Captains Cholwich, Singer and Crowder, slightly ; Lieutenant Prevost, severely ; Lieutenants Moultry and Wemyss, slightly ; Lieutenant S. B. Johnstone, since dead ; Lieutenant Mullins, severely ; Lieutenant Henry, slightly ; Lieutenants Jones and Morgan, severely ; Lieutenant R. Johnstone, slightly ; Lieutenant Gibbons ; Lieutenant Moses, slightly.

2d Batt. 7th Foot—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Blakeney, severely ; Captain Magenis, Left Arm amputated ; Captain Orr, severely ; Captain Parleton, slightly ; Lieutenant Irwin, severely ; Lieutenant Healy ; Lieutenant Wray, severely ; Lieutenant Orr ; Lieutenant Seaton, severely ; Lieutenant Penrice ; Lieutenants Lorentz, Holden, Frazer, and Acting Adjutant Meagher, slightly.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, slightly ; Captains Hurford and M'Donald ; Captain Stainforth, First Lieutenant Harrison, slightly ; First Lieutenant Booker, severely ; First Lieutenants Treeve and Thorpe, slightly ; Second Lieutenant Castles, ditto ; Second Lieutenant Harris ; Second Lieutenant Ledwith, slightly ; Adjutant M'Lellan.

2d Batt. 28th Foot—Captain Gale, severely ; Captain Carrol, Lieutenants Crammer and Cottingham, slightly ; Lieutenant Shelton ; Ensign Ingram, slightly.

29th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel White, severely ; Major Way ; Captain Hodge, slightly ; Captain Tod ; Captain Nestor, slightly ; Lieutenant Stannus, severely ; Lieutenant Brooke, slightly ; Lieutenant Popham ; Lieutenant Briggs, severely ; Ensign Lovelock, slightly ; Ensign Kearney,

- Kearney, severely; Ensign Hamilton; Adjutant Wild, severely.
- 2d Batt. 31st Foot—Captain Fleming, severely; Captain Knox, slightly; Lieutenants Butler, Gethin, Cashell, severely; Ensign Willson, ditto; Ensign Nicholson.
- 2d Batt. 34th Foot — Captains Widdrington and Wyatt, Lieutenants Hay and Walfh.
- 2d Batt. 39th Foot—Captain Brine, Lieutenants Hart and Pollard, Ensign Cox, severely.
- 1st Batt. 48th Foot—Captains Wilson and French, slightly; Captain Bell; Captain Morrissett, slightly; Captain Parsons, severely; Lieutenant Crawley, slightly; Lieutenant Herring; Lieutenants Wright, O'Donaghue, Duke, M'Intosh, and Vincent, slightly; Ensign Collin, slightly; Adjutant Steele, slightly.
- 2d Batt. 48th Foot— Captain Watkins severely; Captain Waugh, slightly; Captain Drought; Captain Wood, slightly; Lieutenants Johnstone and Vander Meulen, severely; Lieutenants Shea and Sharp; Ensigns Norman and M'Dougall.
- 1st Batt. 57th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis; Major Spring, slightly; Captains Shadforth, M'Gibbon, Jermyn, Stainforth, Hely, Kirby; Lieutenant Evatt; Lieutenant Baxter, slightly; Lieutenant M'Lachlan, severely; Lieutenant M'Farlane; Lieutenant Dix, slightly; Lieutenant Patterfon, severely; Lieutenant Hughes, slightly; Lieutenant Sheridan; Lieutenants Veitch and Myers, slightly; Lieutenant M' Dougal; Ensign Torrens; Ensign Jackson, slightly.
- 5th Batt. 60th Foot — Lieutenant Ingersleben, slightly.
- 2d Batt. 66th Foot—Captain Ferns; Lieutenant Hicken, slightly; Lieutenants Harvey and L'Estrange; Lieutenants Chambers and M'Carthy, slightly; Lieutenant Codd; Lieutenant Hand, severely;

- severely; Lieutenant Crompton; Ensign Walker, Ensign Hay, severely; Ensign Mack, slightly.
1st Light Battalion King's German Legion—Major Hartwig, Captain Rudolf, Lieutenant Hartwig, slightly; Ensign Smalhausen; Adjutant Fahle, slightly.
2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—Captain A. Heise.

Portuguese.

- Colonel Collins.
2d Regiment—Adjutant Jose de Mello.
5th Regiment—Captain Jose de Mattos, Captain Jas. Johnston, Lieutenant Jose Miranda, Ensign J. Sarmiento Vasconcellas.
4th Regiment—Pimontel Broquet, slightly.
11th Regiment—Lieutenant J. Paos de Carvalhos, Lieutenant B. de Napoles.
23d Regiment—Captain A. Pinheiro Daragao.
1st Batt. L. L. Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkshaw, Major Joao Paes, Captain Felipe Jacob, Captain J. Paulo Rosado, Lieutenants Antonio Carlos and Andrew Camacho.

Missing.

- Royal German Artillery—Lieutenant Blumenbach.
4th Dragoons—Captains Spedding and Phillips.
3d Foot, or Buffs—Lieutenants Annesley and Hill.
2d Batt. 48th Foot—Major Brooke, Captains Campbell and Allman, Lieutenants Ellwood, Marshal, Sach, Brotheridge, and Wood, Ensign Gilbert.
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-General and Adjutant-General.
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MY LORD,

Elvas, May 22, 1811.

I ENCLOSE a Letter of the 21st Instant, which I have received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, containing a Letter from General Gazan to Marshal Soult, which had been intercepted by some of our Parties.

General

General Gazan, wounded himself, was marching with the Wounded ; and from his Account of those with him, from the Account of those at Almendralejo, and those left on the Ground at Albuera, from the Numbers found dead on the Field, and the Prisoners, the Marshal computes the Enemy's Loss not to fall short of 9000 Men.

I have the Honour to be, &c,
WELLINGTON.

MY LORD, *Camp near Albuera, 21st May 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to transmit to Your Lordship the accompanying intercepted Letters of some Importance ; after the severe Battle we had, it is satisfactory to know that our Calculations of the Enemy's Loss were not exaggerated, and you will see by General Gazan's Letter to Marshal Soult, that in killed and wounded it cannot be less than Eight Thousand Men : left dead on the Field and taken, we have the Knowledge of near Three Thousand ; General Gazan states that he has more than Four Thousand wounded with him ; Three hundred and twenty were at Almendralejo by the same Letters ; Gazan says many have died on the Road, and which we know must have been the Case, as it is in the few first Days that the bad Cases die in Numbers, and a precipitate Retreat and Want of convenient Carriage must encrease the Mortality ; thus we can scarcely calculate the Loss of the Enemy from these Data at less than Nine Thousand Men.

Our Advance was close to Azuchal and Almendralejo, and I propose putting a strong Column of Infantry in March towards those Places Tomorrow Morning, and shall accompany it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

(Trans-

(Translation.)

Ribera, 19th May 1811.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL,

I HAVE the Honour to report to your Excellency that I am just arrived with the Whole of the Column, which is infinitely more numerous than I could have believed. I am endeavouring to organize it, in order to avoid Disasters, and particularly Plundering, which would make us die of Hunger, and which I found at the highest Pitch this Morning upon my Arrival at Almendralejo.

I found upon my Arrival here a Letter from M. Le Normand to Major D'Auberfac. I annex it herewith, after having acquainted myself with its Contents. As I imagine that it can be only the 9th Corps which is at Almaraz, I write from hence to the Count d'Erlon, in order to induce him to hasten his March and to join you. However as it is also possible that they may be Troops belonging to the Army of the Centre, commanded by General D'Armagnac, I write to him likewise, in order that he may move towards you.

I send an Answer to Captain Le Normand, to intimate to him that he should correspond with Your Excellency, Major D'Auberfac having rejoined the Army: I have ordered him to collect a large Convoy of Provisions, and to accompany it to you, that it may the more securely reach you.

The great Heat will do a great deal of Harm to our Wounded, the Number of whom amounts to more than Four thousand; especially as We have only Five Surgeons to dress them. Some have died upon the Road; amongst them M. la Pierre, Chef de Bataillon of the 103d Regiment.

I am still without any News of the Chef d'Escadron La Barthe; I shall have the Honour of informing you the very Moment I shall have been able to communicate with him. Spanish Parties are at Los Santos and at Fuente del Maestro; and have appeared

appeared this Morning at Almendralejo and Villa Franca. They made Enquiries at the latter Place as to the March of our Column; and they give out that Four Hundred Horse and a strong Column of Infantry are to arrive to-day at Los Santos; I do not give any Credit to this Movement, but at all Events we shall see them, and I shall try to escape them.

I beg your Excellence to receive the Assurance of the sincere and respectful Devotion with which

I have the Honour to be,

(Signed) The General of Division, GAZAN.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 8th, 1811.

No. XXVII.

Downing-Street, June 8, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was, on the 6th Instant, received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, 24th May 1811.

MY LORD,

SINCE I addressed you on the 22d Instant, I have received Reports that Marshal Soult had retired to Llerena; and the 3d and 7th Divisions having arrived at Campo Mayor, I have given Directions that Badajoz may be closely invested on the Right of the Guadiana To-morrow, and I propose forthwith to recommence the Operations of the Siege.

I learn from Castile, that Marshal Massena, Generals Junot, Loison, and others had set out for France, and that the Three Corps d'Armée, the 2d, 6th, and 8th, had been formed into Six Divisions, still called the Army of Portugal, having for its Commander in Chief Marshal Marmont, and General Regnier as Second in Command.

Marshal Sir William Beresford reports, that the greatest Number of the Officers and Men returned
1811. B b Missing,

Missing, in the Action of the 16th Instant, have re-joined their Regiments.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Admiralty Office, June 8, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the San Josef, at Mahon, the 8th March 1811.

YOU will receive herewith for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Copy of a Letter from Captain Eyre, the Senior Officer off Corfu, to Rear Admiral Boyles, dated the 10th Ultimo, giving an Account of the Capture, on the Evening of the 6th, of an Enemy's Convoy from Otranto, with Stores, Provisions, and Troops for the Garrison of Corfu, the latter upwards of Five Hundred in Number. Captain Eyre also mentions, in a Letter of the 13th of February, that Four more Vessels, one laden with Shot and the others Corn, had also fallen into his Hands, which make in the whole Thirty Sail, but he has not transmitted any List.

His Majesty's Ship Magnificent, off Fano,

SIR,

February 10, 1811.

THE Enemy having long been without any favourable Opportunity of sending from the Italian Ports supplies to Corfu, availed himself of a strong Northerly Wind on the Evening of the 6th Instant, when Twenty-five Vessels sailed from Otranto, Twenty-two of which I have the Satisfaction to inform you were captured by this Squadron, one of them, a Vessel of One Hundred Tons, was loaded with Ordnance Stores, and another of the same Size with every Article of Sails, Cordage, and Ammunition

munition proper for the Equipment of Twenty-five Gun Vessels.

The rest were loaded with Corn, and having also on board Three Hundred and Fifty Soldiers intended as a Reinforcement for the Garrison of Corfu.

I am happy to add to the List Four more Vessels with Corn, which were captured last Night.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. EYRE.

*To Charles Boyles, Esq. Rear-
Admiral of the White.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 15th, 1811.

No. XXVIII.

Downing-Street, June 15, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lord Wellington, dated Quinta de Gramicha, 30th May 1811.

“ WE invested Badajoz, on the 25th Instant, on the Right of the Guadiana; and the Ordnance and Stores for the Siege having been brought forward, we broke Ground last Night.

The Enemy have retired their Main Body upon Llerena, and hold the Advanced Posts of their Cavalry at Usagre. I enclose the Copy of the Report of Major-General the Honourable William Lumley of a very gallant Affair of the Cavalry near that Place on the 25th. The Major-General has reported that he received very great Assistance, upon this Occasion, from Major Holmes of the 3d Dragoon Guards, who was acting in the Department of the Adjutant-General, and from Lieutenant Heathcote of the Royal Dragoons, who was acting in the Department of the Quarter-Master-General, as well as from the Officers mentioned in his Report.”

Camp near Usagre, Two A. M.,

May 26, 1811.

S I R,

AS will have been stated to you Yesterday verbally by the Officer I sent for that Purpose, I have the Honour to acquaint you, that having, as I before reported, driven the Enemy's Rear-Guard from Usagre, I occupied that Post on the Night of the 24th, by placing the Spanish Troops in Front of the Town, with their Tiradores well in advance towards the Enemy, and the Portugese and British Cavalry, with the Four Six-Pounders, in Rear of the Place; a small Brook, hollow and deep Ravine, and narrow Defile being on this Side of the Town. About Six o'Clock Yesterday Morning it was reported to me that the Enemy's Cavalry were advancing in Force, and that there was Reason to believe they were accompanied by Artillery and Infantry; conceiving Reports might exaggerate the Fact, and not wishing to yield the Post to inferior Numbers, the 13th Light Dragoons and Colonel Otway's Portugese Brigade of Cavalry were ordered across the Ravine to the Left of the Town, through the narrow Fords and Passes which had been previously reconnoitred, and Brigadier-General Madden's Brigade of Portugese Cavalry, in like Manner to the Right, with Orders to retire by the same Passes if necessary. The heavy Brigade of British with the Guns being still in Reserve behind the Town.

Upon the nearer Approach of the Enemy, it was evident they were advancing with the whole of their Cavalry, and Five or Six heavy Guns (Eight Pounders). This being ascertained, and upon opening their first Gun, the Line was ordered to retire, which they did slowly, in excellent Order, and without Loss; the Spanish Troops filing on the main Road, through the Town which had been left open for them. A smart Cannonade now commenced from the opposite Heights, the Superiority of Numbers
and

and Weight of Metal decidedly in Favour of the Enemy; but the superior Skill and well-directed Aim of Captain Lefevre and his Corps, with only Four Six-Pounders, was most pre-eminently conspicuous. The Enemy now committed a most daring Attempt, or rather an Error, for which they were severely punished. In spite of Two of our Guns, which bore directly for a few Paces on the Road, three of their chosen Regiments, 4th, 20th, and 26th, dashed through the Town and formed rapidly on the Flank of the 3d Dragoon Guards, which Corps, concealed by a small Hill, I verily believe they did not see, and in Front of the 4th Dragoons; themselves presenting two Fronts. A Charge of the 3d Dragoon Guards was at this Moment ordered on the Right, and a simultaneous Movement of the 4th Dragoons, directed most judiciously by Brigadier-General Long at the same Moment on the Left, where I had requested him to remain, decided the Point.

The Enemy wavered before our Cavalry reached them; but almost in the same Instant they were overturned, and apparently annihilated. The Affair took place so near the Brook and Bridge which immediately leads into the Town, and which I had forbid the Cavalry to enter, that it was impossible for them to pursue; it is difficult therefore to decide upon the Enemy's Loss; many severely wounded escaped through the Town, others threw themselves off their Horses, and escaped over the Brook and through the Gardens, but besides Seventy-eight Prisoners, Twenty-nine lay dead on the Spot, many were also observed lying dead on the Bridge and in the first Street; and a Peasant reports, that from Thirty to Fifty were sent off wounded to their Rear on Horses and Cars.

I must not omit to state that a Portion of the Count de Penne Villamur's Spanish Cavalry gallantly supported the Charge on the Left of the 3d Dragoon Guards,

Guards, as I am informed Brigadier-General Madden's Brigade did on the Right ; but the Dust caused by the Charge was so great, I was myself unable to observe on that Flank.

I am positively assured from the Report of the Prisoners, that the Enemy had Thirteen Regiments of Cavalry in the Field, which, though not exceeding from Two Hundred to Three Hundred Men each, gave them so great a Superiority over the Force under my Orders, composed of Three Nations, many of them as yet but little known to each other in Cavalry Movements, that I feel fully justified in not placing a deep Ravine and Defile in my Rear, and attempting to defend the Town, which is only defensible by Infantry, from an Attack on the other Side.

I have the peculiar Satisfaction to add, that the Advantage gained has been almost bloodless on our Part, although occasionally for a few Seconds, of necessity exposed to the Range of Artillery and a Charge made against a Corps Elite of the Enemy, who, on the other Hand, visibly suffered from our Artillery, in addition to those lost in the Charge.

I feel myself under the highest Obligation to Brigadier-General Long for his zealous, well-timed, and active Exertions during the Day, as well as for his Assistance at all Times.

To Brigadier-General Loy, commanding the Spanish Cavalry (the Count de Penne Villamur being sick at Villa Franca), and to Brigadier-General Madden, commanding the Portuguese Division, I am highly indebted for their Readiness in obeying, and Promptitude in executing my Orders ; to the Honourable Colonel De Grey, commanding the British Brigade of heavy Cavalry, and to Colonel Otway, commanding the Portuguese Brigade, both under the Orders of Brigadier-General Long ; to Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the 4th Dragoons ; to Colonel Head, commanding the

13th Light Dragoons; to Major Weston, commanding the 3d Dragoon Guards (Sir G. Calcraft being sick at Villa Franca); and to Captain Lefevre of the Royal Horse Artillery, my very best Thanks are due, as well as to every Officer and Soldier, for the Promptitude and Steadiness with which every, even retrograde, Movement was performed in the Face of a superior Enemy.

The Advantage gained will not only in some Degree lessen the Enemy's superior Cavalry, but will, I trust, still further tend to render him fearful and timid in all his Movements.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. LUMLEY, Major-General.

Marshal Sir William Beresford,

&c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, June 15, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats K B., to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board the Milford, Bay of Cadiz, 27th May 1811.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to transmit herewith, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of my Letter of this Date, and its Enclosures, to the Commander in Chief Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

R. G. KEATS.

His Majesty's Ship Milford, Bay of Cadiz, 27th May 1811.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour herewith to transmit Two Letters which I have received from Captain Price of the Sabine, who this Morning sent in Three, and

and this Afternoon One, of the Enemy's small Privateers; and I have much Pleasure in calling your Attention to the judicious and spirited Manner in which the Enterprize, planned by Captain Price, and which led to the Capture of Three of the Privateers, was executed under the immediate Command of Lieutenant Usherwood, assisted by Lieutenant P. Finnuane, Mr. T. Settle the Master, and several inferior volunteer Officers and Seamen of that Sloop.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

*His Majesty's Sloop Sabine, off Sibiona,
27th May 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, whilst cruising off Sibiona, in pursuance of your Orders, I deemed it practicable, on the Night of the 26th Instant, to take out the Five French Privateers lying in that Roadstead, which had so daringly annoyed the Commerce on this Coast; I accordingly anchored the Sabine as close as possible, and dispatched the Boats under the Command of Lieutenant Usherwood, assisted by Lieutenant Finnuane, Mr. Settle Master, Warrant Officers, Midshipmen, and Volunteers from the Brig, who, I am happy to say, succeeded most admirably, each Boat taking a Privateer, though moored under the Battery and protected by their Crews, One Hundred and Twenty-five in Number, and a strong Guard of Soldiers. They are very fine Vessels, sail exceedingly fast, and had a Complement of Twenty-five Men each; the Prisoners taken were marched from Antwerp for that Duty.

Lieutenant Usherwood speaks most highly of all the Officers and Men on this Service; and I can no otherwise account for its being performed with so little Loss on our Side (as the Soldiers and Crew drew

drew Two of the Vessels on shore, after taken, by a Hawker fast to the Lower Gudgeon, and were repulsed with Cutlafs,) than from the determined Bravery of the Officers and Men, and the Judgement with which Lieutenant Usherwood executed the Plan of Attack, who is an excellent Officer. I beg Leave to enclose a List of Wounded and Vessels captured.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PRICE, Commander.
Sir Rd. Keats, K. B , &c. &c. &c.

A List of Vessels captured by the Boats of His Majesty's Sloop Sabine, on the 26th May 1811, in Sibiona Roadstead.

Guardia de Via, Monsieur Graw, Lieutenant de Vaiffeau, of Two Four-Pounders and Twenty-five Men.

Canari, of Two Four-Pounders and Twenty-five Men.

Madina, of Two Four-Pounders and Twenty-five Men.

(Signed) GEORGE PRICE, Captain.

List of Wounded in His Majesty's Sloop Sabine in Action with the Enemy's Privateers in Sibiona Roadstead, on the 26th May 1811.

John Shurry, Private Marine, wounded by a Musket-Ball in the Arm.

(Signed) GEORGE PRICE, Captain.

*His Majesty's Sloop Sabine, off Sibiona,
27th May 1811.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you of the Capture of another of the Enemy's French Privateers and her Prize, in Company with His Majesty's Sloop Papillon, this Morning, between Rota and Sibiona. I cannot conclude without remarking the determined Obstinacy of her Crew, who would not surrender

surrender till the Papillon run her down, although under a heavy Fire of our Guns and Musketry.

I am happy to add it was in our Power to save all her Crew.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PRICE.

To Sir Richard G. Keats, K. B., &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 25th, 1811.

No. XXIX.

Downing-Street, June 25, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de Granicha, 6th June 1811.

MY LORD,

WE have continued the Operations of the Siege of Badajoz with the utmost Activity since I addressed Your Lordship on the 30th Ultimo, and our Fire commenced on the Morning of the 2d Instant from Four Batteries on the Right of the Guadiana, directed against the Outwork of St. Christoval, and on the Enemy's Batteries in the Castle constructed to support that Outwork; and from Two Batteries on the Left of the Guadiana, directed against the Eastern Face of the Castle.

The Fire from these Batteries has continued ever since, and a Breach has been made in the Outworks of St. Christoval, which, however, is not yet practicable for Assault; and considerable Progress has been made in effecting a Breach on the Eastern Front of the Castle.

1811.

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Not.

Notwithstanding that these Works have been carried on with great Rapidity, I am happy to say that they are themselves so complete, and the Communication from one to the other so well assured, that our Loss hitherto throughout the Siege has been very small. I am sorry to say that Lieutenant Hawker of the Royal Artillery, an Officer who has distinguished himself in these Operations, was killed this Morning.

The Enemy have hitherto made no Movement to disturb our Operations; but I understand that Three Battalions were moved from the Blockade of Cadiz in the last Days of May; and I have received a Report, that the Battalions of the 9th Corps, destined to reinforce the Army of the South, were to arrive at Cordova on the 5th or 6th of this Month.

The Army of Portugal likewise broke up from the Tormes on the 3d Instant, and their first March was in the Direction of the Passage of the Tágus.

I have received a Letter from Mr. Wellesley of the 1st Instant, from which I learn that General Suchet had invested Tarragona.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 2d, 1811.

No. XXX.

Admiralty Office, July 2, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the Samarang, in Madras Roads, January 1, 1811.

SIR,

YOU will please to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I have received Letters from Captain Byng, whilst cruizing, pursuant to their Orders, in the Straits of Sunda, for the outward-bound China Fleet, detailing the gallant Proceedings of the Boats of the Belliqueux and Sir Francis Drake, under the Orders of Lieutenant Joseph Prior, First Lieutenant of the Belliqueux, whose most judicious and highly spirited Conduct in an Attack on a French Ketch and several of the Enemy's Gun-boats in the Bay of Bantam, is spoken of by Captain Harris, of the Sir Francis Drake, with uncommon Warmth, as well as of the brave Conduct of acting Lieutenants Bradley, Dawson, and Addis, and the Seamen and others employed on this Occasion, as well as a Mr.

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Pierre,

Pierre, Midshipman of the *Belliqueux*, who has served his Time.

On this Enterprize Lieutenant Joseph Prior destroyed the French Ketch with Dispatches for General Daendels, and Two Gun-Boats, under a heavy Fire from the Batteries of Bantam, being so fortunate as only to have one Man killed, John Hol-laway, Seaman of the *Sir Francis Drake*.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. O'B. DRURY.

Admiralty-Office, July 2, 1811.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the Samarang, in Madras Roads, January 3, 1811.

YOU will be pleased to lay before the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed Copy of a Letter I have received from Captain Christopher Cole, of His Majesty's Ship *Caroline*, detailing his successful Enterprize against the strong, and generally supposed impregnable Fortrefs of the valuable Island of Banda, the principal of the Spice Islands in the Molucca Seas, with a Handful of Men, led on to the Storm of the Place by Captain Cole, and Lieutenant Richard Kenah, acting Commander of the *Barracouta*.

Captain Cole's plain and modest Narrative marks so strongly the intrinsic Merit of himself and his gallant Associates, that it would be almost Presumption were I to offer a Word of Commendation to Their Lordships, further than expressing my high Approbation of the judicious Conduct of Captain Cole, in his Provision with the very small Force he had for the Protection of this most important Position, as well for the Preservation of our Eastern Trade as for its immense Value. The *Caroline* was
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my Flag Ship, and going on another Service, but seeing the Necessity of sending immediate Relief to Captain Tucker, and my entire Confidence in the Ability of Captain Cole, determined me on sending him with the Caroline and Piedmontaise, as the only Certainty of reaching the Moluccas against a contrary Monsoon in any reasonable Time.

*His Majesty's Ship Caroline, Banda
Harbour, August 10, 1810.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour and Happiness of acquainting you with the Capture of Banda Neira, the Chief of the Spice Islands, on the 9th August, by a Portion of the Force under my Orders, in consequence of a Night-Attack which completely surprized the Enemy, although the Approach of the Ships had been unavoidably discovered the Day before.

The Weather proved so unfavourable for Boat-Service on the Night of the 8th Instant, that although nearly Four hundred Officers and Men had been selected for this Occasion, yet, on assembling under Great Banda, at Two on the following Morning, I found that the State of the Weather would deprive us of the Services of some valuable Men under Lieutenant Stephens of the Royal Marines, and the greater Part of the Detachment of the Madras European Regiment, and from whom I had expected the most steady Support and Assistance.

The Attempt was now to be made with less than Two hundred Men, consisting of the Seamen and Marines and about Forty of the Madras European Regiment, or our Labours in the Boats through a dark and squally Night, in the open Sea, must end in the severest Mortification. After getting under Shelter of the Land, the same Circumstances of the Weather which before operated against us were now

favourable to us, and the Confidence I had in the Handful of Officers and Men about me, left me no Hesitation ; and with a degree of Silence and Firmness that will ever command my heartfelt Acknowledgements, the Boats proceeded to the Point of Debarkation.

A dark Cloud with Rain covered our landing within One Hundred Yards of a Battery of Ten Guns, where by the Promptitude and Activity of Acting Captain Kenah and Lieutenant Carew, who were ordered with the Pikemen to the Attack, the Battery was taken in the Rear, and an Officer and his Guard made Prisoners, without a Musquet being fired, although the Enemy were at their Guns with Matches lighted. From the near Approach of Daylight our Situation became critical, but we had procured a Native Guide to carry us to the Walls of the Castle of Belgica ; and leaving a Guard over the Prisoners, and in Charge of the Battery, the Party made a rapid Movement round the Skirts of the Town, where the Sound of the Bugle was spreading Alarm among the Enemy. In Twenty Minutes the Scaling Ladders were placed against the Walls of the Outer Pentagon of Belgica ; and the first Muskets were fired by the Enemy's Sentries. The Gallantry and Activity with which the Scaling Ladders were hauled up after the Outwork was carried, and placed for the Attack of the Inner Work, under a Sharp Fire from the Garrison, exceed all Praise. The Enemy, after firing Three Guns and keeping up an ineffectual Discharge of Musketry for Ten or Fifteen Minutes, fled in all Directions, and through the Gateway, leaving the Colonel Commandant and Ten others dead, and Two Officers and Thirty Prisoners in our Hands. Captain Kenah, Lieutenants Carew, Allen, Pratt, Walker, and Lyons of the Navy, Lieutenant Yeates and Ensign Allen (a Volunteer) of the Madras Service, were among the foremost in the Escalade ;

lade; and my Thanks are due to Captain-Lieutenant Nixon, of the Madras European Regiment, for the steady and Officer-like Conduct with which he directed the Covering Party entrusted to his Charge, and to Lieutenants Brown and Deker of that Regiment, attached to the Marines.

With such Examples our brave Fellows swept the Ramparts like a Whirlwind; and in addition to the providential Circumstance of the Service being performed with scarcely a Hurt or Wound, I have the Satisfaction of reporting, that there was no Instance of Irregularity arising from Success.

The Day now beaming on the British Flag, discovered to us the Fort of Nassau, and the Sea Defences at our Feet, and the Enemy at their Guns, at the different Ports. I dispatched Captain Kenah with a Flag of Truce to the Governor, requiring the immediate Surrender of Nassau, and with a Promise of Protection for Private Property. At Sun-rise the Dutch Flag was hoisted in Nassau, and the Sea Batteries opened a Fire on the Caroline, (followed by the Piedmontaise and Barracouta,) then approaching the Harbour. Having selected a Detachment to secure Belgica, the Remainder, with their Scaling Ladders, were ordered for the immediate Storm of Nassau; but Captain Kenah had returned with the verbal Submission of the Governor, and I was induced to send a second Flag, stating my Determination to storm Nassau that Instant, and to lay the Town in Ashes, if the Colours were not immediately struck. This Threat, and a well-placed Shot from Belgica (which completely commands all the principal Defences) into one of their Sea Batteries, produced an immediate and unqualified Submission, and we found ourselves in Possession of the Two Forts, and several Batteries, mounting One Hundred and Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and defended by near Seven Hundred disciplined Troops, besides the Militia.

The Ships had been left with so few Men to manage them, that I had merely directed Captain Foote to lead into any Anchorage that he might be able to obtain, to make a Diverſion in our Favour; but they were worked againſt all the unfavourable Circumſtances of a dark and ſqually Night, in a narrow Channel, with the moſt determined Perſeverance, and with that degree of Zeal that I expected from an Officer of my own Rank, whoſe Heart and Hand had always been with me on every Point of public Service.

Captain Kenah, who led the Storming Party, crowned a Series of valuable Services, during Two Months' difficult and intricate Navigation through the Eaſtern Seas, by his Bravery and Aſtivity on Shore.

The Colours of Forts Naſſau and Belgica will be preſented to Your Excellency by Lieutenant John Gilmour, who has ſerved Nine Years in this Country as a Lieutenant, and a large Portion of that Time as Firſt Lieutenant under my Command. Although labouring under ſevere Illneſs, he took Charge of the Ship on my quitting her; and his Seamen-like and zealous Conduct in the Diſcharge of his Truſt were moſt conſpicuous.

I alſo tranſmit a Plan of the Defences of Banda Neira, with the Poſition of the Dutch Troops, and our Route from the Landing Place to Belgica: the Enemy had advanced a ſtrong Corps towards the Place where Admiral Rainier's Forces had formerly landed; and a Suſpicion that this would be the Caſe, and that the Roads would be deſtroyed, determined me as to the Point and Method of our Attack.

The Service performed was of ſuch a peculiar Nature, that I could not do Juſtice to the Merits of my Companions without entering much into Detail; and I feel confident that in Your Excellency's Diſpoſition to appreciate duly the Merits of thoſe under
your

your Command, I shall find an Excuse for having taken up so much of your Time.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER COLE.
To His Excellency William O'Brien Drury Esq.
Rear Admiral of the Red, &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, July 2, 1811.

Extract of another Letter from Vice-Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the Diomedé, in Madras Roads, Jan. 28, 1811.

YOU will be pleased to lay before the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying detailed Account of the gallant and judicious Proceedings of Captain Edward Tucker, of His Majesty Ship the Dover, whose great Exertions for the perfect Security of the Moluccas, (by possessing himself of Ternate, one of the strongest Islands in the Molucca Seas, which he accomplished in the most gallant Manner,) and every Dependency on the Celebes, the Resources of which he has turned to the Supply of the Moluccas, claim my highest Commendation.

S I R, *His Majesty's Ship Dover, at Sea, off*
Gorontello, June 16, 1810.

IN prosecution of Your Excellency's Orders to distress the Enemy as much as possible in the Molucca Sea, I beg Leave to inform you that, after having sent all the Dutch Officers and Troops from Amboyna to Java, I proceeded to the Dutch Port of Gorontello, in the Bay of Tommine, on the North-East Part of the Island of Celebes, where I found
the

the Colours of the King of Holland flying on the Fort, and on the Three Batteries at the Entrance of the Harbour.

Finding, however, that no Dutch Officer had Charge of these Posts, but that the whole Settlement was vested in the Hands of the Sultan and his Two Sons (who bore Dutch Commissions) for the Dutch Company, I therefore, instead of making a Descent, landed and waited upon His Majesty, to whom I addressed the Letter, a Copy of which I have the Honour to inclose.

The Proposals contained in this Letter having been duly considered by His Majesty and the Nobles in Council, were acceded to with much Satisfaction. The Dutch Colours were hauled down, and the British supplied their Place in Fort Nassau, under every Demonstration of their Attachment to the English Government.

Having thus opened a large Proportion of this Part of the Celebes to the English Trade, from whence also various Kinds of Supplies can be constantly thrown into our Possessions in the Moluccas, it is my Intention to proceed to Manado, where there is a very good Fort with a heavy Battery in front close to the Sea, and the Fort again commanded by a Battery on a Hill immediately over it, and from whence Musketry can play into the Fort; but as the Ship can be brought to bear on the latter and lower Battery, and Sixty picked Men under Lieutenants Inledon and Higginson are ready to storm the Battery on the Hill, I have no Doubt but the Attack will be successful.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

*Rear Admiral Drury, Commander in
Chief of His Majesty's Ships and
Vessels in the East Indies.*

His

*His Majesty's Ship Dover, Manado
Roads, June 25, 1810.*

S I R,

CONFORMABLY to my Intentions as expressed in a former Letter to Your Excellency, dated the 16th instant, off Gorontello, I proceeded to Manado, where I arrived Yesterday at Two P. M., and having taken up a Station in His Majesty's Ship under my Command, to the Right of Fort Amsterdam, and well reconnoitered their other Positions, I instantly sent a Flag of Truce on shore, with a Summons to the Governor, a Copy of which I herewith inclose.

The Enemy having thought proper to accede to the Terms proposed, the Marines were landed under the Command of Lieutenant Higginson, assisted by Lieutenant Fireworker Nelson, of the Honourable Company's Coast Artillery, and Thirty of the Amboynese Troops, embarked in the Dover, for the Purpose of garrisoning it, after its Capture, who immediately took Possession for His Majesty.

Had the Enemy chosen the other Alternative, I am well convinced from the Experience I have repeatedly had, that the Officers and Men I have the Honour to command, would have added to the Credit which they have already so well earned, particularly in the Attack on Amboyna.

The Dependencies which have fallen with Manado are very extensive, being the Ports of Kemar, LeCoupang, Amerang, and Tawangwoo; the Capture thereof, as well as Gorontello, has been very opportune, as large Supplies were preparing at all these Places, and ready to be shipped for the Isles of Ternate and Banda.

I have the Honour to transmit Returns of the Garrison found here, and of the Ordnance in Fort Amsterdam, and the adjacent Batteries.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

EDWARD TUCKER.

*Rear-Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief of His
Majesty's Ships and Vessels, in the East Indies.*

To Marinus Balfour Esq; Prefect at Manado.

S I R,

IT has, no doubt, ere this, been made known to you, that the English are in considerable Force in these Seas, and that the Island of Amboyna, with all its Dependencies, are already in their Possession.

You now see, before your Fort and Batteries, an English Frigate, ready to open her Fire, and Volunteers in her Boats, only waiting the Order to land, and storm your Position. It remains for you to decide on this Point.

Being perfectly acquainted with the exact Strength of your Garrison, and all your Means of Defence, I am enabled to judge with what Probability of Success you can oppose me.

I therefore summon you to surrender the Fort of Amsterdam, with all the Dependencies thereunto belonging.

On condition of your instantly complying and delivering up all Public Property, I promise Protection to the Persons and Private Property of the Inhabitants; that the Dutch Civil Servants shall be at Liberty to return to Java. The Military, being Prisoners of War, may likewise return there, on their Parole of Honour.

The Officer in charge of this has Instructions to wait Half an Hour for your Determination, which, should it be in the Affirmative, be pleased to notify by striking the Colours of the Fort; if in the Negative, by hauling down the Flag of Truce.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Dover,
off Castle Amsterdam, Manado,
June 24, 1810.*

Return

Return of the Garrison found in Fort Amsterdam, Manado, June 24, 1810.

1 Captain Commandant, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants,
1 Bombardier, 13 Corporals, 1 Fifer, 1 Drum-
mer, 79 Privates, 1 Boatwain, 10 Foremastmen.
Total, including Officers—113.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

Return of Ordnance found at Manado, June 24, 1810.

1 Brass Six-Pounder, 4 ditto One-Pounders, 5 ditto
Half-Pounders.
3 Iron Twelve-Pounders, 5 ditto Eight-Pounders,
9 ditto Six-Pounders, 6 ditto Four-Pounders, 3
ditto Two-Pounders, 14 ditto One-Pounders.

Total—50 Guns.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

*His Majesty's Ship Dover, in Ternate
Harbour, August 31, 1810.*

S I R,

I HAVE much Satisfaction in communicating to Your Excellency the Conquest of the Island of Ternate, by His Majesty's Ship Dover under my Command, and a Detachment of the Honourable Company's Troops from Amboyna, under the Command of Captain Forbes of the Madras European Regiment. The Detail of this Affair, (which I am in hopes Your Excellency will deem very creditable to the Officers and Men employed) I have the Honour to transmit.

Having made Application by Letter, dated the 21st August, to Captain Court commanding at Amboyna, for One Hundred Troops to assist me in reducing the Island of Ternate, they were on the same Day embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Dover. We pushed to Sea, and got sight of the Island on the

the 25th, but, owing to light Airs and Calms, it was not until the Morning of the 28th, that the Party (as per Margin*) were embarked in the Boats, and effected a Landing.

The Boats left the Ship about One A. M. on the Morning of the 28th, under the Direction of Lieutenant Jefferies, with the Intention of landing close under the Walls of Fort Kayo Meirah, which was immediately to have been stormed, Double Scaling Ladders and Planks having been prepared for crossing the Ditch and mounting the Works; but, meeting unexpectedly in shore an unfavourable Current, their Progress was but slow, and they had at Day-light the Mortification to find themselves at some Distance from Fort Kayo Meirah. Captain Forbes, under this Circumstance, did not hesitate a Moment in directing a Landing to be attempted to the Southward and Westward of the Fort, out of the Line of its Fire, which was happily made good, without Annoyance from the Enemy; but their Difficulties, accompanied with great Labour and Fatigue, commenced, for the Particulars whereof, and their further Operations, so extremely reputable to them, I beg to refer Your Excellency to Captain Forbes's Report to me that I have the Honour to forward; from which Your Excellency will perceive that great Judgment and Resolution, with the most determined Courage, has been displayed, and particularly so by every Officer under the heavy Fire from Fort Kayo Meirah and the Enemy's Detachment with its Brigade of Guns, that were in Advance.

These Officers constantly headed and led on their Men with the utmost Gallantry, shewing an Example of Intrepidity impossible to be excelled.

The Calm that intervened between the Land and Sea Breezes on the Morning and Forenoon of the

* Europeans of the Coast Artillery, and Madras European Regiment, 74; Natives from Amboyna Corps, 32; Royal Marines, 36; Seamen, 32.—Total, including Officers, 174.

28th, prevented the Ship closing until Two P. M., when, learning exactly the Situation of the Troops, I hoisted a Flag of Truce, and summoned the Governor to surrender the Island, which being declined, with a Declaration of defending it as long as possible, I communicated the same to Captain Forbes by Letter, acquainting him at the same Time with my Determination to place the Ship alongside Fort Kayo Meirah as early as possible in the Morning (it being at that Time past Sun-set). But the ardent Zeal of Captain Forbes could not brook the Delay; he had already selected One Hundred Men, equally from his own Regiment; the Seamen, Marines, and Amboynese Troops, with whom he instantly advanced, and carried the Fort in that gallant and determined Manner as stated in his Report.

The Currents and Wind during the Night were more unfavourable than could possibly be expected, nor was there Ground for anchoring; so that it was a Quarter past Two P. M. on the 29th, before Lieutenant Jefferies with the Seamen that had landed, and Lieutenant Higginson, with a few of the Marines (whose Assistance was absolutely required), could be got on board, and the Ship brought against Kota Barro, the First Battery, mounting as per Margin*, next to Fort Kayo Meirah. Having closed to Pistol Shot, and a well directed Fire kept up, principally Grape and Cannister, it was shortly silenced, but, upon standing on to the next Battery, (Ordnance as per Margin †) by which we opened a Third Battery of similar Force, and also the Sea-Face of Fort Orange, it was observed the Enemy had again entered the Battery of Kota Barro, and

* Kota Barro—2 Iron Eighteen-Pounders, 2 ditto Twelve-Pounders, 1 ditto Eight-Pounder, 3 ditto One-Pounder.
Total—8 of all Sizes.

† 1st Strand Battery—1 Iron Eighteen-Pounder, and 4 ditto Twelve-Pounders.
Total—5 of all Sizes.

opened their Fire upon us. We were now exposed to a heavy cross Fire from these Three Batteries, and from Fort Orange. I therefore regained our former Position off Kota Barro, with the Intention of, when again silencing it, to land a Party and spike the Guns, for which Service Lieutenant Higginson, Royal Marines, and Mr. Green the Gunner, had most readily volunteered. The Battery was soon a Second Time silenced, when we perceived some of our Troops in sharp Contest with a numerous Body of the Enemy, at but a short Distance from it, which was shortly after entered by Lieutenant Cursbam and his Party, they having, in a most superior Style, defeated all that were opposed to them. Such Guns of this Battery as could be brought to bear on the remaining Batteries and Fort were instantly turned on them, and a good Fire kept up.

On Kota Barro being taken possession of, the Ship was immediately after brought to pretty close Action with the Second and Third Batteries mentioned before, and also with Fort Orange; after an Hour and Three Quarters sharp firing, during which Time our Shots were thrown with uncommon Coolness and Precision, the Enemy's Fire was observed to decrease considerably, and at Five in the Evening Flags of Truce were seen hoisted in Fort Orange, upon which all Firing ceased, and Three Officers came on board, commissioned by the Civil and Military Governor to arrange Articles of Capitulation for the Surrender of the Island.

The Articles I have the Honour to inclose were then concluded, and next Morning ratified, signed and exchanged, and a further Arrangement made for the Entrance of the British Force, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning of the 31st, which was accordingly done, the Enemy marching out, and laying down their Arms, when the English Colours were displayed in all the Forts and Batteries, under a Royal Salute from each, also from His Majesty's
Ship

Ship *Dover*. Thus has the Whole of this Island fallen in less than one Day to a very inconsiderable Force. though so famous for the Strength of its Fortifications, and memorable for its Defence in the last War against the English. By official Documents we find that Five Hundred Regular Troops, with a very large Proportion of Officers and Europeans, have defended the Place, aided by the Marine Department (many of whom are European Seamen), the Dutch Inhabitants and Burghers, in Number Two Hundred and Three, and also the King of Ternate's Force, Two Hundred and Fifty of whom were in the Field, and an equal Number from the Sultan of Tidore and adjacent Islands, in Alliance with the Dutch.

All these Circumstances duly considered, with the very small Force opposed to such evident Means of Defence, will, I trust, make it apparent that the Officers and Men employed on this Occasion cannot derive additional Credit by any Eulogy in my Power to pronounce; however I cannot refrain the Satisfaction of reporting to Your Excellency the Names of those Officers who from truly heroic Conduct have excited in me such Admiration.

With the Conduct of every Officer and Man on board the *Dover*, during our Attack on the Batteries and Fort Orange, I am most perfectly satisfied; to Lieutenants Inledon and Jefferies, Mr. Morgan the Master, Lieutenant Higginson Royal Marines, and Mr. Palmer the Purser, who assisted on the Main Deck, much Praise is due.

Let me remind Your Excellency that Lieutenants Jefferies and Higginson also shared in all the Fatigue and Glory attending the Storm on Fort Kayo Meirah.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that notwithstanding the heavy Cross Fire the *Dover* was exposed to from the different Batteries and Fort Orange, our Loss has been but trifling, having had only

five Seamen wounded ; nor has the Ship suffered materially, either in her Hull, Masts or Rigging.

I inclose herewith a Return of the Ordnance found on the Island, and a List of the Killed and Wounded. The Colours of Fort Orange are now on board the Dover, and I shall have the Honour of presenting them to you on my joining Your Excellency's Flag.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER.

*Rear Admiral Drury, Commander in Chief
of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the
East Indies.*

*Names of the Officers who so conspicuously distinguished
themselves at the taking of Ternate, but more particu-
larly so when storming Fort Koyo Meirah.*

Madras European Regiment—Captain Forbes, Lieutenants Forbes and Cursham.

His Majesty's Ship Dover—Lieutenant Jefferies, Royal Navy ; Lieutenant Higginson, Royal Marines.

It will be remembered by Your Excellency, that all these Officers bore a distinguished Part in the Attack of Amboyna.

*To Edward Tucker Esq; commanding His Majesty's
Ship Dover.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honour to detail to you the Operations of the Detachment under my Command, from the Time of its leaving His Majesty's Ship Dover, until Hostilities ceased against the Island of Ternate.

After the Boats left the Ship on the Night of the 27th Instant, every possible Exertion was made by Lieutenant Jefferies, in Charge, to accomplish a landing before Day-Break, with a View of tak-
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ing Fort Kayo Meirah by Surprize; finding, however, that so desirable an Object could not be effected, I directed him to proceed to Safa (which is situated behind a Point of Land), where we landed without Molestation about Seven A.M. Lieutenant Charles Forbes then moved forward with a Party to occupy the Heights, where he remained until the Gun and Ammunition could be brought up; this became a fatiguing Service, from the Steepness of the Hills and deep Ravines. About Noon, after incredible Labour, we gained a commanding Position near the Sea, where we rested about two Hours. Having left a Party here to keep up the Communication with the Ship, we proceeded on to occupy a Height, and to command Fort Kayo Meirah, and which was pointed out as the Spot taken up by the English last War; but, to our great Mortification, on our gaining it we found that the Trees had grown so much as to preclude entirely our seeing the Fort; in the mean time we perceived the Flag of Truce hoisted on board His Majesty's Ship Dover. Being determined, in the Event of the Enemy's not agreeing to the Summons, to gain immediate Possession of Fort Kayo Meirah, I ordered One Hundred Men, with a Double Scaling Ladder, to be in Readiness to storm. The Moment I received your Letter, inclosing the Governor's Refusal, I proceeded on about Seven o'Clock P. M. with this Party, keeping the inland Road. After advancing some little Way, we found it impossible to proceed farther, owing to immense Trees cut down by the Enemy and thrown across the Road. I then turned to the Right, and after great Labour reached the Beach, and about Ten o'Clock arrived within nearly Eight Hundred Yards of the Fort undiscovered. We had not advanced Fifty Yards farther, before the Enemy's Out-Sentry fired his Musket. Immediately after, a Detachment of the Enemy, with a Brigade of Guns, fired a Volley. We now pushed forward,

keeping up a Fire of Musketry on the Detachment Outside, which drove them off. The Fort now opened a very heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry, notwithstanding which we crossed the Ditch and placed the Ladder on the Flank of the Bastion, on the Right of the Bridge, under a brisk Fire from the opposite Bastion. The Walls were scaled, and the Fort carried instantly, and an Officer and Sixty-eight Prisoners secured. As soon as Day-Light appeared, the Battery of Kota Barro opened a Fire; the Distance however was too far to do any Damage. Understanding it was open to the Rear, I ordered Lieutenant Cursham, with a Party, to advance and endeavour to gain Possession: he was however obliged to return, the Enemy having turned his heavy Guns and commenced a Fire of Grape.

In consequence of your having communicated to me your Intention of laying His Majesty's Ship *Dover* alongside Kota Barro, the Strand Batteries, Fort Orange, and the Town, I directed Lieutenant Cursham again to advance with the Six-Pounder and take Advantage of your Fire. The Enemy in the Course of the Day threw up a Breast Work across the Road, defended by Two Field Pieces. Lieutenant Cursham fired a few Rounds from the Six-Pounder, advanced and carried it. He then proceeded on and got Possession of Kota Barro, the Enemy only firing one Round, and turned the Guns towards the Strand Batteries and the Town, keeping up a Fire until the Flag of Truce was hoisted.

I cannot express to you how much the Service on this Occasion benefitted from the Exertions of the Officers, namely, Lieutenant Jefferies of the Royal Navy, Lieutenant Higginson, Royal Marines, and Lieutenants Charles Forbes and Cursham, of the Madras European Regiment. Their Bravery was conspicuous on every Occasion, and the Success in carrying the Fort is entirely to be attributed to their
great

great Presence of Mind in conducting Men in a dark Night, preventing Confusion incident on such an Occasion, and the gallant Manner in which they mounted the Wall.

To the Marines, Seamen, Detachment of Artillery, and Detachment of Madras European Regiment, and the Detachment of the Amboynese Corps, every Praise that can be given to Men is due. The Fatigue endured by the Seamen, in dragging the Gun and bringing up the Ammunition, was great; and the Six Seamen who carried the Ladder are deserving of Notice. I have the Honour to inclose you a Return of the killed and wounded. I attribute the small Loss on this Occasion to the Darknes of the Night, and the Quickness of the Advance of the Party.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) DAVID FORBES,
Captain commanding Detachment.

Return of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

Royal Marines—1 Private.
Madras European Regiment—1 Serjeant.

Wounded.

Royal Marines—1 Private, severely.
1 Seaman, severely.
Detachment of Artillery—1 Matrofs, severely, since dead.
Madras European Regiment—Lieutenant C. Forbes, received a severe Contusion from a Fall in storming; 3 Privates, severely; 6 Privates, slightly.
Amboynese Corps—1 Serjeant, 1 Private, slightly.
1 Guide, severely.

Total

Total—1 Serjeant, 2 Privates, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Seaman, 12 Privates, 1 Guide, wounded.

(Signed) DAVID FORBES,
Captain commanding Detachment.

CAPITULATION *for Ternate.*

Requested.

The Lieutenant Colonel, Civil and Military Commandant, Johan Von Mittinann, proposes to Captain Edward Tucker, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Dover*, and the Forces employed against Ternate, to give over the said Island the 31st of this Month, provided no Succours be received by the Garrison ad interim. That all Hostilities shall cease on both Sides, and that there be no Communication between the Besiegers and the Besieged.

Agreed—Provided the Endeavour to cut off such Supplies be not deemed an Act of Hostility.

Art. I. THE Commandant, the Garrison, and other Military who have defended Ternate, shall march out of the Castle Gate with all the Honours of War, Drums beating, Colours flying, Matches lighted, with Two Brigades of Guns, and One Brigade of Mortars, and shall be received on board such Vessel or Vessels as the Commandant, &c. may embark in, with the Addition of Fifty Rounds of Ammunition for each Gun, and Thirty-six Rounds of Musket Ammunition, for each Soldier.

Answer—Granted. The Troops laying down their Arms, and delivering over their Colours on the Glacis, but the Officers will be permitted to retain their Swords. Neither Guns nor Ammunition can be allowed to embark.

Art. II All the Officers and Soldiers, except such as are inclined to remain on the Island, shall, at the Expence of His Britannic Majesty, be as commodiously

diously as possible transported to Java, in strong and well-formed Vessels, the Officers being permitted to carry with them their Families, Effects and Goods, without being visited.

Answer—Granted: But all Goods must pass through the Custom House.

Art. III. No Officer, Civil Servant, Soldier or Sailor, who shall be left here sick, shall be sent to Madra, or any other English Port; but on their Recovery, they shall be embarked for Java by the first Opportunity; neither shall they be forced into the British Service.

Answer—Granted.

Art. IV. All Officers, Civil Servants, Soldiers, and Sailors, and all others residing at Ternate, in the Service of the King of Holland, shall be subsisted at the Expence of the British Government from the Day of Surrender until their Arrival at Java.

Answer—Granted.

Art. V. Such Sick as shall remain in the Hospital shall be attended until they are recovered, and embarked by the Dutch Surgeons at the Expence of the British Government, such Surgeons to be also subsisted until their Arrival at Java.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. That all the Dutch Government Property shall be given over by Commissioners on both Sides, and that Copies of the same shall be given to the Dutch Officers for their Responsibility.

Answer—Agreed.

Art. VII. The Fortifications, Government, Magazines and Public Buildings belonging to the King of Holland, shall not be demolished, but be suffered to remain in their present State, particular Accounts of the same to be given to the respective Commissioners for their Responsibility.

Answer—Refused. But particular Accounts will be granted.

Art. VIII. The Military Officers, Civil Servants, Inhabitants;

Inhabitants, Merchants, and all other Persons residing at Ternate, and others belonging to Ternate, though absent, but having Attornies here, shall have their Persons and Property protected, and shall be allowed to dispose of the latter as they think proper, and to carry away with them in the Course of the next Twelve Months, such Merchandize as they may chuse, free of Duty.

Answer—Granted. But all the usual Duties must be paid.

Article IX. The Dutch Burghers and the other Inhabitants who wish to remain, shall be allowed to do so, and be protected, and enjoy the same Privileges as a British Subject.

Answer—Granted, provided they take the Oath of Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty.

Art. X. The Natives, Inhabitants, and other Persons of every Description, shall not be molested under the Pretence that they took up Arms in Defence of the Island against the English.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XI. All Government Papers shall remain in the Hands of the Commandant without Inspection.

Answer—Refused. But Copies will be allowed him for his Responsibility.

Art. XII. All the Public Papers, Documents, &c. of the several Colleges, and all Notary Acts shall remain under the Protection of the different Departments at Ternate.

Answer—Granted. But subject to the Inspection of the British Government.

Art. XIII. All the Money which has been lent to the Dutch Government by the Vice Chamber and Orphan College, Military Officers, Civil Servants and other Inhabitants of every Description, whose Names will be delivered in, and who have Obligations and other Certificates from the Dutch Government for the same, (amounting to Eighty-seven Thousand and Fifteen Rix Dollars and Twenty Stivers)

Stivers) shall be taken as a Debt by the British Government, and paid accordingly in Silver Money without Deduction.

Answer—Refused. His Britannic Majesty not being responsible for the Debts of the Dutch Government.

Art. XIV. The Paper-Money now in Circulation at Ternate shall be guaranteed to the Holders thereof by the British Government, and Assurance be given that it shall remain current, as under the Dutch Government, without being reduced in its Value.

Answer—Refused. But the Paper Money may still remain current among the Dutch and other Inhabitants, without any Responsibility arising therefrom to the British Government.

Art. XV. Their Highnesses the Sultans of Ternate and Batchian, being the true Allies of the Dutch Government, with their Princes and Council, shall be confirmed by the British Government in all the Prerogatives they enjoyed under the Dutch.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XVI. And in like Manner the Chiefs and Princes of the Islands of Tidore and Marquán; nor shall they be molested for being faithful to the Dutch.

Answer—They shall not be molested; but all Arrangements respecting them must abide the Decision of the Government of Amboyna.

Art. XVII. Several of the Military having left in the Hands of Government a Proportion of their Pay, it is requested that the British Government be responsible for the Payment thereof.

Answer—Answered as in Article the Thirteenth.

The whole of the Articles of this Capitulation will become valid on receiving the Signature of Captain Edward Tucker, or such Persons as may be duly appointed by him to execute the same.

Dated on board His Britannic Majesty's Ship

1811.

F f

Dover,

Dover, off Castle Orange, Ternate, this 29th
Day of August 1810.

(Signed) EDWARD TUCKER, Captain of His
Majesty's Ship Dover, com-
manding the British Forces.

(Signed) DAVID FORBES, Captain command-
ing the Troops.

Ternate, in the Castle-Orange, the 29th August
1810.

(Signed) JOH. VON MILTENANN, Lieuten-
ant Col. Civil and Military Com-
mandant.

*Return of the mounted Ordnance on the Fortifications of
Castle Orange, Fort Kayo Meirah, Fort Terloko, and
the adjacent Batteries at Ternate.*

Castle Orange.

- 2 Brass Six-Pounders, 3 ditto Four-Pounders, 1
ditto Two-Pounder, 4 ditto One-Pounders.
5 Iron Eighteen-Pounders, 7 ditto Twelve-Pounders,
2 ditto Eight-Pounders, 8 ditto Six-Pounders,
9 ditto Four-Pounders.
1 Brass Seven-Inch Mortar, 1 ditto Four-Inch
Mortar, 4 ditto Four-Inch Cohorns.

Fort Kayo Meirah.

- 2 Iron Twelve-Pounders, 4 ditto Eight-Pounders,
4 ditto Six-Pounders, 4 ditto Four-Pounders.

Fort Terloko.

- 1 Iron Twelve-Pounder, 5 ditto Eight-Pounders,
3 ditto Two-Pounders.

Kota Barro Battery.

- 2 Iron Eighteen-Pounders, 2 ditto Twelve-Pounders,
1 ditto Eight-Pounder, 3 ditto One-Pounders.

1st Strand Battery.

- 4 Iron Twelve-Pounders.

2d Strand

2d Strand Battery.

1 Iron Eighteen-Pounder, 4 ditto Twelve-Pounders.

3d Strand Battery, or Sultan's.

2 Iron Eight-Pounders, 2 ditto Six-Pounders, 1 ditto Four-Pounder.

Total—92.

Dismounted Ordnance.

2 Brafs Four-Pounders, 4 ditto One-Pounders, 1 ditto Half-Pounder.

2 Iron Six-Pounders, 12 ditto Four-Pounders, 2 ditto Two-Pounders, 2 ditto One-Pounders.

1 Brafs Four and Half-Inch Mortar, 2 ditto Four-Inch Mortars, 1 ditto Five and Half-Inch Howitzer.

Total—29.

(Signed)

DAVID FORBES,
Captain commanding Troops.

Return of the Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ship Dover, in the different Attacks on the Island of Ternate.

Killed.

John Skinner, Royal Marine.

Wounded.

Alexander M'Kenzie, Able Seaman, severely, while storming Fort Kayo Meisah.

Cornelias Dogherty, Royal Marine, ditto.

William Jones, Quarter-Master, severely, on board.
James Sangster, Boatswain's-Mate, severely, in the Attack of Fort Orange and the Batteries to the Right thereof.

Henry Clarke, Trumpeter, ditto.

Henry Duke, Landman, ditto.

Paul Lopez, Supernumerary, ditto.

Total—1 Royal Marine killed; 6 Seamen, 1 Royal Marine, wounded.

(Signed)

EDWARD TUCKER.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 6th, 1811.

No. XXXI.

Downing-Street, July 6, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to His Lordship by Lord Viscount Wellington.

Quinta de Granicha, June 13, 1811.

IN consequence of a Report from the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, that the Fire from St. Christoval might occasion the Loss of many Lives in the Operations on the Left of the Guadiana, and the Breach in that Outwork having been apparently much improved by the Fire throughout the 6th, I directed that an Attempt might be made to carry St. Christoval by storm that Night. Major-General Houlstoun, who conducted the Operations of the Siege on the Right of the Guadiana, accordingly ordered a Detachment under Major Macintosh of the 85th Regiment to make the Attempt. The Men advanced under a very heavy Fire of Musquetry and Hand-Grenades from the Outwork, and of Shot and Shells from the Town, with the utmost Intrepidity, and in the best Order, to the Bottom of the Breach; the Advanced Guard being

1811.

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led

led by Ensign Dyas of the 51st Regiment, who volunteered to perform this Duty; but they found that the Enemy had cleared the Rubbish from the Bottom of the Escarp; and notwithstanding that they were provided with Ladders it was impossible to mount it. They retired with some Loss.

The Fire upon St Christoval, as well as upon the Place, continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, on which Day the Breach in the Wall of St Christoval appeared practicable, and I directed that a second Attempt should be made on that Night to obtain Possession of that Outwork.

Major-General Houstoun ordered another Detachment for this Service, under the Command of Major MacGeachy, of the 17th Portuguese Regiment, who, with the Officers destined to command the different Parties composing the Detachment, had been employed throughout the 8th and 9th in reconnoitring the Breach, and the different Approaches to it.

They advanced at about Nine at Night in the best Order, though opposed by the same Means and with the same Determination, as had been opposed to the Detachment which had made the Attempt on the 6th.

Ensign Dyas again led the Advance, and the storming Party arrived at the Foot of the Breach; but they found it impossible to mount it, the Enemy having again cleared the Rubbish from the Bottom of the Escarp. The Detachment suffered considerably, and Major MacGeachy, the commanding Officer, was unfortunately killed, and others of the Officers fell; but the Troops continued to maintain their Station till Major-General Houstoun ordered them to retire.

When the Reinforcements had arrived from the Frontiers of Castille after the Battle of Albuera, I undertook the Siege of Badajoz, entertaining a Belief that the Means of which I had the Command

would

would reduce the Place before the End of the second Week in June; at which Time I expected that the Reinforcements for the Enemy's Southern Army detached from Castille would join Marshal Soult.

I was unfortunately mistaken in my Estimate of the Quality of those Means.

We had failed in two Attempts to obtain Possession of Fort St Christoval; and it was obvious to me that we could not obtain Possession of that Outwork, without performing a Work which would have required the Labour of several Days to complete.

On the Morning of the 10th Instant, I received the inclosed intercepted Dispatch from the Duke of Dalmatia to the Duke of Ragusa, which pointed out clearly the Enemy's Design to collect in Estramadura their whole Force; and I had Reason to believe that Drouet's Corps, which had marched from Toledo on the 28th and 29th of May, and was expected at Cordova on the 5th and 6th Instant, would have joined the Southern Army by the 10th; and it was generally expected in the Country that the Southern Army would have moved by that Time.

The Movement of this Army alone would have created a Necessity for raising the Siege; but on the same Morning I received Accounts from the Frontiers of Castille, which left no Doubt of the Destination of the Army of Portugal to the Southward; and gave ground for Belief that they would arrive at Merida on the 15th Instant.

I therefore ordered that the Siege might be raised.

I have every Reason to be satisfied with the Conduct of all the Officers and Troops employed at the Siege of Badajoz, whose Labours and Exertions deserved a very different Result.

Major-General Picton directed the Operations on the Left of the Guadiana, and Major-General Hous-

toun on the Right ; and I am much indebted to those Officers, as well as to Major-General Hamilton, and the other General and Staff-Officers, and the Officers and Troops under their Commands respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher of the Royal Engineers was the directing Engineer, and immediately superintended the Operations on the Left of the Guadiana; and Captain Squires those on the Right of that River ; and these Officers and the Corps of Engineers have by their Conduct on this Occasion augmented their Claims to my Approbation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham commanded the Artillery, having under his Orders Major Dickson attached to the Portuguese Service, who, during the Absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham with the Troops which were employed to cover the Operations, conducted all the Details of this important Department. I had every Reason to be satisfied with these Officers, and most particularly with Major Dickson, from whose Activity, Zeal, and Intelligence the public Service has derived great Advantage in the different Operations against Badajoz.

Captain Cleves of the Hanoverian Artillery conducted that Department on the Right of the Guadiana with great Success.

The Service of the Batteries was performed by Detachments from the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Portuguese Artillery, who conducted themselves remarkably well. They were aided by Captain Rainsford's Company of the Royal Artillery, who were indefatigable ; some of them having never quitted the Batteries.

I am much indebted to General Leite, the Governor of the Province of Alentejo and of Elvas, for the Assistance which he again afforded me in this Operation.

I inclose a Return of the Killed and Wounded
throughout

throughout the Siege, from which Your Lordship will observe that, excepting in the Attempts to obtain Possession of St. Christoval, our Loss has not been severe.

We still maintain the Blockade of Badajoz.

I have not yet heard that the Enemy have moved from their Position at Llerena, and I imagine that the Arrival of the 9th Corps has been delayed longer than was expected; and it is probable that Soult will be unwilling to move till he will hear of the Movements of the Army of Portugal.

They broke up from the Tormes on the 3d, and their Advanced Guard arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo on the Evening of the 5th.

They moved forward again on the 6th, and Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer withdrew the Advanced Guard of the Troops under his Command first to Navé d'Aver, and then to Alfayates.

The Enemy paroled on the 6th into Fuentes de Honor, and into Navé d'Aver.

I inclose Sir Brent Spencer's Report of these Operations, from which it appears that the Royal Dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, and a Troop of the 14th, the whole directed by Major-General Slade, distinguished themselves.

I imagine that the Enemy's March in this Direction was intended as a Reconnoissance, and to cover the March of a Convoy to Ciudad Rodrigo; as on the following Day, the 7th, the whole moved from thence to Moras Verdes, in the Direction of the Pass of Banos, near which Pass General Regnier had been with Two Divisions of the Army of Portugal, since the 5th. On the 8th, in the Evening, One Division of General Regnier's Troops had come through Baños, and I expect that those Divisions will have arrived at Placentia the 9th, and the whole Army on the 10th.

P. S. Since writing this Dispatch, I have received Accounts that General Drouet's Troops joined on

the Enemy's Right at Berlanza and Azuaga Yesterday, and a Report that their Cavalry were in Movement towards Los Santos this Morning. The British Cavalry, and the 2d and 4th Divisions, were about to march from Villa Franca and Almendralejo towards Albuera, and I have ordered there General Hamilton's Division, and shall proceed there this Night myself, if I should find that Report confirmed.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington K B. at the Siege of Badajoz, from 30th May to the 5th June 1811, both Days inclusive.

- Royal Artillery—1 Lieutenant killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 5th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
- 7th Fusileers—2 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. 39th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 40th Foot—1 Rank and File killed.
- 1st Batt. 45th Foot—3 Rank and File wounded.
- 2d Batt. 48th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.
- 51st Foot—9 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 57th Foot—1 Ensign, 1 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 66th Foot—2 Rank and File killed.
- 74th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, wounded.
- 2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, wounded.
- 85th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded.
- 1st Batt. 88th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
- 94th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.
- Chasseurs Britanniques—3 Rank and File killed; 5 Rank

5 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

Detachments 1st and 2d Light Battalions of the King's German Legion—1 Rank and File wounded.

Brunswick Oels—4 Rank and File wounded.

Total British Loss—2 Lieutenants, 13 Rank and File, killed; 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 48 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Lieutenant, 20 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 63 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

Total Loss—3 Lieutenants, 33 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 111 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File, missing.

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

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 30th May to 5th June 1811, inclusive.

Killed.

Royal British Foot Artillery—Lieutenant Edmund Hawker.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Lieutenant Sedgwick.

2d Portuguese Regiment of the Line—Lieutenant Rodrigo de Mello.

Wounded.

1st Batt. 57th Foot—Ensign Leslie.

Portuguese Artillery—Lieutenant Joze Baptista de Silva Lopez.

14th Portuguese Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Olliver, severely.

21st Ditto—Major Gomes, Ensign Joze Vicente.

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

Return of Killed Wounded and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 6th to the 11th June 1811.

Royal Engineers—1 Lieutenant killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, wounded.

Royal Staff Corps—1 Lieutenant wounded.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, wounded.

7th Fusileers—2 Rank and File wounded.

29th Foot—1 Rank and File wounded.

1st Batt. 45th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 4 Rank and File wounded.

51st Foot—1 Lieutenant, 26 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 63 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File missing.

1st Batt. 57th Foot—1 Ensign missing.

74th Foot—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Rank and File wounded.

2d Batt. 83d Foot—1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

85th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 6 Rank and File, killed; 3 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 13 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain missing.

1st Batt. 88th Foot—5 Rank and File wounded.

94th Foot—1 Rank and File killed; 6 Rank and File wounded.

Chasseurs Britanniques—1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 17 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

Detachments 1st and 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

Duke of Brunswick's Corps—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

British Artillery—2 Rank and File wounded.

Portuguese Artillery—6 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 28 Rank and File, wounded.

Total

Total British Loss—3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 48 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 9 Serjeants, 127 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 6 Rank and File, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 25 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 76 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain missing.

General Total—1 Major, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 73 Rank and File, killed; 4 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 13 Serjeants, 203 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, 6 Rank and File, missing.

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

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing at the Siege of Badajoz, from the 6th to the 11th of June 1811, inclusive.

Killed.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Hunt.

51st Foot—Lieutenant Westropp.

85th Foot—Lieutenant Hogg.

7th Portuguese Regiment of the Line—Lieutenant Joze Pereira.

17th Ditto—Major M'Geachy (11th British Regiment).

19th Ditto—Lieutenant Joze D'Meanera.

Wounded.

Royal Engineers—Captain Patton, severely; Lieutenant Forster, severely, since dead.

Royal Staff Corps—Lieutenant Westmacott, severely.

51st Foot—Captain Smellie, Lieutenants Beardley and Hicks, all severely.

85th Foot—Lieutenants Gammell, Grant, and Morton, all slightly.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Lieutenant Duffief, severely.
Duke of Brunswick's Light Infantry—Lieutenant Lyznewsky, slightly.

17th Portuguese Regiment of the Line—Captain Maxwell, severely; Lieutenant Jose Fortio, slightly; Ensign J. Antonio Boguefe, severely.

3d Portuguese Regiment of Artillery—Captain Velez Barreiros, slightly; Lieutenant Baptista Lopez, severely.

Missing.

1st Batt. 57th Foot—Ensign Lessie.

85th Foot—Captain Nixon.

19th Portuguese Regiment of the Line—Captain Budd.

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

MY LORD,

Soito, 7th June 1811.

IN my Letter of the 5th Instant from Villa Formosa, I did myself the Honour of acquainting Your Lordship that I had just returned from the Heights in front of Gallegos, from whence I discovered a Body of the Enemy of about Three Thousand Men, consisting of Five Hundred Cavalry and Two Thousand Five Hundred Infantry, with Artillery, entering Ciudad Rodrigo from the Salamanca Road. I requested Colonel Waters to remain on the Heights until Sunset, to notice whether any more of the Enemy followed those which I have mentioned, and he reported to me that they were succeeded by another Column; but I have strong Reason to think, from what I shall relate to Your Lordship, that they must have marched large Bodies of Infantry and Cavalry into Ciudad Rodrigo in the Course of the Night.

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According to Your Lordship's Instructions I concentrated the Troops rather more in their Cantonnements, upon hearing a few Days before, that the Enemy were moving in the Direction of Ciudad Rodrigo, and took the other necessary Precautions for falling back.

The Enemy advanced, as I thought it probable, at Day-break on the Morning of the 6th, in Two Columns; one taking the Direction of Gallegos, and the other that of Carpio and Espeja. The former was a heavy Column of Cavalry and Infantry, with several Guns, and the latter consisted of about Six Thousand Infantry; but in saying this I should observe, that, from the Nature of the Country, the Rear of these Columns could not be discovered: They had also upwards of Two Thousand Cavalry, and Ten Guns, which moved across the Plain in Front of Fuentes-de Honor.

From the Nature of the Country being so perfectly open, and the Probability of the Enemy bringing a large Portion of his Cavalry upon this Point, I deemed it most prudent to withdraw the Light Division under Brigadier-General Craufurd, which accordingly fell back from Gallegos and Espeja, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, upon Navé d'Aver.

Observing the Rapidity of the Enemy's Advance, and the superior Number of his Cavalry, the Light Division, with the Horse Artillery attached to them, was directed to retire further back upon Alfayates, the First and Fifth Divisions gradually falling back from Aldea de Ponte and Navé d'Aver to the Heights just behind Soito, and the Sixth Division from Mealhada de Sordo to Rendo, the Cavalry remaining in front of Alfayates.

It is with great Pleasure I have to mention the very admirable Conduct of the Royals, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, and One
Troop

Troop of the 14th Light Dragoons, which being all that were employed in covering the Front from Villa de Egua to Espeja, were assembled at Gallegos, and retreated from thence agreeably to my Directions. The Force which they were opposed to, Your Lordship is in Possession of in this Letter; and notwithstanding all the Efforts of General Montbrun, who commanded the French Cavalry, to outflank the British, pressing them at the same Time in front with Eight Pieces of Cannon, their retiring to Navé d'Aver merits the highest Admiration.

In offering my Sense of their Conduct, and of the very stubborn Manner in which they retired, I derive very great Satisfaction in acquainting Your Lordship, that Major-General Slade directed in Person the whole of the Affair, and by his Movements foiled the Designs of the Enemy, and the British Cavalry maintained as usual their high Character.

The Major-General in his Report to me speaks in much Praise of Major Dorville, of the Royal Dragoons, of Captain Purvis, of the same Regiment, and of Captain Dowson, of the 14th Light Dragoons, who had Opportunities of distinguishing themselves much.

I am not able to judge exactly of the Designs of Enemy, but I know that they left Salamanca with Eighteen Thousand Infantry, and with upwards of Three Thousand Cavalry, and Thirty-Four Pieces of Artillery, on the Road to Ciudad Rodrigo.

In concluding my Statement of the Movements of Yesterday, I beg Leave to add my Acknowledgements for the Choice made by Your Lordship, of the Honourable Colonel Pakenham, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Delancey, at the Head of their respective Departments, with this Portion of Army; their Zeal and good Judgment is already known to Your Lordship.

The

The Loss of the Cavalry upon this Occasion, I am happy to say, amounted to no more than Ten Rank and File wounded, and Nine missing; and Six Horses killed, Ten wounded, and Four missing.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

B. SPENCER, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B.

&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 9th, 1811.

No. XXXII.

Admiralty-Office, July 9, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the San Joseph, off Toulon, 16th May 1811.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will receive with much Satisfaction the accompanying Report from Captain Barrie, of a gallant and successful Enterprize, performed by His Majesty's Ship Pomone under his Command, and the Unité and Scout, in the Bay of Sagone, in the Island of Corfica, on the 1st of this Month. We have particularly to congratulate ourselves upon the Result of this judicious and well-planned Affair, as the Enemy, in all Probability, will sustain much Impediment to the Completion of his Ships building at Toulon, by being deprived of the Three last Ship-Load of Timber the Season will enable him to procure from the above Source.

The Loss in His Majesty's Ships, on this Occasion, has been comparatively small, when the Nature and Extent of the Service performed, and the Force opposed

opposed to them, are considered; and I have the additional Satisfaction to state to Their Lordships, that the wounded Men appear to be doing well.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

P. S. I inclose also a Copy of Captain Barrie's Account of the Destruction of L'Etourdie, French National Brig, on the 14th March.

His Majesty's Ship Pomone, off Sagone,

SIR,

May 2, 1811.

MY Letter of the 23d Ultimo would acquaint you with the Intelligence I had received of the Enemy's Force in Sagone, and that it was my Intention, under particular Circumstances, to attack them.

I have now the Honour to inform you that on the Evening of the 30th I arrived off the Bay, the Unité and Scout in Company; the Scout joined in the Morning, and Captain Sharpe having very handsomely volunteered his Services to take charge of the Landing Party in the projected Attack, I consented to take the Scout under my Orders. At Sunset the Unité made the Signal for an Enemy's Frigate at Anchor. By Daybreak on the 1st, the Pomone was close off Liamone, and I had the Satisfaction to observe the Enemy's Three Ships at Anchor in Sagone Bay. It was nearly calm, and the variable Winds which prevail at this Season having thrown the Unité a long Way astern, I abandoned my Design of attempting to take the Tower and Battery by Surprize; and it was fortunate I did so, for as the Day opened we could clearly observe the Enemy in full Possession of the Heights, and ready to receive us. He appeared to have about Two Hundred Regular Troops, with their Field Pieces, &c and a Number of the Armed Inhabitants; the Battery, consisting of Four Guns and One

One Mortar, presented a more formidable Appearance than I expected, and a Gun was mounted on the Martello Tower, above the Battery; the Three Ships were moored within a Stone's-Throw of the Battery, and had each Two Cables on Shore; their Broadfides were presented to us. The smallest Ship (La Giraffe) hoisted a broad Pendant; she appeared to be a Sister-Vessel to the Var, and shewed Thirteen Guns on each Side the Main-Deck. The other Ship (La Nourrice) was much larger, and shewed Fourteen Guns; her Lower Deck Ports were open, but she had no Guns in them. The Armed Ship was partly hid by the Nourrice, so that we could not make out her Force.

The Bay is so small, that it was impossible to approach without being exposed to the raking Fire of the whole. Notwithstanding their strong Position, the Crews of each Ship came forward in the most noble Manner, and volunteered their Services to land, or, as it was quite calm, even to attack the Enemy's Ships with the Boats. Captains Chamberlayne and Sharpe both agreed with me, that we could do nothing by landing, and it would have been Madness to send the Boats; however, I signified (by Telegraph) that it was my Intention to attack as soon as a Breeze sprung up. As the Calm continued, at half-past five P. M. I gave up all the Hopes of the Sea Breeze, and fearing any longer Delay would enable the Enemy to increase his Force, I determined on towing the Ships in. My Pen is too feeble to express my Admiration of the zealous and spirited Conduct of the Boats' Crews employed on this Service; the same Zeal animated each Ship's Company, and by Six o'Clock having towed into a Position within Range of Grape, we commenced the Action, which lasted without any Intermiſſion till about Half past Seven, when Smoke was observed to issue from the Giraffe; soon after La Nourrice was in a Blaze,
and

and the Merchantman was set on Fire by the Brands from La Nourrice; at this Time the Battery and Tower were silenced, and in Ten Minutes the Three Ships were completely on Fire. I lost no Time in towing our Ships out of Harm's Way, where we waited the Explosions, which took place in Succession. The Giraffe blew up about Ten Minutes before Nine, soon after La Nourrice exploded, and some of her Timbers falling on the Tower, entirely demolished it, and the Sparks set Fire to the Battery which also blew up: the Object of our Attack being thus completely executed, I stood out to Sea, to get clear of the Wrecks, and to repair our Damages. No Language of mine can do Justice to the Gallantry of those I had the Honour to command.

I am particularly indebted to Captains Chamberlayne and Sharpe, for their spirited Exertions and cordial Co-operation throughout the whole of the Affair. I am sensible my Narrative is already too prolix, but I cannot conclude without assuring you that the Officers and Crews of the Ships behaved with the greatest Courage and Coolness. The Pomone, from being enabled to choose her Station, was, of course, exposed to the Brunt of the Action, and has consequently suffered most; though considering the Enemy's Fire and Position, our Ships have escaped much better than could have been expected. When all conspicuously distinguished themselves, it is impossible to select out Individuals; but I should be most shamefully wanting in my Duty to my Country, and to the Merits of a most deserving Set of Officers, if I were to neglect acquainting you, that I received from them every Assistance it was possible to expect. Lieutenant J. W. Gabriel, First of the Pomone, conducted himself with the same Spirit and Zeal which has uniformly distinguished his Conduct. I enclose the Report of the killed, wounded, &c. It is but Justice to declare that the Enemy kept up a very smart Fire, and be-

haved with great Bravery. I can form no Opinion of their Loss.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BARRIE.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton Bart., Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. From one of the Crew belonging to the Nourrice, who was picked up by the Unité's Boat, I am informed that the Ships were all deeply laden with Ship Timber, and that, having observed us the preceding Day, every Preparation was made to give us a warm Reception; and that, in addition to the Four Gun Battery, La Nourrice had landed her Quarter-Deck Guns. The Regular Troops posted on the Heights were above Two Hundred, exclusive of the Marines from the Ships and the armed Peafantry. La Nourrice he states to be about Eleven Hundred Tons, La Giraffe Nine Hundred Tons, the Merchantman Five Hundred Tons; La Giraffe had about One Hundred and Forty Men, La Nourrice One Hundred and Sixty Men.

A List of killed and wounded Men on board His Majesty's Ship Pomone, Robert Barrie Esq; Captain, in Action with the Enemy's Ships and Batteries in the Bay of Sagone, May 1, 1811.

Killed.

William Jones (1), Landman.
Edward Sutton, Able Seaman.

Wounded.

George Sibery, Yeoman of the Sheets, dangerously.
Thomas Holbrook, Able Seaman, ditto.
John Edwards, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Richard Roach, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Thomas Kelly, Private Marine, ditto.
James M'Cull, Ordinary Seaman, severely.

James

James Jennett, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
William Rich, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
Richard Jones, Able Seaman, ditto.
William Govier, Able Seaman, ditto.
William Jarvis, Able Seaman, ditto.
Richard Haines, Private Marine, ditto.
Barnard Lowry, Private Marine, ditto.
John Royall, Private Marine, ditto.
Thomas Ralph, Private Marine, slightly.
John Wood, Private Marine, ditto.
John Evans, Private Marine, ditto.
John Wood, Boy, ditto.
John Milligan, Boy, ditto.

Total—2 killed, 19 wounded.

(Signed) JOHN TURNER, Surgeon.

*Return of Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship
Unité, in Action off the Harbour of Sagone, May 1,
1811.*

Mr. Richard Goodridge, Midshipman, slightly
wounded.

Thomas M^cBray, Captain of the Foretop and Cox-
swain to the Barge, slightly wounded.

John Day, Private Marine, ditto.

(Signed) JOHN PEGAS, Surgeon.

*Return of Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop
Scout, A. R. Sharpe Esq; Commander, in the
Action of the 1st of May 1811, in the Bay of
Sagone, Island of Corfica.*

William Neame, First Lieutenant, severely wounded.

James Stewart (2), Boatswain, slightly wounded.

John Wallace, Able Seaman, ditto.

(Signed) A. R. SHARPE, Captain.

RICHARD CARTER, Surgeon.

Pomone,

*Pomone, off Magdalena,
March 15, 1811.*

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, that at Daybreak on the 13th Instant, Magdalena Islands then bearing West by South, distant about eight Leagues, a strange Brig was discovered on our Weather-beam, bearing East, steering to the Southward; on discovering us she tacked, we did the same, and made all Sail in Chace; at Sunset we had gained on her so as to distinguish her Courses from the Deck; but during the Night it was nearly calm, and at Daylight on the 14th she had swept and towed considerably from us.

At Eight A. M. it was quite calm, and our Boats were sent to tow. Great Praise is due to the Exertions of the Boats' Crews, as in spite of his Sweeps we evidently gained on the Chace. About Noon a light Breeze sprung up, and soon after the Chace was observed to enter a small Cove on the North-West Side of Monto Christo: as he practised this Manœuvre when (with the Breeze we then had) he was nearly Four Hours' Sail from us, I thought we had been led so far out of our Way by an English Privateer, but about Four P. M., being close up to the Island, she was set on Fire by the Crew, and at Five she blew up and was entirely destroyed. The Vessel thus consumed was a very fine French Man of War Brig of Eighteen Guns, Sixteen Caronades, and Two long Guns forward. She was called L'Etourdie, commanded by Monsieur de Champagne. L'Etourdie was launched at La Ciotat about Three Years since. I did not learn her Destination; but from the Course she was steering when first discovered, I suppose she was bound to Tunis or Corfu, and I imagine she sailed from Toulon, as I know she was lately in that Port.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BARRIE.

*To Rear-Admiral Charles Boyles, Esq;
Sc. Sc. Sc. Palermo.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 16th, 1811.

No. XXXIII.

Downing-Street, July 16, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de St. Joaõ 20th June 1811.

THE Enemy moved forward his Advanced Guard, consisting of about Ten Thousand Men, to Los Santos, on the Morning of the 13th.

Upon this Occasion Lieutenant Strenuwitz, of the 21st Light Dragoons, was sent out by Major-General Sir William Erskine to reconnoitre the Enemy, with a small Detachment of the 2d Hussars and 3d Dragoon Guards, which distinguished themselves in an Attack upon a superior Number of the Enemy, and took some Prisoners.

I had arranged that the Cavalry and 2d and 4th Divisions of the Allied British and Portuguese Army, and the Corps of Spanish Troops under General Blake, should collect if the Enemy should advance to interrupt the Siege or Blockade of Badajoz; and I went to Albuera on that Night to superintend the Movements of the Troops.

I also moved, on the Night of the 13th, General Hamilton's Division from the Blockade of Badajoz, with an Intention to stop the Enemy in case the Army of the South alone should have moved forward.

On the 14th, in the Night, Lieutenant Ayling of the 40th Regiment, who had been employed to observe the Movements of the Enemy, arrived at Albuera with the Account, that the Advanced Guard of the Enemy's Army of Portugal from Castile had entered Truxillo at Noon the 13th, which confirmed the other Accounts which I had received of their Progress up to the 12th, and as from Truxillo they might have been at Merida on the 15th, and in Communication with the Army of the South, I determined to raise the Blockade of Badajoz, and that all the Allied Troops should cross the Guadiana on the 17th. This was accordingly effected without Difficulty or Loss of any Description; and General Blake likewise crossed with his Corps at Juramenha on the 17th.

Since that Period, the Allied British and Portuguese Army have been encamped in the Woods upon the Caya about Torre de Mouro, having their Right upon the Ponte de Caya; the 3d and 7th Divisions and Brigadier-General Madden's Cavalry being in Campo Mayor. And the Troops which had been under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer on the Frontiers of Castile, have crossed the Tagus at Villa Velha in proportion as the Enemy have crossed that River at Almaraz. The whole are now upon the Caya, between this Place and Arronches.

The Enemy's Advance have appeared in the Neighbourhood of Badajoz this Day, and I conceive that their whole Army will be collected Tomorrow.

The Enemy have collected upon this Occasion all their Force from Castile, their whole Force from Madrid,

Madrid, and what is called their Centre Army, and all their Force from Andalusia, excepting what is absolutely necessary to maintain their Position before Cadiz, and that held by Sebastiani in the Eastern Kingdoms of Andalusia.

The Enemy have abandoned Old and New Castile, with the Exception of a small Garrison in Madrid, and have risked every Thing in all Parts of Spain, in order to collect this large Army in Estremadura.

Admiralty Office, July 16, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Coast of North America, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th June 1811.

SIR,

ENCLOSED I transmit to you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of a Letter from Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Lillo Belt, received this Day from Lord James Townshend, Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Æolus*, and Senior Officer at Halifax; by which Their Lordships will perceive he was attacked on the Evening of the 16th May last, when cruising between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, by the United States Frigate the *President*, of Forty-four Guns, commanded by Commodore Rogers; and that after a close Action of Three Quarters of an Hour the American Ship made sail from him.

Captain Bingham's modest, but full and clear Statement, renders any Comment from me unnecessary; and I have only to admire the extraordinary Bravery and Firmness with which himself, his Officers, and Ship's Company supported the Honour of the British Flag when opposed to such an immense

Superiority of Force. I have, however, deeply to lament the Number of valuable British Seamen and Royal Marines who have been either killed and wounded on this unexpected Occasion; a List of whose Names is also inclosed, together with a Copy of my Order, under which Captain Bingham was cruising.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

H. SAWYER, Rear-Admiral.

*His Majesty's Sloop Lille Belt, May 21,
1811, Latitude 36° 53' N. Longitude
71° 49' W. Cape Charles bearing West
48 Miles.*

S I R,

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your Orders to join His Majesty's Ship Guerriere, and being on my Return from the Northward, not having fallen in with her, that at about Eleven A. M. May 16th, saw a strange Sail, to which I immediately gave Chace; at One P. M. discovered her to be a Man of War, apparently a Frigate, standing to the Eastward, who, when he made us out, edged away for us, and set his Royals; made the Signal 275, and finding it not answered, concluded she was an American Frigate, as he had a Commodore's Blue Pendant flying at the Main; hoisted the Colours, and made all Sail South, the Course I intended, steering round Cape Hatteras, the Stranger edging away, but not making any more Sail. At Half past Three he made Sail in Chace, when I made the Private Signal, which was not answered. At Half past Six, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the Night, being within Gun-Shot, and clearly discerning the Stars in his Broad Pendant, I imagined the more prudent Method was to bring to, and hoist the Colours, that no Mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were; the Ship was therefore brought to, Co-
lours

lours hoisted, Guns double shotted, and every Preparation made in case of a Surprize. By his Manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his Ship in a Position for raking, which I frustrated by wearing Three Times. About a Quarter past Eight he came within Hail. I hailed, and asked what Ship it was? He repeated my Question. I again hailed, and asked what Ship it was? He again repeated my Words, and fired a Broadside, which I immediately returned. The Action then became general, and continued so for Three Quarters of an Hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on Fire about the Main Hatchway. He then filled. I was obliged to desist from firing, as the Ship falling off, no Gun would bear, and had no After-Sail to keep her to. All the Rigging and Sails cut to Pieces, not a Brace or Bowline left, he hailed, and asked what Ship this was; I told him; he then asked me if I had struck my Colours; my Answer was, No, and asked what Ship it was? As plainly as I could understand, (he having shot some Distance at this Time) he answered, the United States Frigate. He fired no more Guns, but stood from us, giving no Reason for his most extraordinary Conduct. At Day-light in the Morning, saw a Ship to Windward, which having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within Hail, fully prepared for Action. About Eight o'Clock he hailed, and said, if I pleased he would send a Boat on board; I replied in the Affirmative, and a Boat accordingly came with an Officer, and a Message from Commodore Rogers, of the President United States Frigate, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate Affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that had he known our Force was so inferior, he should not have fired at me. I asked his Motive for having fired at all; his Reply was, that we fired the first Gun at him, which was positively not the Case. I cautioned both the
Officers

Officers and Men to be particularly careful, and not suffer any more than one Man to be at the Gun. Nor is it probable that a Sloop of War within Pistol-shot of a large Forty-four Gun Frigate should commence Hostilities. He offered me every Assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into one of the Ports of the United States, which I immediately declined. By the Manner in which he apologized, it appeared to me evident, that had he fallen in with a British Frigate he would certainly have brought her to Action; and what further confirms me in that Opinion is, that his Guns were not only loaded with Round and Grape Shot, but with every Scrap of Iron that could possibly be collected.

I have to lament the Loss of Thirty two Men killed and wounded, among whom is the Master. His Majesty's Sloop is much damaged in her Masts, Sails, Rigging, and Hull, and as there are many Shot through between Wind and Water, and many Shots still remaining in her Side, and Upper Works all shot away, Starboard Pump also, I have judged it proper to proceed to Halifax, which will I hope meet with your Approbation.

I cannot speak in too high Terms of the Officers and Men I have the Honour to command, for their steady and active Conduct throughout the whole of this Business, who had much to do, as a Gale of Wind came on the Second Night after the Action. My First Lieutenant, Mr. John Moberly, who is in every respect a most excellent Officer, afforded me very great Assistance in stopping the Leaks himself in the Gale, securing the Masts, and doing every Thing in his Power. It would be the greatest Injustice was I not also to speak most highly of Lieutenant Lovell, Second Lieutenant; of Mr. M'Queen, Master, who, as I have before stated, was wounded in the Right Arm in nearly the Middle of the Action;

and

and Mr. Wilson, Master's Mate. Indeed, the Conduct of every Officer and Man was so good, it is impossible for me to discriminate.

I beg Leave to enclose a List of the Thirty-two Men killed and wounded, most of them mortally. I fear.

I hope, Sir, in this Affair I shall appear to have done my Duty, and conducted myself as I ought to have done against so superior a Force, and that the Honour of the British Colours was well supported.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.

To Herbert Sawyer, Esq; Rear-Admiral
of the Red, Commander in Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

*Return of Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines
killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop
Lille Belt, Arthur Batt Bingham Esq; Commander,
in Action with the American Frigate President, the
16th May 1811.*

Killed.

Mr. Samuel Woodward, Midshipman.
Christ Bennett, Captain of the Foretop.
Jacob Greaves, Carpenter's Crew.
Thomas Shippard, Gunner's Mate.
George Willson, Able Seaman.
Robert Liverfage, Able Seaman.
James Grey, Ordinary Seaman.
Robert Howard, Ordinary Seaman.
John Pardoe, Private Marine.

Wounded.

Daniel Kilham, Landman, dangerously; died Ten
Hours after the Action.
Richard Coody, Ordinary Seaman, ditto; died
Twenty Hours after the Action.
John Randal, Able Seaman, dangerously.
Nicholas Manager, Gunner's Crew, ditto.

Mr.

Mr. James M'Queen, Acting Master, feverely.
James Dunn (2), Captain of the Maintop, ditto.
James Lawrence, Able Seaman, ditto.
John Richards, Able Seaman, ditto.
Thomas Ives, Able Seaman, ditto.
Michael Skinners, Landman, ditto.
William Fern, Boy, ditto.
David Dowd, Marine, ditto.
William Harrold, Marine, ditto.
Mr. James Franklin, Boatswain, slightly.
Mr. Benjamin Angel, Carpenter, ditto.
Peter M'Caskell, Captain of the Mast, ditto.
William Andrews, Ordinary Seaman, ditto.
William Weston, Boy, ditto.
Edward Graham, Able Seaman, ditto.
George Dalany, Able Seaman, ditto.
George Roberts, Boy, ditto.
George Shoard, Marine, ditto.
Daniel Long, Marine, ditto.
(Signed) A. B. BINGHAM, Captain
W. TURNER (2), Surgeon.

By Herbert Sawyer, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the
Red, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's
Ships and Vessels employed, and to be employed,
in the River Saint Lawrence, along the Coast of
Nova Scotia, the Islands of Anticoste, Madelaine,
and Saint John, and Cape Breton, the Bay of
Fundy, and at or about the Island of Bermuda,
or Somers Island.

YOU are hereby required and directed to put to
Sea in His Majesty's Sloop under your Command,
and proceed without Loss of Time off Charlestown,
where you may expect to meet Captain Pechell, in
the Guerriere, to whom you will deliver the Packet
you will herewith receive, and follow his Orders for
your further Proceedings. Should you not meet
the Guerriere off Charlestown, you will stand to the
North-

Northward, and use your utmost Endeavours to join him off the Capes of Virginia, or off New York; and in the Event of not meeting the Guerriere, you will cruize as long as your Provisions and Water will last, and then repair to Halifax for further Orders. You are to pay due Regard to protecting the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects, and the Capture or Destruction of the Ships of the Enemy. You are to be particularly careful not to give any just Cause of Offence to the Government or Subjects of the United States of America; and to give very particular Orders to this Effect to the Officers you may have Occasion to send on Board Ships under the American Flag. You are not to anchor in any of the American Ports, but in case of absolute Necessity, and then put to Sea again as soon as possible.

Given under my Hand at Bermuda, this 19th
April 1811,

HERBERT SAWYER.

*To Arthur Batt Bingham, Esq; Commander
of His Majesty's Sloop Little Belt.*

By Command of the Rear-Admiral,

H. N. SOMERVILLE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 20th, 1811.

No. XXXIV.

Downing-Street, July 20, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lord Viscount Wellington, addressed by His Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Quinta de St. Joã, June 27, 1811.

THE Enemy made a great Reconnoissance with a very large Body of Cavalry upon Elvas and Campo Mayor on the 22d Instant. The Cavalry of the Army of the South went upon Elvas from the Neighbourhood of Olivença, and the Woods between that Town and Badajoz; and the Cavalry of the Army of Portugal upon Campo Mayor, from the Neighbourhood of Badajoz.

The former succeeded in cutting off a Picquet of the 11th Light Dragoons which had been posted on the Caya in Front of Elvas, under the Command of Captain Lutyens. It is understood that the Cause of this was that Captain Lutyens mistook a Regiment of the Enemy's Hussars for a Body of ours sent to his Support.

The 2d Hussars also, which were on the Guadiana, on the Right of Elvas, suffered in their Retreat towards Elvas.

The

The Enemy were kept in check in the Neighbourhood of Campo Mayor by the Honourable Major-General De Gray's Brigade of British and Brigadier-General Madden's Brigade of Portuguese Cavalry, and they retired without seeing the Position of our Troops. Since that Day they have made no Movement of Importance. Their Army is along the Guadiana between Badajoz and Merida, and their principal Occupation appears to be to procure Subsistence.

They are already beginning to experience, in some degree, the Effects of drawing together, in Estremadura, their whole Force.

General Bonnet has evacuated the Asturias.

Don Julian Sanchez has possession of the open Country in Old Castille, and has recently intercepted a valuable Convoy of Money and Provisions on the Road from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo; and I learn from Valladolid, that a very valuable Convoy, consisting of Joseph Buonaparte's Baggage and Property, has been intercepted by Mina, near Victoria.

General Blake crossed the Guadiana (as had been arranged) on the 22d Instant, and I understand was at Castillegos on the 24th.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 23d, 1811.

No. XXXV.

Downing-Street, July 23, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de St. Joaõ, 4th July 1811.

SINCE I wrote on the 27th of June the Enemy have withdrawn the great Force which they had in the Neighbourhood of Badajoz. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton reconnoitred, with a Part of the Cavalry, along the Xevora and the Guadiana as far as Montigo, on the 2d Instant, and found no Troops excepting a small Body of Infantry and Cavalry at Montigo; and near Badajoz the Cavalry belonging to the Garrison.

By all Accounts the Army of Portugal are on the Right of the Guadiana, between Montanches and Merida, keeping a small Post at Montigo; and the Army of the South on the Left of that River, extending their Left towards Zafra.

The Enemy have withdrawn from Badajoz their Train of Artillery with which the Place was taken, and have sent it to the Southward.

A Part-

A Part of General Bonnet's Troops, whose Evacuation of the Asturias has been confirmed, have gone to Leon; and I have a Report from General Silveira, of the 25th June, stating that the Enemy had, on the 19th, evacuated Astorga. By Accounts from Valladolid it appears, that Marshal Bessieres had quitted that Place on the 12th, with all the Troops he could collect, and went to Rio Seco, from whence he moved, on the 15th, towards Benavente.

The Guerilla Force appears to be increasing in Numbers, Activity, and Boldness in all the Northern Parts of Spain.

I have no authentic Accounts of General Blake's Movements since the 27th of June, on which Day his Head-Quarters were at Alofno, in the Condado de Niebla, and his Advanced Guard, under General Ballasteros, at El Cerro.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 27th, 1811.

No. XXXVI.

Downing-Street, July 27, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was on the 23d Instant received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de St. Joaõ, July 11, 1811.

“THE Enemy continued in the Positions reported in my Dispatch of the 4th Instant, till the 7th, when they moved a large Body of Cavalry and about Two Battalions of Infantry from Montigo towards the Xevora, and from thence upon Villa de Rey, Le Roca, and Albuquerque.

The Object of this Movement was apparently to cut off our Detachments employed in observing the Enemy on that Side; in which, however, they did not succeed, Major Cocks having retired with all his Detachments upon St. Vicente, still keeping Communications open with Arronches and Portalegre.

The Enemy's Troops retired from Albuquerque on the 8th, and Major Cocks again entered that Town with his Parties on the same Day.

The Army of Portugal are again in the same Position on the Right of the Guadiana which they occupied

occupied when I addressed Your Lordship on the 4th Instant.

General Blake made an Attempt to obtain Possession of Niebla, on the Night of the 30th of June, in which Place the Enemy had a Garrison of about Three Hundred Infantry. I am sorry to say this Attempt failed, and he remained before the Place till the 2d Instant, and then retired towards the Guadiana. On the 6th Two Divisions of Infantry and the Cavalry of the 5th Army, under the Conde de Penne Vallamur, were crossing the Guadiana, on a Bridge constructed for them at St. Lucar by Colonel Austin.

The Artillery was embarked at Ayamonte, and General Ballasteros with the Advanced Guard remained upon the River St. Pedro.

It appeared to be General Blake's Intention to embark his Troops for Cadiz, but neither General Castanos nor I have heard from him since he marched from Juramenha on the 18th of June.

In the North Marshal Bessieres had returned again to Valladolid from Benavente; and in the End of the Month of June the Enemy assembled at, and in the Neighbourhood of Valladolid a considerable Body of Troops. General Bonnet, however, still remained in the Neighbourhood of Leon and Benavente with the Troops under his Command; and I have received from General Silveira a Report of the Defeat of the French in an Attack made upon a Spanish Detachment from the Army in Galicia, in Front of Altorga, on the 25th Ultimo.

The Guerillas likewise continue their Operations, and besides the Alarm given to Valladolid on the 15th Ultimo, Don Julian gave a similar Alarm to Salamanca on the 29th Ultimo; but a considerable Party of Guerillas belonging to different Chiefs, which had taken a Convoy at Penaranda, were afterwards surpris'd on the 30th of June, and dispersed, about Two Hundred having been killed, wounded, and made Prisoners."

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 6th, 1811.

No. XXXVII.

Downing-Street, August 6, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to His Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de Joaõ, 18th July 1811.

THE Army of Portugal broke up from their Position on the Guadiana on the 14th Instant, and have moved towards Truxillo. I have not yet heard that any Troops had passed that Town towards Almaraz; or that the Cavalry which had been about Talavera and Lobon, had retired further than Merida.

They are fortifying the Old Castle of Medellin, as well as that at Truxillo.

General Blake embarked his Corps in the Mouth of the Guadiana on the 6th. As soon as General Blake's Corps embarked, the Body of the Enemy's Troops, which had marched towards the Guadiana, and had turned towards Cartaja, retired from the Frontier towards St. Lucar.

I understand that the Troops belonging to the 4th Corps, which Marshal Soult had brought into Estramadura, have marched towards Grenada.

1811.

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There

' There is nothing new on the Side of Valladolid, excepting that Joseph Bonaparte had returned to Spain, and, it is said, arrived at Burgos with an Escort of about Three Thousand Men on the 5th Instant.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 10th, 1811.

No. XXXVIII.

Downing-Street, August 10, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by Governor Farquhar, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, 2d April 1811.

I HAVE the Honour to inform Your Lordship, that His Majesty's Ship of War Eclipse, Captain Lynne, returned to this Port on the 5th Ultimo, after having taken possession of the French Port of Tamelavi, at Madagascar, on the 18th February, and landed the Detachments from His Majesty's 2d Regiment and Bourbon Rifle Corps, for the Garrison of that Island. The French Commandant accepted, without Opposition, the Terms upon which the Isle of France capitulated. The Result of this Service has freed these Seas from the last French Flag, and secured to us an unmolested Traffic with the fruitful and abundant Island of Madagascar.

Admiralty Office, August 10, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Brisbane of His Majesty's Ship the Belle Poule, addressed to Captain Rowley of the Eagle, the Senior Officer in the Adriatic, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton to John Wilson Croker Esq

*His Majesty's Ship Belle Poule at Sea,
Adriatic, May 6, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that on the 4th Instant, being off the Coast of Istria with His Majesty's Ship Alceste in Company, at Ten A. M. we discovered and chased a large French Brig of War of Eighteen Guns, which shortly afterwards hauled into the small Harbour of Parenza.

Having received Intelligence that such a Vessel might be expected conveying Supplies of all Descriptions for the French Frigates at Ragusa, which had escaped from the recent gallant Action off Lissa, I felt that no means should be left untried to capture or destroy her. After reconnoitring her Position, and consulting the Pilots, and a most intelligent Officer I had on board, Mr. Thomas Boardman, Acting Lieutenant of the Acorn, who, from his general local Knowledge of the Adriatic, had handsomely volunteered his Services for the Cruize, I found it was impracticable for the Frigates to enter the Harbour, there being only Fifteen Feet Water in it, but that the Brig might nevertheless be cannonaded with Effect where she was then lying; accordingly at Three P. M. both Ships stood in, within a Cable's Length of the Rocks at the Entrance of the Harbour, and opened an animated Fire on her, and a Battery under which she lay, and in an Hour obliged her to haul ashore under the Town out of Reach of our Shot. The Ships were frequently hulled by the Battery, but sustained no other Damage but what could be immediately repaired.

paired. All further efforts from the Frigates being perfectly useless, I determined on taking Possession of an Island in the Mouth of the Harbour, and within Musket-Shot of the Town. The Ships were anchored, after the Close of Day, about Four Miles from the Shore, and about Eleven o'Clock the same Night Two Hundred Seamen, and all the Marines, went under the Orders of Lieutenant John M'Curdy, Senior Lieutenant of the Belle Poule, accompanied by the Officers and Petty Officers named in the Margin *, and took possession of the Island without Opposition. With incessant Labour, and the most extraordinary Exertions, a Defence was thrown up, and a Battery of Four Guns (Two Howitzers and Two Nine-Pounders,) mounted on a commanding Position by Five o'Clock. A Field Piece was also placed at some Distance to the Left to divide the Attention of the Enemy, who, aware of our Operations, had been busily employed during the Night in planting Guns in various Parts of the Harbour. Soon after Five A. M. the French opened a cross Fire from Four different Positions, which was immediately returned, and kept up on both Sides with great Vigour for Five Hours, when the Brig being cut to pieces and sunk, and of course the Object of our Landing accomplished, the Guns, Ammunition, &c. were all reimbarbed, with the most perfect Order and Regularity.

I have only to lament that this Service has not been performed without some Loss, but considering the determined Resistance that was made, and the peculiar Situation of the Place, it is less than might have been expected. We have had Four killed and

* Belle Poule—Lieutenants R. Boardman, E. A. Chartres, and A. Morrifon; Messrs. Blair, Chapman, Finlay, Maxwell, Hall, and Grose, Midshipmen.

Alceste—Lieutenant Hickman, Mr. Moore Master, Lieutenant Lloyd; Messrs. Adair, Croker, and Reding, Midshipmen.

as many wounded belonging to the Two Ships, a particular List of whom is herewith transmitted.

List of Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ships Belle Poule and Alceste, when destroying a French Brig of War in the Harbour of Parenza, the 4th and 5th May 1811.

Belle Poule.

Mr. Richard Kelly, Gunner, killed, on shore.
 William Johnson, Able Seaman, ditto, on shore.
 Thomas Griffiths, Able Seaman, slightly wounded, on board.
 John Wilkinfon, Private Marine, ditto, on shore.

Alceste.

John Short, Private Marine, killed, on shore.
 Henry Collier, Private Marine, ditto, on shore.
 John Matt. Betts, Yeoman of the Sheets, wounded, on board.
 John Jones, Able Seaman, slightly wounded, on board.

(Signed) JAMES BRISBANE.

Admiralty-Office, August 10, 1811.

ADMIRAL LORD GAMBIER has transmitted to John Wilfon Croker Esq; a Letter from Captain Parker, of His Majesty's Ship the Amazon, giving an Account of a gallant and successful Attack made, on the 30th Ultimo, by the Boats of that Ship, under the Directions of Lieutenant Westphall, on an Enemy's Convoy near the Penmarks. One of the Enemy's Vessels having been cut off by the Amazon, the Remainder, Eight in Number, ran on shore under the Protection of a Battery, and of a considerable Number of Troops; notwithstanding the Fire from which Lieutenant Westphall succeeded in bringing out Three and destroying the other Five, without any Loss on our Part.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August 6, 1811.

CAPTAIN BYNG, of His Majesty's Ship the *Belliqueux*, has transmitted to John Wilfon Croker Esq; Three Letters from Captain Harris, of the *Sir Francis Drake*, containing the following Reports of the Capture or Destruction of Enemy's Vessels in the Indian Seas, viz.

One of the 1st August 1810, giving an Account of the Capture, off Java, of a Batavian Ship of Eight Guns and Thirty-three Men, a Schooner of Six Guns and Thirteen Men, and a coasting Vessel, by the *Sir Francis Drake* :

One of the 5th August 1810, stating the Destruction, in Bantam Bay, of a French Privateer, (the Number of Men and Guns unknown,) and Two Gun-Boats, carrying Four Guns each, by the Boats of the *Belliqueux* and *Sir Francis Drake*, under the Directions of Lieutenant Joseph Prior, of the former Ship :

And one of the 1st October 1810, transmitting an Account of the Capture or Destruction, by the Boats of the *Sir Francis Drake*, at different Times between the 9th of August and 8th of September 1810, of Seven Batavian Gun-Boats, Five piratical Prows, and Thirty-five Dutch trading Vessels.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 17th, 1811.

No. XXXIX.

Admiralty-Office, August 16, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton Bart., late Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, dated San Jofef, off Toulon, 5th July 1811.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be informed by my Dispatch No. 108, of the 4th Ultimo, of the State of Affairs in Catalonia up to the 24th May. I have now the Honour to transmit Accounts of the further Events in that Quarter to the 1st Instant, contained in the accompanying Extracts of Communications from Captains Codrington and Adam and Lieutenant-Colonel Green, as set forth in the Margin*, by which their Lordships will regret to see that the last Accounts brought me this Day by the Volontaire state the Town of Tarragona to have been stormed, taken,

* Captain Adam, 5th June, No. 1; Lieutenant-Colonel Green, 11th June, No. 2; Captain Codrington, 15th June, No. 4; 23d June, No. 6; 29th June, No. 7.

and set Fire to by the French Force under Suchet,
on the 28th June.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.

No. 1.

Invincible, Tarragona Roads,
June 5, 1811.

S I R,

ON the 28th in the Morning the Enemy opened his Fire on Fort Olivo from Two Batteries, one of Four Guns and a Mortar, the other of Three Guns and a Howitzer, placed on the Flank of the Fort. About Mid-day of the 29th Colonel Green examined the Works of the Olivo, owing to a Report from an Officer that its Defences were in a bad State, and he found them very much destroyed. At Night it was intended to substitute the Regiment of Almeria for that of Iberia, which had been hitherto in the Fort; and after Dark the former Regiment was marched out of the Town for that Purpose; but I am sorry to say the Enemy found Means to mingle himself with that Regiment, and he got Possession of the Olivo without firing a Shot, making Nine Hundred Men Prisoners.

The Enemy's Force at present is considered to be between Ten and Eleven Thousand Men; he is supposed to have lost Four Thousand since the Commencement of the Siege in Killed and Wounded and Deferters.

The Spaniards, including the Prisoners made at the Olivo, have lost about Three Thousand.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ADAM.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton Bart.,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

No. 2.

SIR, *Tarragona, 11th June 1811:*
 THE small advanced Work on the Sea Beach, called the Francoli, was destroyed in Four Hours by the Batteries thrown up in the Night of the 6th Instant, but its Situation was such as always to have made its Tenure very uncertain, by being very much detached. On this Occasion the Conduct of the Spanish Troops was particularly gallant, all the Men who occupied the Francoli, to the Amount of about One Hundred and Forty-five, being either killed or wounded, and the Officer in Command having left the Fort the last Person. The Enemy has since made several Attempts to carry these Works, which protect the Communication between the Sea and the Town, but by the Vigilance and Bravery of Brigadier Sarsfield, who commands these Defences, they have been repulsed with considerable Loss, and, indeed, in one Instance, though the Enemy had rallied Three Times, he was completely defeated in his Object. But the very hard Work by Day in constructing Works for the Support of the Lines, which becomes necessary in consequence of the radical Defects of the Fortifications, and the constant Alarms and Attacks by Night, causes serious Anxiety for the earliest Relief.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

E. R. GREEN.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton Bart.

No. 4.

SIR, *Blake, off Villa Nueva, 15th June, 1811.*
 AS Captain Adam has informed you of the Occurrences at Tarragona, during my Absence, up to the 5th June, I have only to add, that although the French have advanced their Works to within half Pistol Shot of the Lines of the Puerto, besides

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having

having entirely destroyed the Battery of Francois, and formed a Post under the Position of its Ruins, they have been beaten off with very serious Loss on their part in some desperate Attempts to storm the Orleans and Saint Joseph Batteries; and that the Spaniards under General Sarsfield have made several successful Sorties with the few Troops that could be spared for the Purpose. My last Letter to you, dated 15th May, will have informed you of my Intention of proceeding to Valencia and Alicant with General Doyle, and I have now to make known to you the successful Result of our Visit to those Places.

Leaving Tarragona on the 16th we reached Peniscola on the Forenoon of the 17th, where finding the Invincible with Four empty Transports bound to Carthagena, I directed Captain Adam to remain until he heard further from me. From thence General Doyle wrote to General O'Donnell an Account of the Situation of Tarragona, and of my detaining Captain Adam at Peniscola in Readiness to receive any Reinforcements which he might be pleased to send to that Garrison. Upon our Arrival at Murviedra we found General O'Donnell had already ordered the Embarkation of Two Thousand Three Hundred Infantry, and Two Hundred and Eleven Artillery Men, &c. &c. which, by the Zeal and Exertion of Captain Adam, who received Seven Hundred of them on board the Invincible, were safely landed at Tarragona on the 22d.

Delivering to General O'Donnell Two Thousand Stand of Arms, Accoutrements, and Clothing, to enable him to bring into the Field as many of the Recruits already trained as would supply the Place of the regular Soldiers thus detached from his Army, we proceeded to Valencia, and landed the Remainder of our Cargo; by which means the Troops of General Villa Campa, then dispersed as Peasantry for Want of Arms, were enabled again to take the Field,
and

and the Corps of Mina, Empecinado completed in all the Requisites for active Warfare, and the Army of Aragon, thus brought forward to act in concert with the Movements of that of Valencia.

At Alicant we procured as many necessary Materials for Tarragona as the Ship would actually stow, besides Eighty Artillery Men, and a considerable Quantity of Powder, Ball Cartridge, Lead, &c. &c. sent in the Paloma Spanish Corvette from Carthagená, in company with a Spanish Transport from Cadiz, deeply laden with similar Supplies. As it was impossible to receive these Stores on board the Blake, they were conveyed at my Request in the Paloma, with the Ship under Convoy, directly to Tarragona.

After returning to Valencia, where we landed the additional Arms, &c. for the Aragonese Army, we moved on to Murviedro; where the Count of Bisbal proceeded from Valencia to join us in a Consultation with his Brother, although, on account of his Wound, he was very unfit for such a Journey. The Result of this Conference was a Determination on the part of General O'Donnell to commit to my Protection, for the Sucoour of Tarragona, another Division of his best Troops, under Major-General Miranda, consisting of Four Thousand Men, whilst he himself would move forward with the Remainder of his Army to the Banks of the Ebro; where, in concert with the Aragonese Division, he might threaten, and perhaps destroy the different Depôts of General Suchet.

I therefore hastened to Tarragona, to collect the necessary Shipping, for the Purpose of giving Action to these liberal and patriotic Intentions. Again, fortunately meeting the Invincible on the Night of the 6th, I directed Captain Adam to anchor at Peníscola, and wait my Return to that Rendezvous in Company with Captain Pringle, whom I ordered to
do

do the same with the Sparrowhawk and the Transport William, whenever he should have landed the Mortars, &c. at Valencia, with which he was charged.

On the Morning of the 7th we reached Tarragona, landed the whole of our Cargo in the course of the Night; and, after a Consultation with General Contreras, again left that Anchorage at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the 8th, taking the Paloma along with us.

We reached Peniscola on the Noon of the 9th, where the Invincible had already anchored with the Four Transports, and were joined on the 10th by the Centaur, Sparrowhawk, and William Transport.

From the critical Situation of Tarragona I left Orders with Captain Bullen, that whatever Ships of War might arrive before my Return, should join me immediately; and to Captain White's Promptness in obeying this Order and consenting in common with Captain Adam and myself to receive each a Battalion of Eight Hundred Troops, with the proper Proportion of Officers, I am indebted for the Power of embarking the whole Four Thousand on the Forenoon of the 11th, and landing them at the Garrison of Tarragona during the Night of the 12th.

As soon as the Troops were ready for Embarkation at Peniscola, I sent the Sparrowhawk forward to prepare the Garrison and also the Marquis of Campo Verde for our Arrival, and in consequence of the Marquis's Letter in answer to General Miranda requested I would again embark his Division for the Purpose of joining the Marquis in the Neighbourhood of Villa Neuva de Sitges, in order to threaten the Flank of the besieging Army. And this further Service was so speedily executed by means of the Boats of the Squadron, that the whole Division was again safely landed at this Place on the Evening of Yesterday, from whence it marched this Morning
for

for Villa Franca, intending to join the Marquis of Campo Verde, To-morrow, at Iqualada.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.

Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

Blake, in Tarragona Roads,

June 23, 1811.

SIR,

BESIDES employing the Gun-Boats and Launches during the whole of every Night in annoying the Enemy's working Parties, I have supplied the Garrison with above Three Thousand Sand Bags made by the Squadron, and sent all the Women, Children, and wounded People by the Transports to Villa Neuva, added to which the Boats of the Squadron under the particular Directions of Captain Adam, but assisted by Captain White and myself, took off above Two Hundred Men who retreated to the Mole after the French had taken the Batteries, and who were safely landed again during the Night at the Milagro, that is, within the Works on the East Side of the Town. And in order to counteract the Depression which might ensue from the extensive and unexpected Advantages gained by the Enemy on the Night of the 21st, I Yesterday led the Squadron as near to the Mole and Puerto as could be done with Safety, and drove the Enemy from the advanced Position they had taken. This Position, which was taken with the View of picking off the Artillerymen at their Guns, as they did on the Lines of the Puerto, was immediately afterwards, and still remains, occupied by the Spanish Guerillas.

But the French are making a Work near the Fuerte Real Battery, from which they will quickly breach the Wall of the Town, and are digging their Trenches in such a Direction as will secure them

them from the Fire of the Shipping. In the mean time they are destroying the Custom-House, the large Stores, and all the Buildings of the Puerto, in order, I presume, to ruin the Place as much as possible, and I have no Doubt but the Town will share the same Fate, if it should unfortunately fall into their Hands.

The Baron de Eroles has taken a Convoy of Five Hundred Mules laden, and destroyed some of the Escort.

The Exertion and Ability of the French in besieging this Place has never, I believe, been exceeded, and, I trust, the brave Garrison will still make a Defence worthy the brilliant Example which has been set them in some other Parts of the Peninsula. But I am sorry to say the Safety of the Place now seems to depend particularly upon the Army of the Marquis of Campo Verde; and, I fear, the Town will eventually fall a Prey to the merciless and sanguinary Enemy, who has so greatly circumscribed its Means of Defence.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.
Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

*Blake, off Tarragona,
29th June 1811.*

SIR,
YESTERDAY Morning, at Dawn of Day, the FRENCH opened their Fire upon the Town; about Half past Five in the Afternoon a Breach was made in the Works, and the Place carried by Assault immediately afterwards. From the Rapidity with which they entered, I fear they met with but little Opposition; and upon the Barcelona Side a general Panic took place. Those already without the Walls stripped and endeavoured to swim off to the Shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the
Face

Face of the Batteries ; each Party thus equally endangering their Lives more than they would have done by a firm Resistance to the Enemy.

A large Mass of People, some with Muskets and some without, then pressed forward along the Road, suffering themselves to be fired upon by about Twenty French, who continued running beside them at only a few Yards Distance. At length they were stopped entirely by a Volley of Fire from One small Party of the Enemy, who had entrenched themselves at a Turn of the Road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked Battery of Two Field Pieces. A horrible Butchery then ensued ; and shortly afterwards the Remainder of these poor Wretches, amounting to above Three Thousand, tamely submitted to be led away Prisoners by less than as many Hundred French.

The Launches and Gun Boats went from the Ships the Instant the Enemy were observed by the Invincible (which lay to the Westward) to be collecting in their Trenches ; and yet, so rapid was their success, that the whole was over before we could open our Fire with Effect.

All the Boats of the Squadron and Transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the Rocks ; and, notwithstanding a heavy Fire of Musketry and Field Pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the Launches and Gun Boats, from Five to Six Hundred were then brought off to the Shipping, many of them badly wounded.

I cannot conclude my History of our Operations at Tarragona without assuring you, that the Zeal and Exertion of those under my Command, in every Branch of the various Services which have fallen to their Lot, has been carried far beyond the mere Dictates of Duty.

The Invincible and Centaur have remained with me the whole Time immediately off Tarragona, and Captains Adam, White, and myself have passed most Nights in our Gigs, carrying on such Operations under Cover of the Dark as could not have been successfully employed in the Sight of the Enemy; I do not mean as to mere Danger, for the Boats have been assailed with Shot and Shells both Night and Day, even during the Time of their taking off the Women and Children, as well as the Wounded, without being in the smallest Degree diverted from their Purpose.

It is impossible to detail in a Letter all that has passed during this short but tragic Period. But Humanity has given increased Excitement to our Exertions; and the bodily Powers of Captain Adam have enabled him perhaps to push to greater Extent that Desire to relieve Distress which we have all partaken in common.

Our own Ships, as well as the Transports, have been the Receptacles of the miserable Objects which saw no Shelter but in the English Squadron; and you will see by the Orders which I have found it necessary to give, that we have been called upon to clothe the naked, and feed the starving, beyond the regular Rules of our Service.

Our Boats have suffered occasionally from the Shot of the Enemy, as well as from the Rocks from which they have embarked the People; amongst others the Barge of the Blake, which however I was so fortunate as to recover after being swamped and overset, in consequence of a Shot passing through both her Sides, with the Loss only of One Woman and Child killed out of Twelve, which were then on board in addition to her Crew. But the only Casualty of Importance which has happened in the Squadron is that which befel the Centaur's Launch on the Evening of the 28th, and I beg to refer you parti-

particularly to the Observations of Captain White respecting Lieutenant Ashworth, whose Conduct and whose Misfortune entitle him to every Consideration. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.

CAPT. CODRINGTON further states, that he had received Intelligence that General Contreras was wounded and made Prisoner, and that the General personally distinguished himself; that the Governor (Gonzalez), with a Handful of Men, defended himself to the last, and was bayoneted to Death in the Square near his House; that Man, Woman, and Child were put to the Sword upon the French first entering the Town, and afterwards all those found in Uniform or with Arms in their Houses; and that many of the Women, and young Girls of Ten Years old, were treated in the most inhuman Way; and that after the Soldiers had satisfied their Lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the Flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards; One Thousand Men had been left to destroy the Works; the whole City was burnt to Ashes, or would be so, as the Houses were all set Fire to, the only Chance in their Favour was the calm Weather and the sudden March of the French, by which some Houses might escape.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

WHEREAS from the present distressed Situation of Tarragona many Families may be obliged to embark without the necessary Means of Existence, until they can be conveyed to other Places on the Coast, where the customary Generosity of the People will ensure them a Share of what they may have for their own Subsistence:

It is my Direction that the Ships of the English Squadron furnish them with such Provision, for the
Time

Time of their Embarkation and Transport, as the Humanity and Liberality of our Country will dictate.

A separate Account of the Provision so expended is hereafter to be given to me, regularly signed by the proper Officers, for the Information of the Victualling Board, instead of the People being borne for Victuals as Passengers usually are.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.
Blake, in Tarragona Roads, 25th June 1811.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

WHEREAS in consequence of the Town of Tarragona being taken this Evening by Assault, Numbers of the Troops and Inhabitants have been received on board the different Ships and Vessels of the Squadron perfectly naked, it is my Direction that they may be supplied with such Articles of Cloathing as a due regard to Decency and Humanity may absolutely require.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.
Blake, in Tarragona Roads, 28th June 1811.

List of Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ship Centaur, in Action with the French Troops on the Beach near Tarragona, the 28th June 1811.

Ship's Launch—2 killed, 3 wounded.

Officer wounded.

Mr. Henry Ashworth, Lieutenant, dangerously.

Seamen killed and wounded.

Killed.

Henry Bakebury, Ordinary Seaman.

David Toole, ditto.

Wounded.

John Hughes, Quarter-Master, lost his Left Arm.

William Lubec, Ordinary Seaman, slightly on the Shoulder.

Total

Total—2 Seamen killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1
Quarter-Master, 1 Seaman, wounded.

(Signed) JOHN C. WHITE, Captain.

To the above Return I beg Leave to add, that
Lieutenant Ashworth's excellent Character and Con-
duct makes me feel most sincerely for his present
Sufferings; and that there is great Room to appre-
hend the dangerous Wound he has received in the
Knee Joint by a Cannon-Shot, may render Am-
putation necessary; in the present State of his
Wound, a stiff Joint is the most probable Cure to
be expected. JOHN C. WHITE, Captain.

Centaur, off the Coast of Catalonia, July 1, 1811.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 24th, 1811.

No. XL.

Downing-Street, August 23, 1811.

DISPATCHES have been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to His Lordship from General Viscount Wellington, of which the following are Extracts :

Extract of a Dispatch from General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Portalegre, 25th July 1811.

THE Enemy's Cavalry left Merida on the Morning of the 17th. The Enemy have since continued their March upon Almaraz; and on the 20th, One Division of Infantry had arrived at Placentia. On the same Day Marshal Marmont was at Almaraz, and other Divisions had marched from Truxillo in the same Direction. One Division of Infantry and some Cavalry still remained at Truxillo according to the last Accounts.

There is nothing new in the North. Joseph Bonaparte was at Valladolid on the 10th, and proceeded on the 12th on his Journey towards Madrid.

Extract

Extract of a Dispatch from General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Castello Branco, 1st August 1811.

I HAVE moved the whole Army to their Left. I propose that they shall take up their Cantonments in Lower Beira instead of Alemtejo.

The Army of Portugal remain in the Position which I informed Your Lordship that they occupied in my Dispatch of the 25th July, excepting that the Division at Placentia has extended through the Mountains to Bejar and Baños.

By a Letter from General Silveira of the 21st of July, which I received on the 26th, I learnt that General Santocildes had retired with the Army of Galicia from the Neighbourhood of Astorga to Mançanal on the 17th, in consequence of Marshal Bessieres having collected at Benavente a Force consisting of Eleven Thousand Infantry and Fifteen Hundred Cavalry.

Admiralty Office, August 22, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Bouchier, of His Majesty's Sloop the Hawke, to Admiral Sir Roger Curtis Bart. dated at Sea, August 19, 1811, and transmitted by him to J. W. Croker Esq.

S I R,

I BEG Leave to state to you, that in obedience to your Directions I proceeded in His Majesty's Brig under my Command to the Eastward of St. Marcou, in order to intercept any of the Enemy's Trade bound to the Westward; at Two P. M. St. Marcou bearing W. by N. Six Leagues, we observed from the Mast-Head a Convoy of French Vessels steering for Barfleur; all Sail was immediately made in Chace, and on our near Approach, we perceived them to be protected by Three Armed National Brigs and Two large Luggers, the former carrying from Twelve to Sixteen Guns, the latter from Eight to Ten each, apparently well manned. Convinced

from their hauling out from their Convoy in close Order, it was their Intention to attack us, I immediately hove to to receive them, and at Half-Past Three P. M., Point Piercu bearing N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Four Miles, the Action commenced within Half Pistol-Shot, and continued with great Spirit on both Sides until we succeeded in driving on shore Two of the Brigs and the Two Luggers, with Fifteen Sail of their Convoy; but in the Act of wearing to prevent the third Brig raking us, we unfortunately grounded, which enabled her and a few of her Convoy to escape, although having previously struck to us. My whole Attention at this Time was getting His Majesty's Brig off by lightening her of her Booms, Spars, Anchors, and a few of her Guns, &c. which was effected in an Hour and a Half, under incessant Discharges of Artillery and Musketry, which completely lined the Shore. I thought it then most prudent to anchor in order to replace the running Rigging, during which Time I dispatched the Boats under the Command of Lieutenant David Price, my Second Lieutenant, (my First being in a Prize,) to bring out or destroy as many of the Enemy's Vessels as practicable; he succeeded in bringing out the Heron National Brig, pierced for Sixteen Guns, mounting only Ten, and Three large Transports, laden with Timber for Ship Building; the rest were on their Broadfides and completely bilged, and was only prevented from burning them by the Strength of the Tide being against him; which Service was conducted in a most masterly and gallant Manner under a galling Fire of Musketry, from the Beach lined with Troops. Lieutenant Price speaks in very high Terms of the Gallantry displayed by Mr. Smith, Master, and Mr. Wheeler, Gunner, who handsomely volunteered their Services on the Occasion.

The grateful Task is now left to me, Sir, to express my Sense of Admiration of the very steady, uniform

uniform, brave, and determined Conduct of the whole of my Officers and Ship's Company, which will ever entitle them to my sincerest and warmest Thanks; and I feel I am only barely doing Justice to the Merits of Lieutenant Price in recommending him most strongly to their Lordships' Notice for his spirited Conduct in the Action, as also in the Boats, and, in short, on all Occasions; he is a most deserving and meritorious young Officer, to whom I feel myself much indebted: nor can I pass unnoticed the Zeal and Attention of Mr. Henry Campling, Purser, who volunteered to command the Marines and small Arm Men, and from whose continued and well-conducted Fire I attribute the Loss of so few Men, which has been trifling when the Superiority of Force opposed to us is considered, being only One Man killed and Four wounded.

It is with much Satisfaction I add that His Majesty's Brig has suffered in nothing but the running Rigging and Sails, except what Damage she may have received from grounding; at present she makes nearly Two Feet Water an Hour, which, with the Prizes not being in a Condition to proceed by themselves, I judged it right to make the best of my way to Spithead with them, which I trust will meet with your Approbation. Enclosed is a Return of Killed and Wounded, as also a List of Vessels captured, driven on shore, and escaped.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. BOURCHIER.

*A List of Vessels captured, drove on shore, and escaped,
18th August 1811.*

Vessels taken.

National Brig La Heron, pierced for Sixteen Guns, mounting Ten, Four of them hove overboard to lighten her.

Concord, laden with Oak and Deal Plank.

La Amiable Amie, laden with ditto.

A Vessel

A Vessel, Name unknown, No. 710, laden with Mahogany Plank.

Vessels drove on shore.

One National Brig, Two Luggers, Names unknown, and Twelve Sail of Merchant Vessels.

Vessels escaped.

One National Brig and Nine Merchant Vessels.

(Signed) H. BOURCHIER, Captain.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop Hawke, Henry Bouchier, Esq; Commander, in Action with the Enemy August 18, 1811.

Peter Hull, Seaman, killed.

Mr. Holmes, Carpenter, slightly wounded.

Andrew Peterfon, Gunner's Mate, ditto.

John Monteith, Carpenter's Crew, ditto.

William Perkis, Seaman, severely wounded.

Total Killed and Wounded—5.

(Signed) H. BOURCHIER, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 27th, 1811.

No. XLI.

Admiralty-Office, August 27, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young to J. W. Croker Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Marlborough, off West Capel, August 21, 1811.

S I R,

I TRANSMIT to you for Their Lordships' Information an Account of a very spirited and successful Attack made on Four French Gun-Boats, by the Boats of a Detachment of this Squadron under the Command of Captain Hawtayne of His Majesty's Ship Quebec.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. YOUNG.

His Majesty's Ship Quebec, Heligoland, August 6, 1811.

S I R,

I HAVE to acquaint you with a very gallant Atchievement, (the Capture of a Division of the Enemy's Gun-Boats,) which has been performed by Boats from this Part of your Squadron, under the

the Direction of the First Lieutenant, Samuel Blyth of the Quebec, who had the Honour to command a Party of brave Officers and Men that nobly seconded him.

The Weather was particularly fine and settled for this Kind of Service, and they had already captured and sent to me a Vaisseau de Guerre of the Douanes Imperiales, manned with an Officer and Twelve Men, (one of them was killed before she surrendered;) and a Merchant Vessel which they were towing out, when being near the Island of Nordeney, on the 3d., Four of the Enemy's Gun-Boats were seen at Anchor within.

The Enemy silently waited the Attack, their Guns loaded with Grape and Cannister, (not using any Round Shot,) until the Boats were within Pistol Range, when a Discharge took place from their whole Line. The first Vessel was immediately boarded and carried, but the other with great Bravery maintained themselves, severally, until they found their Vessels were no longer in their own Possession.

The Loss sustained was, on our Side, Four killed and Fourteen wounded, on that of the Enemy Two killed and Twelve wounded.

The Officers employed were
 Lieutenant John O'Neale, Alert.
 Lieutenant Samuel Slout, Raven, severely wounded.
 Lieutenant Charles Wolrige, Quebec.
 Humphrey Moore, Lieutenant Royal Marines,
 Quebec, afterwards severely burnt.
 Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Hare, Exertion.
 Second Master George Downey, Redbreast.
 Carpenter Stephen Pickett, Raven.
 Master's Mate Robert Cook, Quebec.
 Master's Mate John M'Donald, Quebec.
 Midshipman Richard Millet, Raven, very severely
 wounded.

Mate

Mate James Muggridge, Princess Augusta, wounded.
Mate George Johnson, Alert.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. HAWTAYNE, Captain.
*William Young Esq; Admiral of the
White, &c. &c. &c.*

*The Division of Gun-Boats captured by Boats of a
Part of the Squadron of Admiral Young, in the
Island of Nordeny, the 3d August 1811.*

No. 22, Guillaume Wouterfz, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Commandant de Division, of 1 long Twelve-Pounder and 2 Six-Pounders, Dutch Metal, and Twenty-five Men.

No. 28, Christian Smith, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 1 long Twelve-Pounder and 2 Eight-Pounders, Dutch Metal, and Twenty-four Men.

No. 31, Jan Dirk Schewe, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, 1 long Twelve-Pounder and 2 Six-Pounders, Dutch Metal, and Twenty-five Men.

No. 71, San Pieter Sciverda Munter, Enseigne de Vaisseau, of 1 long Twelve-Pounder and 2 Six-Pounders, Dutch Metal, and Twenty-four Men.

(Signed) CHARLES HAWTAYNE.

*To William Young Esq; Admiral of the
White, Commander in Chief.*

P. S. The Dutch Metal is much greater than the English.

*A List of Men killed and wounded belonging to a
Squadron of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at
Heligoland, in capturing Four of the Enemy's Gun-
Boats at Nordeny, the 3d August 1811.*

Killed.

Quebec—1.

Raven—1.

1811.

P p

Red-

Redbreast—1.
Princess Augusta—1.
Total—4.

Wounded

Quebec—5.
Raven—8.
Princess Augusta—1.
Total—14.

Names of Officers and Men killed and wounded.

Killed.

QUEBEC.

George Bagley, Ordinary Seaman.

RAVEN.

Henry South, Carpenter's Mate.

REDBREAST.

James Walker, Able Seaman.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

Thomas Minns, Able Seaman.

Wounded,

QUEBEC.

George Newport, Ordinary Seaman.

John Fuller, Ordinary Seaman.

Benjamin Hawkins, Ordinary Seaman.

Thomas Thompson, Able Seaman.

John Sparks, Private Marine.

RAVEN.

Samuel Slout, Lieutenant.

Richard Millett, Midshipman.

Dennis Mahany, Landman.

Charles Furzey, Boatwain's Mate.

William Wheatly, Private Marine.

John Bailey, Volunteer 1st Class.

Charles Fenner, Gunner's Mate.

Samuel Raynard, Ordinary Seaman.

PRINCESS

PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

Mr. Muggridge, Mate.

(Signed) C. HAWTAYNE, Senior Officer.

*To William Young Esq; Admiral of the
White, Commander in Chief.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 10th,
1811.

No. XLII.

Admiralty-Office, September 10, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Ferris, of His Majesty's Ship Diana, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton to John Wilson Croker Esq.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that while standing towards the Cordovan Light-House, in Company with His Majesty's Ship Semiramis, in the Afternoon of the 24th Instant, I discerned Four Sail inside of the Shoals at the Mouth of the River Gironde, under Escort of a National Brig of War. I meditated either their Capture or Destruction, which could only be accomplished by Artifice and Promptitude, without the Sacrifice of many Lives. Stratagem was used, which had the desired Effect, as they sent a Vessel with Pilots to our Assistance, and I anchored after Dark the Two Ships midway between the Cordovan and Royan, under whose Guns the Brig had taken Refuge, and close to the Brig stationed for the Protection of the several Convoys passing either way. I dispatched
Three

1811.

Q 9

Three Boats under the Orders of Lieutenant Sparrow (Second), Lieutenant Roper (Third), and Mr. Holmes Master's Mate, from this Ship, seconded by Four Boats under the Orders of Lieutenants Gardner, Grace, and Nicholson, and Mr. Reneau Master's Mate, from the Semiramis, to capture or destroy the Convoy then anchored up the River, about Four Miles distant, but the Tide prevented their accomplishing it until late in the Night, and at Day-light, finding the captured Vessels with the Boats far up the River beyond the Two Brigs, I determined to attack them with the Ship, but not without using the same Artifice as the preceding Night to prevent Suspicion; and so convinced were they of our being Friends that the Captain of the Port, Monsieur Michel Auguste Dubourg, Capitaine de Frégate, and commanding the in-shore Brig, came on board to offer his Services, and was not undeceived until he had ascended the Quarter-Deck. The Diana laid the outer Brig on board, and Lieutenant Robert W. Parsons (First Lieutenant), Lieutenant Madden, First of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Mark G. Noble Boatswain, headed about Thirty Seamen and Marines, (as many as could be spared by the Absence of the Boats), and succeeded in gaining Possession of His Majesty's late Gun-Brig Teazer, mounting Twelve Eighteen-Pound Carronades, and Two Long Eighteen-Pounder Guns, commanded by Monsieur Alex. Papineau, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with a Complement of Eighty-five Men, and without Loss on either Side. It adds to the Lustre these Officers and Men achieved, the Humanity they displayed to the overpowered Captives in putting them below without the Force of Arms and an unnecessary Effusion of Blood. It was at this Time that Alarm was given and the Batteries opened their Fire upon the Ships, when Captain Richardson in the Semiramis, in a Manner which

charac-

characterises the Officer and Seaman, pursued, drove on shore, and burnt, under the Guns of the Batteries, the French National Brig *Le Pluvier*, mounting Sixteen Guns and One Hundred and Thirty-six Men, whose Captain, I have before spoken of, was decoyed on board.

Having obtained to the utmost the Object in View, I anchored in the Gironde, out of Gun-Shot, to repair the Damages sustained by the different Vessels, when I was rejoined by the Boats and the captured Convoy, a List of which I have the Honour to enclose. The Services I received from Captain Richardson, the Officers and Ship's Company of the *Semiramis*, merit my warmest Acknowledgements, and I should be committing a great Injustice to the Officers and Ship's Company I command, were I not to speak in Terms of the highest Admiration for their Steadiness and Zeal throughout the whole Affair. And could I add stronger Encomiums to one than another, it would be from the great Assistance I received from Lieutenant R. W. Parsons and Mr. David Bevans the Master, whose unremitting Attention in piloting the Ship in the most intricate Navigation greatly tended to insure the Object of Pursuit. I also enclose you a Letter I received from Captain Charles Richardson, narrating his Attack upon the Brig, and enclosing a List of wounded in the Affray; and I regret to add that I lost One Man overboard, after the Brig was in our full Possession.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. FERRIS, Captain.

To Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams.

His Majesty's Ship Semiramis, Royan Roads, August 25, 1811.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to report to you, that as soon as the *Diana* ran on board the Enemy's outside Brig, her Consort, at anchor in-shore of her, immediately cut her Cable and made sail for the

Beach near the Battery of Royan, where she grounded. I followed in to Five Fathoms, anchoring with a Spring; the Broadside was brought to bear on the Enemy's Brig, and Bow Guns on the Battery, within Grape-Shot of both.

After engaging some Time, I found the Guns of the Enemy's Vessel almost silenced, and perceived the Boats haul up to quit her.

At this Time the Barge, Pinnace, and Cutter rejoined me: I ordered Lieutenant Gardner with these Boats immediately to board the Enemy, which was gallantly effected after receiving his Broadside. She proved to be the French National Brig *Pluvier*, of Sixteen Guns and One Hundred and Thirty-six Men, commanded, pro tempore, by Lieutenant Page de St. Waast.

The Prize being fast on shore, the Ebb Tide running most rapidly, and my own Ship in only Twenty Feet Water, I found it necessary to take the Remainder of her People out and burn her, which, when completely effected, I made all sail to join you.

I have but to add in this little Affair, my Officers and Ship's Company behaved entirely to my Satisfaction; and I feel much indebted to my First Lieutenant Gardner, Second Lieutenant Grace, and Mr. Reneau Master's Mate, commanding the Boats, for the handsome Manner in which they ran alongside the Enemy.

Lieutenant Taylor of the Marines, and Mr. Brickwood Purser, being the only Officers on board, were of the greatest Use, the former commanding the Main-Deck, the latter the Quarter-Deck Guns.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. RICHARDSON, Captain.
*To Captain William Ferris, of His
 Majesty's Ship Diana.*

P S. Inclosed is the Surgeon's List of the Wounded.

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List of Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Semiramis, on the 25th August 1811, in Action with the French National Brig Pluvier and Batteries of Royan.

Mr. Thomas Gardner, Lieutenant.

Robert Annesley, Captain's Coxswain.

Archibald M^r Erving, Ordinary Seaman.

ALEX. COCKBURN, Surgeon.

A List of Vessels captured and destroyed by His Majesty's Ships Diana and Semiramis, William Ferris and Charles Richardson, Esqrs. Captains, 25th August 1811.

French National Brig Le Pluvier, of 16 Guns and 136 Men, from Bourdeaux; burnt.

French National Brig Le Teazer, of 14 Guns and 85 Men, from Rochfort with Convoy; taken.

French Galliot Transport Le Mutet, of 8 Swivels and 42 Men, from Rochfort bound to Bourdeaux, laden with Ship Timber; taken.

French Chasse Marée La Jeune Emelie, of 3 Men, from Blygh bound to L'Orient, laden with Rosin; taken.

French Sloop Fille Unique, of 3 Men, from Bourdeaux bound to Rochelle, laden with Wood and Tiles; taken.

French Vessel La Generosité, of 5 Men, from Rochfort bound to Bourdeaux, laden with Wine and Soap; taken.

French Sloop Marie Anne, of 4 Men, from Le Bourne bound to Oleron, in Ballast; taken.

N. B. The Marie Anne has on board the Cargoes of La Jeune Emelie and La Generosité.

WILLIAM FERRIS, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 14th,
1811.

No. XLIII.

Admiralty-Office, September 14, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Percy, of His Majesty's Ship Hotspur, addressed to Captain Malcolm, of the Royal Oak, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Roger Curtis to John Wilson Croker Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Hotspur, off Cherbourg, Sept 9, 1811.

SIR,

IN obedience to your Order of Yesterday, I joined the Barbadoes and Goshawke off Calvados, and deeming the Destruction of the Enemy's Force (consisting of Seven Brigs, mounting Three Twenty-four Pounders and a Mortar each, and manned with Seventy-five Men) practicable, particularly as my Pilot assured me that he could take the Ship within Pistol Shot without any Risk, I immediately proceeded to attack them at Six P. M. when, within less than Half Gun Shot, the Ship unfortunately grounded, which prevented their complete Destruction: I however succeeded in sinking One and driving Two on Shore; the Barbadoes had driven One on Shore the Day before, but having her Broadside to us, she kept up as heavy a Fire as the others.

From

From the Hotspur being aground for Four Hours, and the whole of the Enemy's Fire from the Brigs; Battery, and Field Pieces being directed upon her, I am sorry to say that we have lost, in the Performance of this Service, Two Midshipmen and Three Seamen killed, and Twenty-two Seamen and Marines wounded, and have also received considerable Damage in our Hull, Masts, and Rigging.

Captains Rushworth and Lilburn rendered me every Service in their Power with Boats, Hawfers, &c. but from our Situation, they could not succeed in drawing the Enemy's Fire from the Hotspur.

I cannot find Words sufficiently strong to express my Approbation of the Conduct of every Officer and Man in His Majesty's Ship under my Command; their steady and active Conduct, under a heavy raking Fire for Three Hours, is deserving the highest Praise.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOSCELINE PERCY.

*Captain Malcolm, His Majesty's Ship Royal
Oak, senior Officer, &c.*

*A List of Killed on board His Majesty Ship Hotspur, in
Action with the Enemy on the Night of the 8th Sep-
tember 1811.*

Mr. William Smith, Midshipman.
Mr. Alexander Hay, Midshipman.
John Strong, Main-Top.
Isaac Nelthorpe, Waift.
John Porter, Boy.

(Signed) JOSCELINE PERCY.

*A List of Men who were wounded on board His Ma-
jesty's Ship Hotspur, Captain the Honourable Josceline
Percy, on the Evening of the 8th September 1811.*

Robert Milk, Private Marine.
Thomas Kirby, Private Marine.
William Riley, Ordinary Seaman.

James

James Acari, Able Seaman.
John Adamson, Landman.
Richard Braithwaite, Yeoman of the Powder Room.
Thomas May, Able Seaman.
John Fernandez, Ordinary Seaman
Thomas Fordham, Rope Maker.
William Larre, Landman.
Alexander Baxter, Ordinary Seaman.
James Payne, Able Seaman.
Gabriel Tooke, Landman.
Edward Lennox, Yeoman of the Sheets.
William Stapleton, Landman.
John King, Boatwain's Mate.
William Maunders, Ordinary Seaman.
James Powers, Landman.
William Thompson, Able Seaman.
Isaac Webster, Private Marine.
Thomas Tyrrell, Quarter-Gunner.
Michael Burch, Ordinary Seaman.
(Signed) J. EVANS, Surgeon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 17th,
1811.

No. XLIV.

Downing-Street, September 17, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to His Lordship by General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, 31st August 1811.

THE Enemy have made no Movement of any Importance since I addressed Your Lordship on the 14th. On that Evening a Detachment, consisting of about One Thousand Two Hundred Infantry and Cavalry, arrived at Gata, which is on the South Side of the Mountains which separate Castille from Estremadura; and on the following Morning they surpris'd a small Picquet in St. Martin de Trebejo, under Lieutenant Wood, of the 11th Light Dragoons, whom they made Prisoner with Ten Men, and went off that Evening to Moralego, and on the next Morning to Monte Hermoso.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 21st,
1811.

No. XLV.

Admiralty-Office, September 21, 1811.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Cadogan,
of His Majesty's Ship the Havannah, addressed to
Rear-Admiral Sir Harry B. Neale, and transmitted
by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton to John Wilson
Croker Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Havannah, at Sea,
7th September 1811.*

SIR,

SOME of the Enemy's coasting Vessels having taken Shelter under a Battery of Three Twelve-Pounders on the South West Side of the Penmarks, I Yesterday Morning sent my First Lieutenant (William Hamley), with the Boats of this Ship, to spike the Guns, and bring them out or destroy them, which Service he performed, according to the subjoined List, without the Loss of a Man, in a Manner that does great Credit to himself as well as all the Officers and Men employed upon the Occasion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CADOGAN.

Rear-Admiral Sir Harry B. Neale, Bart.

Es. Es. Es.

L'Aim-

- L'Aimable Fanny**, Schooner, laden with Wine and Brandy, taken.
- St. Jean**, Chasse Marée, laden with Salt, taken.
- Le Petit Jean Baptiste**, Chasse Marée, laden with Wine and Brandy, taken.
- Le Buonaparte**, Chasse Marée, laden with Wine and Brandy, taken.
- Le Voltigeur**, Chasse Marée, laden with Wine and Brandy, taken.
- Chasse Marée**, Name unknown, laden with Wine and Brandy, dismantled and set Fire to, afterwards extinguished.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 24th,
1811.

No. XLVI.

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1811.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Foley, Com-
mander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels
in the Downes, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated
on board the Monmouth, in the Downes, the 22d
Instant.*

SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit a Letter just received from Captain Carteret of the Naiad, detailing the Account of an Attack made on that Frigate off Boulogne on the 20th Instant, by Seven Praams of Twelve Twenty-four Pounders each, and Ten Brigs said to have Four long Twenty-four Pounders each, with One Sloop said to have Two such Guns.

Captain Carteret applauds the Steadiness and Zeal of the Officers and Crew on this Occasion, and from what I know of their high State of Discipline I am convinced their Conduct will ever merit the Approbation of their commanding Officer.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

THOMAS FOLEY, Rear-Admiral.

1811.

S f

His

His Majesty's Ship Naiad, off Boulogne,

SIR, 7 A. M. Sept. 21, 1811.

YESTERDAY Morning; while this Ship was lying at an Anchor off this Place, much Bufile was observed among the Enemy's Flotilla, moored along shore close under the Batteries of their Bay, which appeared to indicate that some Affair of unusual Moment was in Agitation. At about Noon, Buonaparte, in a Barge, accompanied by several other Officers, was distinctly seen to proceed along their Line to the Centre Ship, which immediately hoisted the Imperial Standard at the Main, and lowered it at his Departure, substituting for it a Rear-Admiral's Flag; he afterwards visited others, and then continued in his Boat for the rest of the Evening.

Since it is so much within the well-known Custom of that Personage to adopt Measures that confer supposed Eclat on his Presence, I concluded that something of that Kind was about to take place. Accordingly, Seven Praams, each having Twelve Twenty-four Pounders long Guns, with One Hundred and Twenty Men, and commanded by Rear-Admiral Basse, weighed and stood towards this Ship, being expressly ordered by the French Ruler, as I have since learned, to attack us. As the Wind was S. W., with a very strong Flood-Tide setting to the N. E., while the Enemy bore nearly South from us, it was clear that by weighing we could only increase our Distance from him; so that our only Chance of closing with him at all was by remaining at an Anchor.

The Naiad, therefore, quietly awaited his Attack in that Position, with Springs on her Cable.

It was exclusively in the Enemy's own Power to choose the Distance: each Ship of his Squadron stood within Gun-Shot, gave us successively her Broadfides, tacked from us, and in that Mode continuously repeated the Attack. After this had so continued for Three Quarters of an Hour, Ten
Briga

Brigs (said to have Four long Twenty-four Pounders) and One Sloop (said to have Two such Guns) also weighed and joined the Ships in occasionally cannonading us, which was thus kept up for upwards of Two Hours without Intermision, and returned, I humbly hope, with sufficient Effect by this Ship.

At slack Water the Naiad weighed her Anchor and stood off, partly to repair some trivial Damages, but chiefly by getting to Windward, to be better enabled to close with the Enemy, and get within Shore of some, at least, of his Flotilla. After standing off a short Time, the Naiad tacked and made all Sail towards them; but at about Sunset it became calm, when the Enemy took up his Anchorage under the Batteries Eastward of Boulogne, while the Naiad resumed her's in her former Position.

In this Affair not a British Subject was hurt, and the Damages sustained by this Ship are too trifling for me to mention or report. I have indeed to apologize for dwelling so long on this Affair, but my Motive is the Manner in which I understand it has been magnified by the Enemy, and the extraordinary Commendations which have been lavished on the Frenchmen engaged in it by their Ruler. It is fitting, therefore, that His Majesty's Government should know the real State of the Case, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may rest assured, that every Officer and Man on board the Naiad did zealously and steadily fulfil his Duty.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

PHILIP CARTERET, Captain.

*Thomas Foley Esq; Rear-Admiral of the
Red, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1811.

*Copy of another Letter from Rear-Admiral Foley to
John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the Mon-
mouth, in the Downes, the 23d Instant.*

SIR,

I HAVE much Pleasure in transmitting a Letter from Captain Carteret, of His Majesty's Ship Naiad, relating the Capture of La Ville de Lyons, a French Praam Ship of the Boulogne Flotilla, mounting Twelve long Twenty-four Pounders, commanded by Commodore Jean Baptiste Coupé, and Captain Jean Barbaud, with One Hundred and Twelve Men, Sixty of them Soldiers of the 72d Regiment.

On this Occasion, as well as on the Attack made on the Naiad the preceding Day, Captain Carteret has shewn a Skill and Judgment which does him infinite Honour. He applauds the Conduct of the respective Captains under his Command, who have always, with commendable Zeal, availed themselves of every Opportunity of distinguishing themselves in Attacks on the Enemy.

The Lists of Killed and Wounded are herewith sent.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS FOLEY,
Rear-Admiral.

His Majesty's Ship Naiad, off Boulogne,

SIR,

September 21, 1811.

THIS Morning, at Seven o'Clock, that Part of the Enemy's Flotilla which was anchored to the Eastward of Boulogne, consisting of Seven Praams and Fifteen smaller Vessels, chiefly Brigs, weighed and stood out on the Larboard Tack, the Wind being S.W., apparently to renew the same Kind of distant Cannonade which took place Yesterday. Different, however, from Yetterday, there was now a Weather Tide. The Naiad, therefore, weighed,
and

and getting well to Windward, joined His Majesty's Brigs Rinaldo, Redpole, and Castilian, with the Viper Cutter, who had all zealously turned to Windward in the Course of the Night, to support the Naiad in the expected Conflict. We all lay to on the Larboard Tack, gradually drawing off Shore, in the Hope of imperceptibly inducing the Enemy also to withdraw farther from the Protection of his formidable Batteries.

To make known the Senior Officer's Intentions, no other Signals were deemed necessary, but "to prepare to attack the Enemy's Van," then standing out, led by Rear-Admiral Baste, and "not to fire until quite close to the Enemy."

Accordingly the Moment the French Admiral tacked in Shore, having reached his utmost Distance, and was giving us his Broadfides, the King's small Squadron bore up together with the utmost Rapidity, and stood towards the Enemy under all the Sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a Shower of Shot and Shells from the Flotilla and Batteries, without returning any, until within Pistol-Shot, when the Firing on both Sides His Majesty's Cruizers threw the Enemy into inextricable Confusion. The French Admiral's Praam was the principal Object of Attack by this Ship: But as that Officer in leading had of course tacked first, and thereby acquired fresh Way, and was now under much Sail, pushing with great Celerity for the Batteries, it became impossible to reach him without too greatly hazarding His Majesty's Ship. Having however succeeded in separating a Praam from him, which had handsomely attempted to succour his Chief, and which I had intended to consign to the particular Care of Captains Anderson and M'Donald, of the Rinaldo and Redpole, while the Castilian attacked others, it now appeared best, preferably to employ this Ship in effectually securing her.

The Naiad accordingly ran her on board; Mr. Grant, the Master, lashed her alongside; the small

Arms Men soon cleared her Decks, and the Boarders, Sword in Hand, completed her Subjugation. Nevertheless, in justice to our brave Enemy, it must be observed, that his Resistance was most obstinate and gallant, nor did it cease until fairly overpowered by the overwhelming Force we so promptly applied. She is named La Ville de Lyons, was commanded by a *Monf. Barbaud*, who was severely wounded, and has on board a *Monf. La Coupé*, who as *Commodore* of a Division was entitled to a Broad Pendant. Like the other Praams, she has Twelve long Guns Twenty-four Pounders (French), but she had only One Hundred and Twelve Men, Sixty of whom were Soldiers of the 72d Regiment of the Line. Between Thirty and Forty have been killed and wounded.

Meanwhile the Three Brigs completed the Defeat of the Enemy's Flotilla, but I lament to say that the immediate Proximity of the formidable Batteries whereunto we had now so nearly approached, prevented the Capture or Destruction of more of their Ships or Vessels. But no Blame can attach to any one on this Account; for all the Commanders, Officers and Crews did bravely and skilfully perform their Duty. If I may be permitted to mention those who served more immediately under my own Eye, I must eagerly and fully testify to the Merits of, and zealous Support I received from, *Mr. Greenlaw*, the First Lieutenant of this Ship, as well as from all the excellent Officers of every Description, brave Seamen and Royal Marines, whom I have the Pride and Pleasure of commanding.

I have the Honour herewith to inclose Reports of our Loss; which I rejoice to find so comparatively trivial, and that Lieutenant *Charles Cobb* of the *Cassilian* is the only Officer who has fallen.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

P. CARTERET, Captain.

*Thomas Foley Esq; Rear-Admiral of the
Red, &c. &c. &c.*

A List

A List of Officers and Men belonging to His Majesty's Ships and Vessels undermentioned, killed and wounded in Action with the Enemy's Flotilla off Boulogne, on the 21st September 1811.

Naiad, Captain Carteret.

- John Rofs, Seaman, killed.
James Draper, Seaman, ditto.
Lieutenant William Morgan, Royal Marines, slightly wounded.
Mr. James Dover, Midshipman, ditto.
Richard Lovet, Sail-Maker, severely wounded.
William Black, Seaman, ditto.
John Wise, Quarter-Master, ditto.
John Leece, Seaman, ditto.
John Tully, Landman, ditto.
Daniel Francis, Landman, ditto.
William Jones, Captain of the After-Guard, slightly wounded.
William Hodges, Seaman, ditto.
John Holton, Seaman, ditto.
James Wall (2), Seaman, ditto.
Daniel Harley, Seaman, ditto.
Edward Humphries, Seaman, ditto.

Redpole, Captain Macdonald.

None killed or wounded.

Cassilian, Captain Braimer.

- Lieutenant Cobb, First Lieutenant, killed.
John Collett, Landman, severely wounded.

Rinaldo, Captain Anderson.

- Mr. John Swinard, Pilot, wounded.

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew Bart; Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker Esq; dated on board the Caledonia, in Hieris Bay, 17th August 1811.

I HAVE much Satisfaction in forwarding to you a Letter from Rear-Admiral Boyles, giving cover to one from Captain Napier, of His Majesty's Ship Thames, stating the Particulars of a very handsome Service which has been performed by him and Captain Clifford, of His Majesty's Brig Cephalus.

*Canopus, Palermo Bay,
July 28, 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you of the Arrival here this Day of His Majesty's Ship Thames and Cephalus Sloop, bringing with them Eleven of the Enemy's Gun Boats, an armed Felucca, and Fifteen Merchant-Vessels, captured by them on the 21st Instant, in the Porto del Infreschi; also Thirty-six Spars, intended for the Use of the Enemy's Line-of-Battle Ship and Frigate fitting at Naples; the Particulars of which Enterprize are contained in Captain Napier's Letter to me of the same Date, which I have the Honour herewith to enclose.

The complete Success of the above mentioned instantaneous and brilliant Attack on the Enemy's Convoy by the Thames and Cephalus reflects much Honour on the Conduct and Gallantry of Captains Napier and Clifford, their Officers and Crews.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BOYLES.

*Sir Edward Pellew, Vice-Admiral of the Red,
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

Hu

His Majesty's Ship Thames, off Porto Del

SIR, *Infreschi, July 21, 1811.*

CAPTAIN Clifford, of the *Cephalus*, having the Look-out off Palenuro on the 20th Instant, informed me by a Sicilian Privateer, of a Convoy of Twenty-six Sail attempting to gain that Port, which he, with his usual Activity, prevented them from doing, and compelled them to take Shelter in Porto del Infreschi, off which Place we arrived at Five this Evening. I immediately desired Captain Clifford to lead in and anchor, which Service he performed in a most handsome Style, and was closely followed by this Ship, who soon silenced Eleven Gun-Boats, and an Armed Felucca carrying Six Eighteen-Pounders, Two Twelve Pounder Carroniades, Three Brass and Two Iron Six-Pounders, and Two Hundred and Eighty Men, moored across for the Protection of Fifteen Merchant Vessels, and Thirty-six Spars for the Line-of-Battle Ship and Frigate at Naples, and under Cover of a Round Tower, and the adjacent Hills lined with Mufqueteers from the Merchantmen and Peasantry. The Marines were then landed under their Lieutenant, M'Adam, and got Possession of the Tower, performing the Light Infantry Manœuvres in a very pretty Style; taking an Officer and Eighty Prisoners, and driving the rest before them; the Boats, at the same Time, under Captain Clifford, took possession of the Convoy, together with all the Spars, except Two, which could not be got off; all of which were alongside, and the Ships under Weigh, in less than Two Hours, without the Loss of One Man, and only the Boatswain and another Man badly, and Three of the Brig's Men slightly, wounded: on entering the Bay her Sails and Rigging were a good deal cut up. The whole of the Officers and Ship's Company behaved in the most steady Manner; which ever reflects the greatest Credit on my Predecessor, Captain Waldegrave, for the

the excellent Discipline on board. Captain Clifford likewise speaks in the highest Terms of his First Lieutenant, Richardson, Officers, and Crew.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. NAPIER.

Rear-Admiral Boyles, &c.

An Account of the Gun-Boats and Convoy of Merchant-Vessels captured by His Majesty's Ship Thames, Charles Napier Esq; Captain, and His Majesty's Sloop Cephalus, A. W. J. Clifford Esq; Commander, on the Coast of Calabria, July 21, 1811.

French Gun-Boat, No. 63, of One long Eighteen-Pounder and Thirty Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, No. 23, of One long Eighteen-Pounder and Thirty Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, No. 75, of One long Eighteen-Pounder and Thirty-two Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, No. 92, of One long Eighteen-Pounder and Thirty Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, No. 82, of One long Eighteen-Pounder and Thirty Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, No. 86, of One long Eighteen-Pounder and Thirty Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, no Number, of One Twelve-Pounder Carronade and Twenty-four Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, no Number, of One Twelve-Pounder Carronade and Twenty-four Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, no Number, of One long Brass Six-Pounder and Eighteen Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French

French Gun-Boat, No. 1, of One long Six-Pounder and Seventeen Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

French Gun-Boat, No. 8, of One long Six-Pounder and Fifteen Men, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

One large Merchant Settee Name unknown, of Two long Six-Pounders and Four Muskets, from Pizzo, bound to Naples, laden with Oil.

Fourteen Merchant Vessels, Names unknown, from Pizzo, bound to Naples, laden with Oil, Pot Ash, &c.

Four Rafts of large Spars, in all Thirty-six, from Pizzo, bound to Naples.

Total captured.

11 Gun-Vessels, 1 Armed Felucca with Oil, 14 Feluccas, &c. Merchantmen—26.

36 large Spars for the Line-of-Battle Ship and Frigate at Naples.

Officers attached to the Gun-Boat Flotilla.

Lieutenant de Vaisseau Raucha, Commandant.

Enseignes de Vaisseau Martines and Rock, and Enseign de Vaisseau Teissiere, taken, the Officer under whose Care the Timber was cut, and who had the conducting of it to Naples.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER.

Return of wounded Men on board His Majesty's Sloop Cephalus, A. W. J. Clifford Esq; Commander, 29th July 1811.

Hood Douglas, Boatswain, badly.

William Holmes, Boatswain's Mate, ditto.

J. Gordon, Captain of the Forecastle, slightly.

Robert Lewis, Captain of the Main-Top, ditto.

John Renny, Able Seaman, ditto.

(Signed) A. W. J. CLIFFORD, Captain.

J. S. SWIFT, Surgeon.

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Chamberlayne of His Majesty's Ship the Unité, addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Unité, off the Tiber, 4th July 1811.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, that in complying with your Orders delivered to me by Captain Otway, of His Majesty's Ship Ajax, on the 2d Instant, I was led near the Roman Coast off Port Hercule, where a Brig being discovered at Anchor, at Day-light this Morning a Part of the Boats of this Ship under the Command of Lieutenant Crabb, accompanied by Second Lieutenant Victor, of the Royal Marines, Mr. M. Dwyer, and Mr. H. Collins, Master's Mate, and Mr. Hutchinson, Midshipman, were sent to bring her out. On approaching the Coast, they were vigorously attacked by the Brig, carrying Four Six-Pounders, Four Three-Pounders, and a Number of small Arms, protected by a Battery of Two Nine-Pounders on the Beach. Very light and variable Winds preventing the Ships closing, the Launch was detached, under the Command of Lieutenant M' Dougal, to support the other Boats; but ere she could reach them, the Crew had been beaten out of the Brig, her Guns dismounted, and the Boats were bringing her out in a very handsome Manner, under Showers of Grape from the Battery; at Seven she joined us, and I had the Satisfaction to find, that although the Vessel was materially damaged in her Hull, Matts, and Rigging, no Man was hurt. She proves to be the French Brig Saint François de Paule, partly laden with Ship Timber, of the largest Dimensions.

During this Affair a Sloop of War was observed to Leeward, and at Nine I was joined by His Majesty's Brig Cephalus. On proceeding along the Coast at Five P. M. several Vessels were discovered at Anchor, between Civita Vecchia, and the Mouth
of

of the Tiber. Captain Clifford, in a most handsome Manner, instantly offered to lead into the Anchorage, and to head the Boats in performing any Service which might appear to me practicable; I therefore directed him to anchor the *Cephalus* as near the Battery and Vessels as possible, and to point out the Soundings by Signal, a Service he performed in a very masterly Style, bringing his Sloop up within the Range of Grape, under a Fire from Four Nine and Six-Pounders. The *Unité* being anchored shortly after in Four Fathoms Water, the Enemy were quickly driven from their Guns, and the Boats sent to Captain Clifford under those Officers who had distinguished themselves in the Morning, and Three Vessels, (the others proving Fishing-Boats,) were brought out under a smart Fire of Musketry from their Crews, and the Soldiers collected on a Height above them, with the same great good Fortune which had attended our previous Enterprize; the only Person hurt in either Ship being Mr. Simon, Master of the *Cephalus*, who was slightly wounded in the Face by a Grape Shot while bringing the Sloop to an Anchor. To Captain Clifford I feel much indebted for his Gallantry and able Assistance. He speaks in high Terms of his own Officers and Men, as well as those from this Ship, who were employed under him. Permit me to remark to you, Sir, that this is the Third Time within Two months I have had the Satisfaction to bear Testimony to the Zeal and Bravery of the Officers I have now mentioned.

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1811.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to this Office a Letter from the Honourable Captain Waldegrave, late commanding His Majesty's Ship the *Thames* (now in the *Volontaire*), giving an Account of the Destruction, on the 16th of June last, in the Gulph of Policastro, of

Ten

Ten large armed Feluccas, on their way from Pizzo to Naples. They had been hauled up on the Beach, under Cetraro, where they were taken possession of under a heavy Fire of Musquetry, by a Detachment landed from the Thames and Cephalus, under the Direction of Lieutenant Whiteway, of the former, and set fire to and burnt, being found too large and heavily laden to allow of their being launched and brought away. In the performance of this Service one Midshipman (Mr. Cornwall) and Two Men only were wounded.

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1811.

VICE-ADMIRAL SAWYER, Commander in Chief on the Coast of North America, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a Letter from Captain Mulcaster, of His Majesty's Sloop the Emulous, giving an Account of his having, on the 26th of last Month, captured the French Brig Letter of Marque L'Adele, pierced for Sixteen Guns, only Two mounted, with Thirty five Men, bound from Charlestown to Nantes with a Cargo of Cotton.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 15th, 1811.

No. XLVII.

Downing-Street, October 16, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are a Copy and an Extract, were Yesterday Evening received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated *Quadrasyes*, 29th September, and *Frexada*, 2d October 1811.

MY LORD, *Quadrasyes, Sept. 29, 1811.*

THE Enemy commenced their Movements towards Ciudad Rodrigo with the Convoys of Provisions from the Sierra de Bejar and from Salamanca on the 21st Instant; and on the following Day I collected the British Army, in Positions from which I could either advance or retire without Difficulty, which would enable me to see all that was going on, and the Strength of the Enemy's Army.

The 3d Division, and that Part of the General Alten's Brigade of Cavalry which was not detached, 1811. T t

tached, occupied the Range of Heights which are on the Left of the Agueda, having their Advanced Guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams of the 60th, on the Heights of Pastores, within Three Miles of Ciudad Rodrigo; the 4th Division were at Fuente Guinaldo, where I had strengthened a Position with some Works.; the Light Division on the Right of the Agueda, having their Right resting upon the Mountains which separate Castile and Estremadura; Lieutenant-General Graham commanded the Troops on the Left of the Army, which were posted on the Lower Azava; the 6th Division and Major-General Anson's Brigade of Cavalry being at Espeja, and occupying Carpio Marialva, &c.

Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne observed the Lower Agueda with Don Julian Sanchez's Cavalry and Infantry. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Major-General Slade's and Major-General De Grey's Brigades of Cavalry, was on the Upper Azava, in the Center, between the Right and Left of the Army, with General Pack's Brigade at Campillo; and the 5th Division were in Observation of the Pass of Perales in the Rear of the Right, the French General Foy having remained and collected a Body of Troops in Upper Estremadura, consisting of Part of his own Division of the Army of Portugal, and a Division of the Army of the Center; and the 7th Division was in Reserve at Alamedilla.

The Enemy first appeared in the Plain near Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 23d, and retired again in a short time; but on the 24th, in the Morning, they advanced again in considerable Force, and entered the Plain, by the Roads of St. Spiritus and Tenebron; and before Evening they had collected there all their Cavalry, to the Amount of about Six Thousand Men, and Four Divisions of Infantry, of which, One Division were of the Imperial Guard; and

and the Remainder of the Armies were encamped on the Guadapero, immediately beyond the Hills which surround the Plain of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the Morning of the 25th, the Enemy sent a Reconnoissance of Cavalry towards the Lower Azava, consisting of about Fourteen Squadrons of the Cavalry of the Imperial Guard.

They drove in our Posts on the right of the Azava; but having passed that River, the Lanciers de Berg were charged by Two Squadrons of the 16th, and One of the 14th Light Dragoons and driven back; they attempted to rally and to return, but were fired upon by the Light Infantry of the 61st Regiment, which had been posted in the Wood, on their Flank, by Lieutenant-General Graham; and Major-General Anson pursued them across the Azava, and afterwards resumed his Posts on the Right of that River. Lieutenant-General Graham was highly pleased with the conduct of Major-General Anson's Brigade; and Major-General Anson particularly mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey and Captain Brotherton of the 14th, and Captain Hay and Major Cocks of the 16th.

But the Enemy's Attention was principally directed during this Day to the Position of the 3d Division on the Hills between Fuente Guinaldo, and Pastores. About Eight in the Morning, they moved a Column consisting of between 30 and 40 Squadrons of Cavalry, and 14 Battalions of Infantry, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, from Ciudad Rodrigo, in such a Direction, as that it was doubtful whether they would Attempt to ascend the Hills by Encina, El Bodon, or by the direct Road towards Fuente Guinaldo, and I was not certain by which Road they would make their Attack, till they actually commenced it upon the last.

As soon as I saw the Direction of their March, I had reinforced the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, which occupied the Post on the Hill, over which

the Road passes to Guinaldo, by the 77th Regiment, and the 21st Portuguese Regiment, under the Command of Major General the Honourable C. Colville, and Major General Alten's Brigade, of which only three Squadrons remained, which had not been detached, drawn from El Bodon; and I ordered there a Brigade of the 4th Division from Fuente Guinaldo, and afterwards from El Bodon the Remainder of the Troops of the 3d Division, with the Exception of those at Pastores, which were too distant.

In the mean Time however, the small Body of Troops in this Post sustained the Attack of the Enemy's Cavalry and Artillery. One Regiment of French Dragoons succeeded in taking Two Pieces of Cannon which had been posted on a rising Ground on the Right of our Troops; but they were charged by the Second Battalion Fifth Regiment, under the Command of Major Ridge, and the Guns were immediately re-taken.

While this Operation was going on on the Flank, an Attack was made on the Front by another Regiment, which was repulsed in a similar Manner by the 77th Regiment, and the Three Squadrons of Major General Alten's Brigade. charged repeatedly different Bodies of the Enemy, which ascended the Hill on the Left of the Two Regiments of British Infantry; the Portuguese Regiment being posted in the Rear of their Right.

At length the Division of the Enemy's Infantry, which had marched with the Cavalry from Ciudad Rodrigo, were brought up to the Attack on the Road of Fuente Guinaldo, and seeing that they would arrive and be engaged before the Troops could arrive either from Guinaldo or El Bodon, I determined to withdraw our Post, and to retire with the Whole on Fuente Guinaldo. The 2d Battalion 5th Regiment and the 77th Regiment, were formed into one Square, and the 21st Portuguese Regiment into

into another, supported by Major-General Alten's small Body of Cavalry and the Portuguese Artillery.

The Enemy's Cavalry immediately rushed forward and obliged our Cavalry to retire to the Support of the Portuguese Regiment; and the 5th and 77th Regiments were charged on Three Faces of the Square, by the French Cavalry; but they halted and repulsed the Attack with the utmost Steadiness and Gallantry. We then continued the Retreat, and joined the Remainder of the Third Division, also formed in Squares, on their March to Fuente Guinaldo; and the whole retired together in the utmost Order; and the Enemy never made another Attempt to charge any of them; but were satisfied with firing upon them with their Artillery, and with following them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Williams with his Light Infantry, and the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Trench, with the 74th Regiment, retired from Pastores across the Agueda, and thence marched by Robleda, where they took some Prisoners, and re-crossed the Agueda, and joined at Guinaldo in the Evening.

I placed the 3d and 4th Divisions, and General Pack's Brigade of Infantry, and Major General Alten's, Major General De Grey's, and Major General Slade's Brigades of Cavalry in the Position of Fuente Guinaldo on the Evening of the 25th, and ordered Major General Crawford to retire with the Light Division across the Agueda; the 7th Division to form at Albergaria, and Lieutenant General Graham to collect the Troops under his Command at Nave D'Aver, keeping only Posts of Observation on the Azava; and the Troops were thus formed in an Echelon, of which the Center was in the Position at Guinaldo; and the Right upon the Pass of Perales, and the Left at Nave D'Aver. Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne was placed on the Left of the Coa, and Don Julian

Sanchez was detached with the Cavalry to the Enemy's Rear.

The Enemy brought up a 2d Division of Infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, in the Afternoon of the 25th, and, in the course of that Night, and of the 26th, they collected their whole Army in front of our Position at Guinaldo; and not deeming it expedient to stand their Attack in that Position, I retired about Three Leagues, and, on the 27th, formed the Army as follows, viz. the 5th Division on the right, at Aldea Velha; the 4th, and Light Divisions, and Major-General Alten's Cavalry, at the Convent of Sacaparte, in front of Alfayates; the 3d and 7th Divisions, in Second Line, behind Alfayates; and Lieutenant-General Graham's Corps on the left at Bismula, having their Advanced Guard beyond the Villa Maior River, and Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton's Cavalry near Alfayates on the Left of the 4th Division, and having General Pack's and General M'Mahon's Brigades, at Nebulosa, on their Left. The Piquets of the Cavalry were in front of Aldea de Ponte, beyond the Villa Maior River; and those of General Alten's Brigade beyond the same River towards Furcalhos.

It had been the Enemy's Intention to turn the Left of the Position of Guinaldo, by moving a Column into the Valley of the Upper Azava, and thence ascending the Heights in the Rear of the Position by Castillegos; and from this Column they detached a Division of Infantry and Fourteen Squadrons of Cavalry to follow our Retreat by Albergaria, and another Body of the same Strength followed us by Furcalhos. The former attacked the Piquets of the Cavalry at Aldea de Ponte, and drove them in; and they pushed on nearly as far as Alfayates. I then made General Pakenham Attack them with his Brigade of the 4th Division, supported by the Honourable Lieutenant-

tenant-General Cole, and the 4th Division; and by Sir Stapleton Cotton's Cavalry; and the Enemy were driven through Aldea de Ponte, back upon Albergaria, and the Piquets of the Cavalry resumed their Station.

But the Enemy having been reinforced by the Troops which marched upon Furcalhos, again advanced about Sun-set, and drove in the Piquets of the Cavalry from Aldea de Ponte; and took Possession of the Village.

Lieutenant-General Cole again attacked them with a Part of General Pakenham's Brigade, and drove them through the Village, but Night having come on, and as General Pakenham was not certain what was passing on his Flanks, or of the Numbers of the Enemy, and he knew that the Army were to fall back still farther, he evacuated the Village, which the Enemy occupied, and held during the Night.

On the 28th, I formed the Army on the Heights behind Soito, having the Sierra das Mesas on their Right, and the Left at Rendo on the Coa, about one League in Rear of the Position which they had occupied on the 27th. The Enemy also retired from Aldea de Ponte, and had their advanced Posts at Albergaria, and as it appears that they are about to Retire from this Part of the Country, and as we have already had some bad Weather, and may expect more at the Period of the Equinoctial Gale, I propose to Canton the Troops.

I cannot Conclude this Report of the Occurrences of the last Week, without expressing to your Lordship my Admiration of the Conduct of the Troops engaged in the Affair of the 25th Instant.

The Conduct of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, commanded by Major Ridge, in particular, affords a memorable Example of what the Steadiness and Discipline of the Troops, and their Confidence in their Officers, can effect, in the most difficult and

trying Situations. The Conduct of the 77th Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bromhead, was equally good, and I have never seen a more determined Attack than was made by the Whole of the Enemy's Cavalry, with every Advantage of the Assistance of a superior Artillery, and repulsed by these Two weak Battalions.

I must not omit also to report the good Conduct on the same Occasion, of the 21st Portuguese Regiment, under the Command of Colonel Bacellar, and of Major Arentschildt's Artillery.

The Portuguese Infantry were not actually charged, but were repeatedly threatened; and they shewed the utmost Steadiness and Discipline, both in the Mode in which they prepared to receive the Enemy, and in all the Movements of a Retreat made over six Miles of Plain, in front of superior Cavalry and Artillery.

The Portuguese Artillery-Men attached to the Guns, which were for a Moment in the Enemy's possession, were cut down at their Guns.

The Infantry upon this Occasion, were under the Command of Major-General the Honourable C. Colville; Lieutenant General Picton, having remained with the Troops at El Bodon, and the Conduct of Major-General Colville, was beyond all Praise.

Your Lordship will have observed by the Details of the Action which I have given you, how much reason I had to be satisfied with the Conduct of the 1st Hussars and 11th Light Dragoons, of Major General Alten's Brigade. There were not more than three Squadrons of the two Regiments on the Ground, this Brigade having for some time furnished the Cavalry for the Out-Posts of the Army, and they charged the Enemy's Cavalry repeatedly; and notwithstanding the Superiority of the latter, the Post would have been maintained, if I had not preferred to abandon it to risking the loss of those
brave

brave men, by continuing the unequal contest under Additional Disadvantages, in Consequence of the immediate entry of Fourteen Battalions of Infantry into the Action, before the Support which I had ordered up could arrive.

Major-General Alten, and Lieutenant-Colonels Cumming and Arentschildt, and the Officers of these Regiments particularly distinguished themselves upon this Occasion.

I have also to mention, that the Adjutant-General Major-General the Honourable C. Stewart, being upon the Field gave his Assistance as an Officer of Cavalry, with his usual Gallantry.

In the Affair of the 27th, at Aldea de Ponte, Brigadier-General Pakenham, and the Troops of the Fourth Division, under the Orders of Lieutenant-General Cole, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange accompanied me during the Operations which I have detailed to your Lordship, and was for the first Time in Fire, and he conducted himself with the Spirit and Intelligence which afford a hope that he will become an Ornament to his Profession.

The Enemy having collected for the Object of relieving Ciudad Rodrigo, the Army of the North which were withdrawn from the Attack which they commenced on General Abadia, in Galicia, in which are included 22 Battalions of the Imperial Guard, and General Souham's Division of Infantry, composed of Troops recently arrived in Spain from the Army of Naples, and now drawn from the Frontiers of Navarre, where they had been employed in Operations against Mina, together with Five Divisions, and all the Cavalry of the Army called of Portugal, composing altogether an Army of not less than Sixty Thousand Men, of which Six Thousand were Cavalry, and 125 Pieces of Artillery;

tillery; I could not pretend to maintain the Blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, nor could any Efforts which I could make, prevent, or materially Impede the Collection of the Supplies, or the March of the Convoy for the Relief of that Place. I did all that I could expect to effect without incurring the Risk of great Loss for no Object, and as the Reports, as usual, were so various in regard to the Enemy's real Strength, it was necessary that I should see their Army.

I have had no Reports from the North since I addressed your Lordship last, nor from the South of Spain.

General Girard had collected at Merida, a small body of Troops; but I imagine that he will break up this Collection again, as soon as he will hear that General Hill is at Portalegre.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a Return of the killed and wounded, on the 25th and 27th Instant.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army, under the Command of His Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in an Affair with the Enemy, on the 25th of September, 1811, on the Heights of El Bodon.

11th Light Dragoons—8 Rank and File, 12 Horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Quarter-Master, 3 Serjeants, 10 Rank and File, 14 Horses, wounded.

14th Ditto—1 Lieutenant, 2 Rank and File, 5 Horses, wounded; 1 Horse missing.

16th Ditto—2 Horses killed; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, 1 Horse, wounded; 1 Rank and File, 2 Horses, missing.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank

4 Rank and File, 23 Horses, killed; 2 Captains,
4 Serjeants, 1 Trumpeter, 27 Rank and File,
29 Horses, wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.
2d Batt. 5th Foot—5 Rank and File killed; 1
Captain, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, wounded.
1st Batt. 45th Foot—1 Serjeant missing.
77th Foot—4 Rank and File killed; 14 Rank and
File wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.
2d Batt. 83d Foot—5 Rank and File killed; 1 Ser-
jeant, 13 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Drummer,
4 Rank and File, missing.
1st Batt 88th Foot—5 Rank and File missing.
94th Foot—1 Rank and File missing.

Total British Loss—1 Serjeant; 26 Rank and
File, 37 Horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colo-
nel, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quarter-
Master, 10 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 85 Rank
and File, 49 Horses, wounded; 1 Serjeant,
1 Drummer, 21 Rank and File, 3 Horses,
missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Rank and File killed;
5 Rank and File wounded; 1 Drummer, 1
Rank and File, missing.

General Total—1 Serjeant, 27 Rank and File,
37 Horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3
Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quarter-Master,
10 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 90 Rank and File,
49 Horses, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers,
22 Rank and File, 3 Horses, missing.

N. B. The 14th and 16th Light Dragoons en-
gaged near Espeja, on the Left of the Army.

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

List of the Officers wounded on the 25th Sept. 1811.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings, slightly; Lieutenant King, severely.

14th Ditto—Lieutenant Hall, slightly.

1st Hussars, Kings German Legion—Captains Burgman and Poten, severely.

2d Batt. 5th Foot—Captain Ramus, slightly.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army, under the Command of His Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in an Affair with the Enemy, near Aldea de Ponte, on the 27th September 1811.

Royal Horse Artillery—1 Lieutenant, wounded.

3d Dragoon Guards—4 Horses, wounded.

1st or Royal Dragoons—1 Horse, killed; 3 Rank and File, 7 Horses, wounded; 1 Rank and File, 1 Horse, missing.

4th Dragoons—1 Horse, missing.

12th Light Dragoons—2 Horses, killed; 2 Rank and File, 3 Horses, wounded; 4 Rank and File, 4 Horses, missing.

1st Batt. 7th Fusileers—9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 28 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Batt. 23d Foot—1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 13 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.

1st Batt. 48th Ditto—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 5 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File, missing.

5th Batt. 60th Ditto (1 Company attached to the Honourable Major-General Cole)—1 Captain, wounded.

Light Infantry Brunswick Oels (1 Company attached to 4th Division of Infantry)—1 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Total

Total British Loss—1 Captain, 12 Rank and File, 3 Horses, killed; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 54 Rank and File, 14 Horses, wounded; 8 Rank and File, 6 Horses, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

Total General Loss—1 Captain, 13 Rank and File, 3 Horses, killed; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 64 Rank and File, 14 Horses, wounded; 9 Rank and File, 6 Horses, missing.

N. B. One Serjeant and One Horse of the 18th Hussars (Orderly to the Honourable Major-General Charles Stewart) missing, supposed to be taken Prisoner.

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

*Return of Officers killed and wounded, on the 27th
September 1811.*

1st Batt. 23d Foot.—Captain C. Courtland, killed.

Wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Dunn, severely, not dangerously.

7th Fusileers—Captain Willy, severely; Lieutenants Seton, Wallace, and Barrington, slightly.

23d Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson and Captain Payne, severely.

1st Batt. 48th Foot—Captain Turnpenny, slightly.

5th Batt. 60th Ditto—Captain Prevost, severely.

Frexada,

Frexada, October 2, 1811.

“ SINCE I addressed you on the 29th September, I have learnt that the Enemy retired from Ciudad Rodrigo on the 30th, the Army of the North towards Salamanca, and it is said, Valladolid ; and the Army of Portugal towards Banos and Placentia.

“ Girard's Division of the 5th Corps, which I informed your Lordship had been collected at Merida, has retired from thence, and has again been cantoned in the Neighbourhood of Zafra.

“ I likewise learn that General Foy, who had advanced as far as Zarza Major in the Valley of the Alagon, with his own Division, and one of the Army of the Centre, has retired towards Placentia.”

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 26th, 1811.

No. XLVIII.

Admiralty-Office, October 26, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Vansittart, of His Majesty's Ship Fortunée, addressed to Vice-Admiral Thornbrough, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Fortunée, at Sea,
October 11, 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to report to you, that His Majesty's Ship under my Command, and the Saldanha cruising in Company, in the Execution of your Order of the 14th Ult. at Daylight this Morning, the Saldanha at Six or Seven Miles Distance, bearing West by North, Wind West, a strange Ship was discovered South West by South, distant Seven or Eight Miles on the Larboard Tack, which immediately tacked and made all Sail from us; at Three o'Clock, the Saldanha closing first on the Weather Quarter of the Chase, and His Majesty's Ship under my Command on the Lee Beam, the Shot flying over her, she struck, and proves to be the famous Privateer Le Vice-Amiral Martin, which, by the Superiority of her sailing, has so often escaped from His Majesty's Ships

Ships, and has been so successful on her former Cruises. I have the greater Pleasure in communicating this Capture, as both Captain Pakenham and myself feel assured, that from the Style of her sailing and the Dexterity of her Manœuvres, neither Ship singly, though both were going Eleven Knots with Royals set, would have succeeded in capturing her. She mounts Eighteen Guns, and One Hundred and Forty Men, Four Days out from Bayonne, and had not taken any thing.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. VANSITTART, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 2d,
1811.

No. XLIX.

Downing-Street, November 2, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Fre-nada, October 16, 1811.

THERE has been no material Alteration in the Position of the Enemy's Troops since I addressed you last.

The Army of Portugal are cantoned beyond Placentia, having One Division at Placentia, with their Advanced Posts on the Alagon, and the Cavalry on the North Side of the Mountains which divide Castile from Estremadura, about Penacanda.

I learn from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Douglas, that the Enemy are fortifying the Posts which they occupy in Front of the Army of Galicia.—One Division of the 5th Corps, with a considerable Body of Cavalry, have crossed the Guadiana at Merida, under General Girard; and the Remainder of the Corps was to the South of that River.

1811.

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I have received a Report, that Don Julian Sanchez yesterday carried off a large Proportion of the Cattle grazing near Ciudad Rodrigo, and destined for the Supply of the Garrison; and he made Prisoner the Governor, General Reynaud, either by Surprise, or in consequence of the latter having endeavoured to save the Cattle with a very inadequate Force.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 5th,
1811.

No. L.

Admiralty-Office, November 5, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Legge to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship Revenge, in Cadiz Bay, October 21, 1811.

SIR,

I TAKE the Advantage of the Cambrian calling off this Port with a Convoy, to acquaint you for their Lordships' Information, that, in consequence of the Spanish General Ballasteros being pressed by a superior Force of the Enemy in the Vicinity of San Roque, Application was made to Major-General Cooke from the Spanish Government here to co-operate with them, in making a Diversion in his Favour, by landing a British Force at Tarrifa. Major-General Cooke having communicated the same to me, I directed the Stately, with the Columbine and Tuscan, to perform that Service, and they sailed from hence with Eight Companies of the 47th, the like Number of the 87th, a Detachment of Seventy Rank and File of the 95th Regiment, and Four Pieces of Light Artillery,

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tillery, with the Officers, Gunners, and Horses attached to them, in Transports, under the Command of Colonel Skerritt, on the 11th Instant; since which the Wind has blown constantly so strong from the Eastward, that the Spanish Part of the Expedition have not been able to move; but I had the Satisfaction to receive Yesterday a Letter, of which the inclosed is a Copy, from Captain Dickson, of His Majesty's Ship Stately.

I have not written so fully as I should have done, not wishing to delay the Cambrian, as she has French Prisoners under Convoy, and they are short of Water.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. K. LEGGE.

*His Majesty's Ship Stately, Tarrifa
Bay, October 20, 1811*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that the whole of the Artillery and Guns were landed on the 18th Instant, and are now in the Field, in short, every Description of Stores are on Shore, and all is going on as well as possible. The Day before Yesterday the Enemy, about Fifteen Hundred strong, made his Appearance, and indicated a Disposition to advance against Tarrifa by the Pass of Lapina. The Tuscan, with the Gun-Boat No. 14, and the whole of the Stately's Boats, under the Command of the First Lieutenant Davis, took up their Anchorage close to the Beach, and from a smart Firing kept up during the Night, the Enemy was not able to pass. Next Morning, after some manœuvring, they marched back, and we have not seen them since. This Morning Colonel Skerritt, with all the Troops, is marching after them. The easterly Gale still blows hard, but hitherto we have all rode it out very well; and I have great Pleasure in reporting to you, Sir, that the Exertions of Captains Shepheard and Jones, also

also Lieutenant Davis of the Stately, with Petty Officers and Seamen, in landing the Stores and Guns, meet my warmest Acknowledgment.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. S. DICKSON, Captain.

To the Honourable A. K. Legge, Rear-Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, November 5, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Penrose to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship San Juan, at Gibraltar, October 20, 1811.

I HAVE little to add for their Lordships' Information since my last Letter by the Woolwich.

The French greatest Force has been Ten Thousand under General Godinot, drawn from a great Variety of Places, and only Three small Howitzers.

A British Force of One Thousand Infantry, and a Detachment of Artillery, has arrived at Tarrifa, but a strong Reinforcement of Spanish Troops has been prevented from getting up to that Place by the fresh easterly Gales, which prevent any Attempt being made to drive the Enemy from his Position.

The Inhabitants of San Roque are all under the Protection of the Guns of the Garrison, and those of Algeziras are retired to the Island and Shipping.

A Detachment of British Troops garrison that Island; a few Dragoons have entered the Town, but retired again directly.

I have now Four Gun-Boats guarding the Shore of the Bay, and they prove of the greatest Use in keeping the Enemy from the Coast.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 9th,
1811.

No. LI.

Admiralty-Office, November 9, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir George R. Collier, of His Majesty's Ship the Surveillante, addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, at Anchor
SIR, *in Bermeo Roads, Oct. 20, 1811.*

I PROCEEDED off Anchove on the 18th Instant, where I was joined by Two Hundred Guerillas, under the Command of their Chief, Pastor, by whose Exertion, in Conjunction with my Pilot Ignacio de Ybarrarau, a sufficient Number of Fishing Boats were impressed to receive an equal Number of Guerillas, I had previously embarked from the Coast.

Soon afterwards the Iris joined to Leeward, when the whole Party, accompanied by the Marines of the Two Frigates (under the Command of Lieutenant Cupples) pushed off for the River Mundaca, where a Landing was effected about Two Miles from Bermeo, the object of our Attack.

The French Guard, stationed in the Town of Mundaca, evacuated it immediately.

The

The Frigates advancing with a Light Breeze towards the Town of Bermeo, while the Party which had landed appeared in the Hills turning the Enemy's Right, gave him but little Time to hesitate, and Monsieur Dedier, the Commandant, took the short, though rugged Road, over the Mountains for Bilboa.

The next Morning at Daybreak, Mr. Kingdom, Master's-Mate, was dispatched to blow up the Guard-House and destroy the Signal-Station on the Heights of Machichaco, which Service he executed perfectly.

In the Course of the Day every Thing that could be ascertained to be public Property belonging to the French, was either brought off or destroyed, the Guard-House, Store-House, and Stabling on the Hill blown up and burnt, and its Battery, consisting of Four Eighteen-Pounders, destroyed and the Guns broken, the Gunpowder given to Pastor, and Shot thrown into the Sea; Two other small Batteries, commanding the high Road and Mole-Head, sharing the same Fate.

The utmost possible Annoyance having been given to the Enemy, and all the Vessels brought out from the Mole, the Marines and Guerillas were re-embarked; and this Morning I dispatched the latter, under Protection of the Iris, to land at a Spot agreed upon with Pastor, remaining here myself until I have adjusted the Claims of several Spaniards respecting their Vessels.

I have the Satisfaction to state, that Yesterday a small Division of 50 Men, dispatched from Bilboa to succour the Garrison, approached the Town, and were met by the Advanced Guerilla Guard, of trifling numerical Superiority, and immediately put to Flight: some few of the Enemy were killed, though only One Prisoner was brought in, who owes his Life to his having fallen into the Hands of a Guerilla Recruit.

I have only to add, that the most perfect Cordi-
ality prevailed among our Men and the Spaniards ;
that no Loss whatever was sustained by us ; and
that the steady Conduct of Lieutenant Cupples, the
Officers, and Royal Marines, would have decided
the Business of the Day, had the Enemy given
them the Meeting ; and I feel considerable Obliga-
tion to my First Lieutenant O'Reilly, and the Offi-
cers and Crews of both Ships.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE R. COLLIER, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 16th,
1811.

LII.

Admiralty-Office, November 16, 1811.

*Copies of Two Letters from Commodore Penrose to
John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated at Gibraltar the
22d and 25th of last Month.*

SIR, *San Juan, Gibraltar, Oct. 22, 1811.*

I REQUEST you to inform their Lordships, that
Yesterday Morning the French Army quitted
St. Roque about Half-past Seven, the Advance
having left Los Barrios about Three.

They took the Road towards Ximenes, and the
last Intelligence was, that the Advance of General
Ballasteros' Cavalry were keeping Sight of their
Rear. I take the Opportunity of the Scout (with-
out delaying her) to give you this Information.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. V. PENROSE.

SIR, *San Juan, Gibraltar, Oct. 25, 1811!*

THE Scout being put back, owing to the
Westerly Winds, and carrying away her Main-Boom
in a Squall, I take the Opportunity of enclosing a
further

further Return of Arrivals and Sailings, and state of Ships in the Bay, and to request you to inform their Lordships, that the French Army which lately appeared here, is again divided to the several Parts from whence it was assembled, after General Ballasteros, who followed the Enemy with great Judgement and Gallantry, had gained a considerable Advantage over their Rear-Guard, on the 22d, taking several Prisoners and some Baggage.

It appears that the French, uneasy at the active Zeal of Ballasteros, and at our Works on the Island of Tarriffa, assembled their Force in the Hopes to crush him before his Preparations were advanced, and also to seize Tarriffa before we were prepared for Resistance, and that want of Wine and Grain, owing perhaps to the Haste of assembling, obliged them to retreat.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. V. PENROSE.

Admiralty-Office, November 16, 1811.

Copies of Two Letters and their Inclosures from Captain Schomberg, of His Majesty's Ship the Astræa, addressed to Captain Beaver, of the Nisus, Senior Officer at the Isle of France, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Astræa, off Foul Point Madagascar, May 21, 1811.

SIR,
I HAD the Honour of communicating to you, from off Round Island, my Determination to quit that Station, in order to follow the Three Enemy's Frigates with Troops on board, which had appeared off Mauritius on the 7th Instant, and also my Reasons for supposing they would push for a near Point, perhaps Tamatave.

I have now the Satisfaction to report to you, that the Enemy were discovered on the Morning of the

the

the 20th Instant, far to Windward, and well in with the Land, near Foul Point, Madagascar. The Signal to chase was promptly obeyed by His Majesty's Ships Phœbe, Galatea, and Racehorse Sloop. The Weather was most vexatiously variable during the whole of the Day, which, combined with the Efforts of the Enemy to keep to Windward, rendered it impossible to close them until nearly Four o'Clock, when (the Astræa being about a Mile a-head and to Windward) they wore together, kept away, and evinced a Disposition to bring us to Action. The Enemy then commenced firing; I regret to say, at a long Range, which soon so effectually produced a Calm to Lee-ward, as to render our Squadron unmanageable for Three Hours. No Exertion was omitted to bring His Majesty's Ships into close Action, during this very critical and trying Period; but all was ineffectual. The Enemy's Rear Frigate neared the Astræa a little, who lay on the Water, almost immoveable; only occasionally bringing Guns to bear, while his Van and Centre Ship, preserving a light Air, succeeded in rounding the Quarter of the Phœbe and Galatea, raking them with considerable Effect, for a long Time.

At this, his favourite Distance, the Enemy remained until nearly dark, when a light Air enabled the Phœbe to close the near Frigate, in a good Position to bring her to a decisive Action. In Half an Hour she was beaten. Her Night Signals drew the other Two Frigates to her Assistance, the Phœbe was in consequence obliged to follow the Galatea, which Ship brought up the Breeze to me. At this Time I was hailed by Captain Losack, who informed me that the Galatea had suffered very considerably, and as she was passing under my Lee, I had the Mortification to see her Mizzen, and soon after, her Foretop-Masts fall. Having shot a-head, she made the Night Signal of Distress, and being in want of immediate Assistance, I closed to ascertain the Cause,

Cause, when I was again hailed by Captain Losack, and informed that the Galatea was so totally disabled as to prevent her Head being put towards the Enemy to renew the Action, as I before had directed.

My Determination was immediately communicated to Captain Hillyar to recommence Action, when the Phœbe was in a State to support me. She was promptly reported ready, although much disabled. The Astræa then wore, and led towards the Enemy, followed by the Racehorse and Phœbe; the Conduct of which Ship, as a British Man of War, did Honour to all on board. The Enemy was soon discovered a little a-head, and his leading Ship, the Commodore, was brought to close Action by the Astræa. In Twenty-five Minutes she struck, and made the Signal to that Effect, having previously attempted to lay us athwart Hawse, under a heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry from all Parts of the Ship. Another Frigate, on closing, struck, and made the Signal also: but on a Shot being fired at her, from her late Commodore, she was observed trying to escape. Chace was instantly given, and continued till Two o'Clock in the Morning, with all the Sail both Ships were enabled, from their disabled State, to carry; when I judged it advisable, as she gained on us, to wear for the Purpose of covering the captured Ship, and forming a Junction, (if possible) with the Galatea. At this Moment, the Phœbe's Foretop-Masts fell: Sight of the Galatea or captured Ship was not regained until Day-light, when to the Credit of Lientenants Roger (Second of the Astræa) and Drury (R. M.) who with Five Men were all that could be put on board the latter in a sinking Boat, she was observed making an Effort to join us, a perfect Wreck.

The captured Frigate proves to be La Renommée, of the First Class (as are the other Two), of Forty-four Guns, and Four Hundred and Seventy Men
(Two

(Two Hundred of whom were picked Troops); commanded by Capitaine de Vaisseau (with Commodore's Rank) Roquebert, Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, who fell when gallantly fighting his Ship. The Senior Officer of the Troops, Colonel Barrois, Membre de la Legion d'Honneur, is dangerously wounded. The Ship that struck and escaped, was La Clorinde; the one disabled by the Phœbe, La Nereide, having each Two Hundred Troops on board, besides their Crews.

This Squadron escaped from Brest on the Night of the 2d February, and was destined to reinforce Mauritius, having Arms and various other warlike Stores on board.

I beg to apologize for so lengthened a Detail; but few Actions have been fought under such a Variety of peculiarly trying and vexatious Difficulties. I am, however, called upon by my Feelings and a Sense of my Duty, to bear Testimony to the meritorious Conduct of the Officers and Ships' Companies of His Majesty's Ships Phœbe and Astræa. To the Discipline of the former I attribute much; but as Captain Hillyar's Merit as an Officer is so generally, and, by you, so particularly appreciated, it is needless for me to comment on it, farther than to observe, that the Separation of the Galatea was amply compensated by the Exertion manifested in the Conduct of the Ship he had the Honour to command.

To the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Astræa, I am for ever indebted; their cool and steady Conduct when in close Action with the Enemy, and on Fire in several Places from his Wadding, merits my Admiration (particularly having been so recently formed). A Difference in the personal Exertion of each Officer, was not distinguishable; but I cannot allow the Efforts and Judgement of Lieutenant John Baldwin, First of this Ship, to pass without particular Encomium; I received

ceived the greatest Assistance from him, and also from Mr. Nellson, the Master.

The Moment the Phœbe and Astræa are in a State to get to Windward, the Prisoners exchanged, and La Renommée rendered Sea-worthy, I shall proceed off Tamatave for further Information, as I have Reason to think it in Possession of the Enemy.

I have the Honour to transmit Returns of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships. The Loss on board La Renommée is excessive—One Hundred and Forty-five killed and wounded. Galatea having parted Company, no Return.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG, Captain.
*Captain Beaver, His Majesty's Ship Nisus,
Senior Officer at the Isle of France.*

List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Astræa, in Action with the Enemy on the 20th Day of May 1811, off Madagascar.

Killed.

John Williams (1), Seaman.

Richard Wharton, ditto.

Wounded.

Louis Cante, Marine (very dangerously).

Thomas Henley, ditto.

Michael Dunn, ditto.

George Lee, Quarter-Master.

George Snook, Caulker.

George Cuthbert, Seaman (very dangerously).

Stephen Brown, ditto.

John Wright, Captain of the Forecastle.

Thomas Reit, ditto.

William Wilcox, Seaman.

Garret Burne, Seaman.

Thomas Cordall, ditto.

Jacob Debar, ditto.
William Allen, ditto.
Joseph Trotter, Boy.
John Baldwin, First Lieutenant.

2 Seamen killed; 1 Lieutenant, 11 Seamen, 3
Marines, 1 Boy, wounded.

Total killed and wounded—18.
(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG, Captain.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Phœbe, in Action with the Enemy on the 20th Day of May 1811, off Madagascar.

Killed.

James M'Mullen, Armourer.
John Wright, Gunner's-Mate.
Thomas Guest, Sail-Maker's-Mate.
James Weir, Able Seaman.
Peter Lockwood, Ordinary Seaman.
Thomas Smith, Landman.

Severely wounded.

Mr. John Wilkey, Midshipman.
George Scargill, Boatswain's-Mate.
John Lee, Able Seaman.
John Dixon, ditto.
John Roberts, ditto.
Henry Quintenburne, Ordinary Seaman.
Alexis Bernette, Landman.
John Gillon, ditto.
William James, Supernumerary.
Peter Swift, ditto.
William Knight, ditto (since dead).

Slightly wounded.

John Earl, Yeoman of the Sheets.
John Thomas, ditto.
John Smith, Able Seaman.
David M'Lachlan, ditto.

John

John Hodskins, Ordinary Seaman.
Matthew Scott, ditto.
Henry Carnell, ditto.
James Mellbone, Landman.
Richard Hughes (2), ditto.
Duncan Davidson, ditto.
William Rybourne, Boy 2d Class.
John Roberts, ditto.
Edward Owens, Marine.
Charles Lanps, ditto.

7 Seamen killed; 1 Midshipman, 21 Seamen,
2 Marines, wounded.

Total killed and wounded—31.

(Signed) JAMES HILLYAR, Captain.

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*List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's
Ship Galatea, Woodley Losack, Esq; Captain,
in Action with the French Squadron off the Isle
of Madagascar, on the 20th May 1811.*

Killed.

John Carroll, Landman.
John Roberts, Able Seaman.
John M'Carthy, Landman.
James Varley, Armourer.
John Hendrickson, Ordinary Seaman.
William Smith (3), Carpenter's-Mate.
James Lyons, Able Seaman.
John Black, Captain of the Forecastle.
Hugh Peregrine, First Lieutenant of Marines.
Francis Shore, Private Marine.
William Terry, ditto.
David Gough, ditto.
James Murphy, ditto.
—— Valentee, ditto.

Severely

Severely wounded.

John James, Landman (since dead).
 Frederick Webber, Ordinary Seaman.
 William Faulkner, ditto.
 George Williamson, ditto.
 Patrick Griffiths, Landman (since dead).
 John Fleet, Able Seaman.
 Domingo Joze, ditto.
 James Atherton, ditto.
 Jacob Albert, Captain of the Mast.
 John Lewis (2), Ordinary Seaman.
 John Smith, ditto.
 John Scott, Able Seaman.
 Anthony Emanuel, ditto.
 George Hogg, Quarter-Master.
 Henry Lewis, Second Lieutenant of Marines.
 Abraham Scott, Private Marine.
 William Oatley, ditto.
 Patrick Ferress, ditto.
 Hendrick Melandy, ditto.
 James Reynolds, ditto.

Slightly wounded.

Thomas Bevis, First Lieutenant.
 Henry Williams, Midshipman.
 Alexander Henning, ditto.
 Peter Simmons, Landman.
 Anthony Francisco, Ordinary Seaman.
 John Marks, Landman.
 John W. Perry, Able Seaman.
 Joseph Bailey, ditto.
 Leonard Crowdes, Landman.
 Richard Hart, Ordinary Seaman.
 David Clarkson, Quarter-Gunner.
 William Fall, Ordinary Seaman.
 William Kent, Carpenter's Crew.
 Edward Saxby, Able Seaman.
 William Cummine, ditto.

Patrick Christopher, Yeoman of the Sheets.
Charles M'Beith, Able Seaman.
Daniel Luker, ditto.
Richard Blackwell, ditto.
Thomas Sell, Private Marine.
Richard Ashton, ditto.
Bryan Rooney, ditto.
John Williams, ditto.
George Nicholl, Supernumerary belonging to the
Illustrious.
Israel Harvey, Boy.
John Olden, ditto.
Charles Williams, ditto.

16 killed, 45 wounded.

Total killed and wounded—61.

(Signed) WOODLEY LOSACK, Captain.

N. B. Transmitted by Captain Beaver, of the
Nisus.

His Majesty's Ship Astræa, at Anchor, Ta-
SIR, matave, Madagascar, May 28, 1811.

IN my Letter of the 20th Instant, detailing the
Action between His Majesty's Ships under my Or-
ders and those of the Enemy, I had the Honour to
inform you that it was my Intention to reconnoitre
this Port, as I had received Information that the
Enemy had landed and surprised the Garrison, on
his first Arrival on the Coast.

The State of His Majesty's Ships Astræa and
Phœbe, did not admit of their beating up quickly
against the Currents and very variable Winds; the
Racehorse Sloop was therefore dispatched in ad-
vance, to summon the Garrison of Tamatave to im-
mediately surrender.

On the Evening of the 24th Instant Captain De
Rippe rejoined me, reporting his having seen a
large

large Frigate anchored in that Port; a strong Gale prevented His Majesty's Ships from getting in Sight of her until the Afternoon of the 25th Instant, when every Thing being ready to force the Anchorage, I stood in, and observed an Enemy's Frigate; placed in a most judicious Position within the Reefs of the Port, for the Purpose of enfilading the narrow Passage between them, supported by a strong Fort in her Van, within Half Musket-Shot, full of Troops; there were also new Works in forwardness, to flank the Anchorage.

Not having anybody of local Knowledge in either of His Majesty's Ships, and it being almost impracticable to sound the Passage between the Reefs, which was intricate, and completely exposed to the whole concentrated Fire of the Enemy within Grape Distance, I judged it expedient, under existing Circumstances (both Ships being full of Prisoners, and having a Proportion of Men absent in La Renommée, besides Sick and Wounded), to defer, until necessary, risking His Majesty's Ships.

I therefore summoned the Garrison and Frigate to immediately surrender; when, after the usual Intercourse of Flag of Truce, I have the Honour to inform you, that the Fort of Tamatave, its Dependencies, the Frigate and Vessels in the Port, together with the late Garrison (a Detachment of the 22d Regiment), were surrendered to, and taken Possession of, by His Majesty's Ships under my Orders.

I was induced to grant the Terms (a Copy of which, together with the Summons, and Answer thereto, I have the Honour to inclose), in order to prevent the Destruction of the Fort of Tamatave, the Frigate, and Vessels—a Measure they intended to adopt.

The Enemy's Frigate proves to be La Néréide (one of the finest, only Two Years old), of Forty-four

four Guns, and Four Hundred and Seventy Men (Two Hundred of whom are choice Troops), commanded by Capitaine le Maresquier, Membre de la Legion d'Honneur, who fell in the Action of the 20th Instant, in which she suffered very considerably, having had One Hundred and Thirty Men killed and wounded. She was much engaged by the Phœbe.

The Crew of La Nereide, together with the French Garrison of Tamatave, I intend sending to the Mauritius as soon as possible, Fifty excepted, who are too severely wounded to survive Removal.

The whole Detachment of His Majesty's 22d Regiment retaken, being ill of the endemic Fever of this Country, I mean to embark on board the Nereide, so soon as she is in a State to receive them; when, after having dismantled the Fort, and embarked the Guns, &c. I shall proceed with her under Convoy to the Mauritius, in Company with the Phœbe.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG, Captain.

*Captain Beaver, His Majesty's Ship Nisus,
Senior Officer at the Isle of France.*

SIR, *His Britannic Majesty's Ship Astræa,
off Tamatave, 25th May 1811.*

La Nereide has been defended in a brave Manner; La Renommée and Clorinde have struck after a brave Defence, in which Captain Roquebert fell, and Major Barrois was severely wounded; I therefore call upon you, for the sake of Humanity, to surrender immediately to His Britannic Majesty's Ships under my Orders.

Nothing can justify an unnecessary Effusion of
Blood;

Blood ; I hope in consequence to have an immediate Answer.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG, Captain,
To the Officer commanding the French
Frigate *Nereide*.

(TRANSLATION.)

On board His Imperial Majesty's Frigate Nereide,
SIR, *Tamatave, 25th May 1811.*

I AM, as well as yourself, able to estimate the Situation in which I am placed. It is flattering to me to have deserved your Praises, by my Defence of the Ship which His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to entrust to my Charge. I shall endeavour to preserve her for his Service ; or, if I am compelled to yield, not to do so ingloriously. I am sensible of the Weight of the Proposals you are pleased to make to me ; but I must observe to you, Sir, that it would be dishonourable for me to accept them. I should also be desirous to save the Effusion of Blood, but my Duty as an Officer preceles my Duty as a Man. The following, Sir, are therefore the only and unalterable Conditions I can accede to :—I desire that my Staff, my Ship's Company, and the Troops, shall have the certain Assurance of returning to their own Country, without being made Prisoners of War. The wounded shall remain at Tamatave, to be there taken Care of by a French Surgeon. The Fort and the Frigate shall, upon these Terms, be delivered up to you ; they are the only Terms I can accept ; I trust you will feel how painful it is to me to propose them ; and if you are really governed by the Dictates of Humanity, you will also feel that any other would be dishonourable.

Whatever may be your Intentions, Sir, be assured that my Conduct, whether as an Officer or as a Man, will

will always have for its Object to command your Esteem.

With the Assurance of my high Consideration,
Sir, &c. (Signed) PONEY.
To the Commander of the English Squadron.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION entered into between Charles Marsh Schomberg, Esq; Captain of His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Astræa*, &c. and Monsieur Poney, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and Capitaine Commandant of the French Frigate *Nereide*, at Tamatave, 26th May 1811.

Article I. The *Nereide* Frigate, together with all the Vessels and Property at Tamatave, the Fort, &c. of the said Place, shall be surrendered without Injury to His Britannic Majesty's Ships under my Command.

Art. II. The Officers, Crews, and Troops, now actually at Tamatave or on board the *Nereide*, shall be sent as soon as possible to the Mauritius, and from thence be conveyed to France without being considered as Prisoners of War; the Officers and Petty Officers only shall keep their Swords.

Art. III. The wounded shall remain at Tamatave under the Care of a French Surgeon, until they are recovered, when they shall be sent to France by the first Opportunity.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG.
PONEY.

Admiralty Office, 16th November, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Gordon, of His Majesty's Ship the Active, addressed to Captain Maxwell, of the Alceste, senior Officer at Lissa, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship Active, at Anchor off the
SIR, Town of Ragosniza, July, 27, 1811.*

I HAVE great Pleasure in informing you that the Boats of His Majesty's Ship under my command, with the Small-arm Men and Royal Marines, the whole under the Command of Lieutenant Henderson, (First of this Ship), were detached on the Ship's anchoring here, in Order to attack a Convoy which had ran above the Island that the Town of Ragosniza stands upon, and had taken shelter in a Creek on the Main. From the Narrowness of the Entrance, and Three Gun-Boats protecting it, with a Number of armed Men on each Point, Lieutenant Henderson was induced to land with the Small-Arm Men and Marines, on the Right, in Order to take Possession of a Hill which appeared to command the Creek, leaving the Boats under Command of Lieutenant Gibson, to push for the Gun-Boats the Moment a concerted Signal was made from the Top of the Hill. On Lieutenant Henderson and his Party gaining the Top of the Hill, (after dislodging several Soldiers who fired upon them during their Ascent), he found himself immediately above the Gun-Boats and a Convoy of Twenty-eight Sail, he then made the Signal for the Boats to advance, at the same Time descended the Hill, exposed to the Fire of One of the Gun-Boats and several Soldiers; but the Attack was so well planned, and so nobly executed, that the Boats boarded the Gun-Boats, after the Party which landed had only fired Two Vollies into them. The Enemy finding themselves

attacked so warmly, fled in all Directions, leaving behind them a Number of Killed and Wounded. The Crews of the Gun-Boats (all but Three Men), jumping overboard, and getting on Shore as our Boats boarded. The Guns were immediately turned on the flying Enemy, and the Boats took Possession of the whole Convoy, Eighteen of which were brought out with the Gun-Boats, and Ten more burnt, and I am happy to say without the Loss of a Man on our Part; Four only were wounded in the Boats.

Lieutenant Henderson (whose gallant Conduct on this and many other Occasions since the Ship has been employed in the Adriatic, makes it a Duty incumbent upon me to beg you will recommend him in the strongest Manner to the Commander in Chief) speaks in the highest Terms of the Assistance he received from Lieutenant George Hays (who, though an Invalid, very handsomely volunteered), Lieutenant Mears (Royal Marines), and Mr. Charles Friend (Master's-Mate), who landed with him. Lieutenant Gibson (who gallantly led the Boats to the Attack) speaks in Praise of every Man and Officer, whose Names I beg Leave to state to you; as I trust you will recommend them to the Notice of the Commander in Chief. Messrs. Henry Lew, Redmond Moriarty, Norwich Duff, William Simpkins, Joseph Cammellièrè, Nathaniel Barwell, Charles Bentham, George Moore, William Wood, and William Todd Robinson, Midshipmen.

I am informed by the Prisoners, and several Persons whom I have just seen, that the Convoy arrived here the Evening before, chiefly laden with Grain for the Garrison at Ragusa, and were defended on Shore by Three Hundred Armed Men, which, considering the Force opposed to a Ship's Boats, is a Proof that every Officer and Man did his

his Duty like a British Seaman. I shall proceed to join you at Lissa with the Prizes, the Moment they are put in Order.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES A. GORDON, Captain.
*Murray Maxwell, Esq; Captain of His
Majesty's Ship Alceste, Senior Officer
at Lissa, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, November 16, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Nicholas, of His Majesty's Sloop Pilot, addressed to Rear-Admiral Boyles, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Sloop Pilot, Syracuse,
September 11, 1811.*

SIR,

I DO myself the Honour of reporting to you, that early on the Morning of the 6th Instant, an Armed Ketch was observed to be secured to the Walls of the Castle of Castellar, and that in order to bring her out or destroy her, His Majesty's Sloop was immediately anchored close before the Town, so as to drive the Troops, that were collected for her Protection, from their different Positions, and having partly accomplished it, Lieutenant Alexander Campbell pushed off with the Boats, and with great Gallantry effected a Landing under the Ruins of the Castle, and then with some Opposition advanced to the Town, from whence the few Troops that remained there, precipitately fled. Finding the Ketch was bilged, he hove her Guns (Six Six-Pounders) overboard, and set her on fire. Having now full Possession of Castellar, he stationed the Marines in the Castle, and began to ship off as much Grain and Flax as our Boats could convey to the Sloop, before a Reinforcement of the Enemy would oblige us to evacuate it; and I have the Pleasure of saying, that
we

we got on board about Fifteen Tons of Corn, and a Quantity of Flax, by Four o'Clock, when they made their Appearance with about One Hundred Regular Troops, Twenty-five of whom were Dragoons; but as we saw them early from our Mast-Head, our People embarked from the Castle by Signal, just as the Enemy entered the Town; and I have now, Sir, peculiar Satisfaction in adding, that this has been accomplished without the smallest Loss on our Part.

Admiralty-Office, November 16, 1811.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a Letter from Captain Down, of His Majesty's Sloop Redwing, giving an Account of his having on the 16th of September, captured off Maritimo, Le Victorieux French Privateer, of Four Guns and Forty Men, Three Days from Tunis, without having made any Capture.

Admiralty-Office, November 16, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Boxer, of His Majesty's Sloop Skylark, addressed to Rear-Admiral Foley, and transmitted by the Latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Sloop Skylark, in the Downs,
SIR, November 11, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that at Eight o'Clock Yesterday Morning, (Cape Grisnez bearing S. S. W. Distance Seven Miles), I observed a Division of the Enemy's Flotilla, consisting of Twelve Gun-Brigs, standing along Shore to the Eastward, it then blowing a strong Wind from the Southward; His Majesty's Sloop under my Command made all Sail in Chase; during the Morning had

had the Satisfaction to see His Majesty's Gun-Brig *Locust* in Shore to Windward standing towards the Enemy, between Gravelines and Calais; I have to inform you that One of the Enemy's Gun-Brigs, No. 26, of Four Twenty-four Pounders and Sixty Men, commanded by Enseigne de Vaisseau Bouchet, has been cut out under the Fire of the Batteries and Musketry from the Beach, and close to the Rest of the Flotilla, who had taken Shelter in the Roads of Calais. The Commodore of the Flotilla was driven on Shore; an Attempt was made to bring him out also, but finding a great Number of Troops had got on-board from Calais, I relinquished the Attack.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the Conduct of Lieutenant Gedge, Commander of the *Locust*, who from being in Shore to Windward was the principal Cause of the Vessel being taken, and during the Whole of the Attack on the Flotilla, exposed as we were for Four Hours to the Fire of the Enemy's Batteries, deserves my highest Praise and Recommendation; and I beg Leave to add that the Officers and Crew of the *Skylark* conducted themselves to my entire Satisfaction.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JAMES BOXER.

Admiralty-Office, November 16, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Willes, of His Majesty's Sloop the Leveret, addressed to Vice-Admiral Murray, at Yarmouth, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Leveret, Yarmouth-Roads, November 12, 1811.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that His Majesty's Sloop under my Command captured, on the 10th Instant, after a Chace of Three Hours, the

the Texel bearing S. S. E. Seventy Miles, the French Cutter Privateer Le Dunkerquois, formerly in the Service of the British Revenue, mounting Fourteen Carriage-Guns, manned with Thirty-six Men, and commanded by Peter Francis Degardine, a Lieutenant of the French Navy; she had sailed the Day before from Amsterdam, stored and provisioned for a Month's Cruize, and was in the Act of capturing one of the scattered Convoy from the Baltic, bound to London with Timber and Hemp.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. W. WILLES.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
NOVEMBER 18th, 1811.

No. LIII.

Foreign-Office, November 18, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received this Morning by the Marquis Wellesley from Charles Stuart, Esq; His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated November 2, 1811.:

THE Movement of General Girard on Caceres, induced General Hill to break up from Portalegre on the 22d. He reached Albuquerque on the 24th, and on the 26th his Head Quarters were at Malpartida. General Girard having fallen back from Caceres on this Day to Torremacha, was endeavouring to gain Merida, when General Hill came up with, and surprised him at Arroyo dos Molinos, on the Morning of the 28th. One Column of the French had proceeded on the Road to Merida before the Commencement of the Action, and although pursued, will probably be enabled to cross the Guadiana, before the Arrival of our Troops.

General Girard was badly wounded, and escaped to the Mountains with about Three Hundred Men, followed by the Spanish Corps under General Murillo.

Murillo. Two Hundred French were killed, and One Thousand taken, including Generals Bron and the Prince d'Arenberg, Two Colonels, and Forty Officers, with all their Artillery and Baggage.

Downing-Street, November 18, 1811.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been this Day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Frexada, 23d and 30th of October 1811.

Frexada, October 23, 1811.

THE Enterprize of Don Julian Sanchez to carry off the Cattle from Ciudad Rodrigo, adverted to in my last Dispatch, was very well conducted and very successful. During the Night of the 14th, he posted his Troops near the Places at which he had been informed that the Cattle from the Garrison were usually brought to graze in the Morning, and he expected that they would come to the Ground on the Left Bank of the Agueda, between the Hills on the El Bodon Road and the Fort, and he placed Two Detachments of Cavalry behind these Hills. The Governor, General Regnauld, had come out of the Fort and across the Agueda, attended by some Staff Officers, and escorted by a Party of about Twenty Cavalry; and he was surrounded by Don Julian's Detachments as soon as he entered the Hills, and was taken with Two of his Escort under the Fire of the Guns of the Place. The Remainder of the Escort escaped, one of the Officers attending the Governor having been wounded.

Shortly afterwards, Don Julian's Detachments on the Right of the Agueda, drove off the greatest Number of the Cattle which had been sent to graze under

under the Guns of the Fort, on that Side of the River.

The Enemy's Troops in Front of this Army, have made no Movements of Importance since I addressed your Lordship last. A Detachment of the Army of the North, which had crossed the Tormes with a View to plunder the Country between that River and the Yeltes, have returned to their Cantonments without deriving much Advantage from this Expedition.

I have directed General Hill to endeavour to force Girard's Division of the 5th Corps to retire from Caceres, as, in that Position, they distress for Provisions the Troops under the Conde de Penne Villamur, and General Murillo, belonging to General Castanos. Lieutenant-General Hill was to move from his Cantonments on this Expedition on the 22d.

By the Accounts which I have received from Cadiz to the 15th Instant, I learn that Marshal Suchet had entered the Kingdom of Valencia, from Tortosa, with Twenty Thousand Men, and had advanced as far as Murviedro; he made Three Attempts to obtain Possession of the Fort of Sagunto, near that Town, by Escalade, on the 29th of last Month, in all of which he was repulsed with considerable Loss, and left behind him his Ladders. He was still at Murviedro on the 4th Instant.

In the mean time General Blake had thrown himself into Valencia. All the Strong Holds of Valencia were occupied, and the greatest Efforts were making to bring a large Force into that Kingdom, in order to annoy the Enemy's Communications with his Rear. The utmost Confidence appears by the Accounts to be placed in General Blake, and the People of Valencia appear determined to cooperate in Resistance to the Enemy.

There has been no movement in the North since I last addressed your Lordship.

Freneda,

Freneda, October 30, 1811.

THE Detachment of the Army of the North, which was at Ledesma, moved from thence towards Salamanca on the 28th Instant.

Excepting that Movement, the Troops of the Armies of the North and of Portugal have made none since I addressed you last.

The last Report I received from General Hill was dated at Malpartida de Caceres on the 26th. General Girard retired from Caceres on that Morning.

By the last Accounts which I have received from Cadiz, of the 18th, it appears that General Ballesteros had retired under the Guns of Gibraltar; and that the French were at St. Roque, and had taken Possession of Algeiras.

I have received no further Accounts from Valencia.

It appears from all the Accounts which I have received; that the Guerillas are increasing in Numbers and Boldness throughout the Peninsula. One Party under Temprano, lately retook at the very Gates of Talavera, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant of the Portuguese Service, who had been taken in the beginning of September in Upper Estramadura, while employed in Observation of the Enemy's Movements. Both the Empicinado and Mina were very successful against some of the Enemy's Posts and Detachments, when their Armies were lately collected for the Relief of Ciudad Rodrigo; and Longa was likewise very successful in the Neighbourhood of Victoria, in the Middle and towards the latter End of September.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
DECEMBER 2d, 1811.

No. LIV.

Downing-Street, December 1, 1811.

CAPTAIN HILL, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Hill, arrived this Day at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, with a Dispatch, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Frenada, 6th November 1811, of which the following is an Extract.

INFORMED your Lordship, in my Dispatches of the 23d and 30th of October, of the Orders which I had given to Lieutenant-General Hill to move into Estremadura with the Troops under his Command, and with his Progress to the 26th of October.

He marched on the 27th by Aldea del Cano to Alcuesca, and on the 28th, in the Morning, surprised the Enemy's Troops under General Girard at Arroyo del Molino, and dispersed the Division of Infantry and the Cavalry which had been employed under the Command of that General, taking General Brune, the Duc d'Arenberg, and about One Thousand Three Hundred Prisoners, Three Pieces of Cannon, &c. &c.; and having killed many in the
1811. Y y Action

Action with the Enemy, and in the subsequent Pursuit. General Girard escaped wounded; and by all Accounts which I have received, General Dombrowsky was killed.

I beg to refer your Lordship for the Details of Lieutenant-General Hill's Operations to the 30th October, to his Dispatch to me of that Date from Merida, a Copy of which I enclose. I have frequently had the Pleasure to report to your Lordship the Zeal and Ability with which Lieutenant-General Hill had carried into Execution the Operations entrusted to his Charge; and I have great Satisfaction in repeating my Commendations of him, and of the brave Troops under his Command, upon the present Occasion, in which the Ability of the General and the Gallantry and Discipline of the Officers and Troops have been conspicuous.

I send with General Hill's Dispatch a Plan of the Ground and of the Operations on the 28th of October, by Captain Hill, the General's Brother and Aid-de-Camp, who attended him in the Action, and will be able to give your Lordship any further Details which you may require. I beg Leave to recommend him to your Protection.

MY LORD, *Merida, October 30, 1811.*

IN pursuance of the Instructions which I received from your Lordship, I put a Portion of the Troops under my Orders in Motion on the 22d Instant, from their Cantonments in the Neighbourhood of Portalegre, and advanced with them towards the Spanish Frontier.

On the 23d the Head of the Column reached Albuquerque, when I learnt that the Enemy, who had advanced to Aliseda, had fallen back to Arroyo del Puerco, and that the Spaniards were again in Possession of Aliseda.

On

On the 24th, I had a Brigade of British Infantry, Half a Brigade of Portuguese Artillery (Six Pounders), and some of my Cavalry, at Aliseda; and the Remainder of my Cavalry, another Brigade of British Infantry, and Half a Brigade of Portuguese Six Pounders, at Casa de Cantillana, about a League distant.

On the 25th, the Count de Penne Villantur made a Reconnoissance with his Cavalry, and drove the Enemy from Arroyo del Puerco. The Enemy retired to Malpartida, which Place he occupied as an Advanced Post, with about Three Hundred Cavalry and some Infantry, his Main Body being still at Caceres.

On the 26th, at Day-Break, the Troops arrived at Malpartida, and found that the Enemy had left that Place, retiring towards Caceres, followed by a small Party of the 2d Hussars, who skirmished with his Rear-Guard. I was shortly afterwards informed, that the whole of the Enemy's Force had left Caceres; but the Want of Certainty as to the Direction he had taken, and the extreme Badness of the Weather, induced me to halt the Portuguese and British Troops at Malpartida for that Night. The Spaniards moved on to Caceres.

Having received certain Information that the Enemy had marched on Torre Mocha, I put the Troops at Malpartida in Motion on the Morning of the 27th, and advanced by the Road leading to Merida, through Aldea del Cano and Casa de Don Antonio, being a shorter Route than that followed by the Enemy, and which afforded a Hope of being able to intercept and bring him to Action; and I was here joined by the Spaniards from Caceres. On the March I received Information, that the Enemy had only left Torre Mocha that Morning, and that he had again halted his Main Body at Arroyo del Molino, leaving a Rear-Guard at Albala, which

was a satisfactory Proof that he was ignorant of the Movements of the Troops under my Command.

I therefore made a forced March to Alcuesca that Evening, where the Troops were so placed as to be out of Sight of the Enemy, and no Fires were allowed to be made. On my Arrival at Alcuesca, which is within a League of Arroyo del Molino, every Thing tended to confirm me in the Opinion that the Enemy was not only in total Ignorance of my near Approach, but extremely off his Guard; and I determined upon attempting to surprise, or at least, to bring him to Action, before he should march in the Morning; and the necessary Dispositions were made for that Purpose.

The Town of Arroyo del Molino is situated at the Foot of one Extremity of the Sierra of Montanches; the Mountain running from it to the Rear, in the Form of a Crescent, almost every where inaccessible, the Two Points being about Two Miles asunder. The Truxillo Road runs round that to the Eastward.

The Road leading from the Town to Merida runs at Right Angles with that from Alcuesca, and the Road to Medellin passes between those to Truxillo and Merida. The Ground over which the Troops had to manœuvre being a Plain, thinly scattered with Oak and Cork Trees, my Object of course was to place a Body of Troops so as to cut off the Retreat of the Enemy by any of these Roads.

The Troops moved from their Bivouack near Alcuesca, about Two o'Clock in the Morning of the 28th, in one Column right in Front, direct on Arroyo del Molino, and in the following Order; Major-General Howard's Brigade of Infantry, (1st Battalion 50th, 71st, and 92d Regiments, and one Company of the 60th,) Colonel Wilson's Brigade (1st Battalion 28th, 2d Battalion 34th, and 2d Battalion 39th, and one Company of the 60th,) 6th

6th Portuguese Regiment of the Line, and 6th Caçadores under Colonel Ashworth, the Spanish Infantry under Brigadier-General Morillo, Major-General Long's Brigade of Cavalry (2d Hussars, 9th and 13th Light Dragoons,) and the Spanish Cavalry under the Conde de Penne Villamur. They moved in this Order until within Half a Mile of the Town of Arroyo del Molino, when under Cover of a low Ridge, the Column closed, and divided into Three Columns. Major-General Howard's Brigade and Three Six-Pounders under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, supported by Brigadier-General Morillo's Infantry, the Left; Colonel Wilson's Brigade, the Portuguese Infantry under Colonel Ashworth, Two Six-Pounders and a Howitzer, the Right, under Major-General Howard; and the Cavalry, the Centre.

As the Day dawned, a violent Storm of Rain and thick Mist came on, under Cover of which the Columns advanced in the Direction, and in the Order which had been pointed out to them. The Left Column under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart marched direct upon the Town, the 71st, one Company of the 60th and the 92d Regiment at Quarter Distance, and the 50th in close Column somewhat in the Rear, with the Guns as a Reserve.

The Right Column under Major-General Howard, having the 39th Regiment as a Reserve, broke off to the Right, so as to turn the Enemy's Left; and having gained about the Distance of a Cannon-Shot to that Flank, it marched in a circular Direction upon the further Point of the Crescent on the Mountain above-mentioned.

The Cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine moved between the Two Columns of Infantry ready to act in Front, or move round either of them, as Occasion might require.

The Advance of our Columns was unperceived by the Enemy until they approached very near, at

which Moment he was filing out of the Town upon the Merida Road ; the Rear of his Column, some of his Cavalry and part of his Baggage being still in it ; one Brigade of his Infantry had marched for Medellin, an Hour before Day-light.

The 71st and 92d Regiments charged into the Town with Cheers, and drove the Enemy every where at the Point of the Bayonet, having a few of their Men cut down by the Enemy's Cavalry.

The Enemy's Infantry which had got out of the Town, had, by the Time these Regiments arrived at the Extremity of it, formed into Two Squares, with the Cavalry on their Left ; the whole were posted between the Merida and Medellin Roads, fronting Alcuesca. The Right Square being formed within Half Musket-Shot of the Town, the Garden Walls of which were promptly lined by the 71st Light Infantry, while the 92d Regiment filed out and formed Line on their Right, perpendicular to the Enemy's Right Flank, which was much annoyed by the well directed Fire of the 71st. In the meantime one Wing of the 50th Regiment occupied the Town, and secured the Prisoners, and the other Wing, along with the Three Six-Pounders, skirted the outside of it, the Artillery as soon as within range, firing with great Effect upon the Squares.

Whilst the Enemy was thus occupied on his Right, Major-General Howard's Column continued moving round his Left ; and our Cavalry advancing, and crossing the Head of their Column, cut off the Enemy's Cavalry from his Infantry, charging it repeatedly, and putting it to the Route. The 13th Light Dragoons, at the same Time, took Possession of the Enemy's Artillery. One of the Charges made by the Two Squadrons of the 2d Hussars, and one of the 9th Light Dragoons, was particularly gallant ; the latter commanded by Captain Gore, the whole under Major Bussche, of the Hussars. I ought previously to have mentioned, that the British

tish Cavalry having, through the Darkness of the Night and the Badness of the Road, been somewhat delayed, the Spanish Cavalry under the Count de Penne Villamur was, on this Occasion, the first to form upon the Plain, and engaged the Enemy, until the British were enabled to come up.

The Enemy was now in full Retreat, but Major-General Howard's Column having gained the Point to which it was directed, and the Left Column gaining fast upon him, he had no Resource but to surrender or to disperse, and ascend the Mountain. He preferred the latter, and ascending near the Eastern Extremity of the Ascent, and which might have been deemed inaccessible, was followed closely by the 28th and 34th Regiments, whilst the 39th Regiment, and Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese Infantry, followed round the Foot of the Mountain by the Truxillo Road, to take him again in Flank. At the same Time, Brigadier-General Morillo's Infantry ascended at some Distance to the Left with the same View.

As may be imagined, the Enemy's Troops were by this Time in the utmost Panic; his Cavalry was flying in every Direction, the Infantry threw away their Arms, and the only Effort of either was to escape. The Troops under Major-General Howard's Command, as well as those he had sent round the Point of the Mountain, pursued them over the Rocks, making Prisoners at every Step, until his own Men became so exhausted and few in Number, that it was necessary for him to halt and secure the Prisoners, and leave the further Pursuit to the Spanish Infantry under General Morillo; who, from the Direction in which they had ascended, had now become the most advanced. The Force General Girard had with him at the Commencement, which consisted of 2500 Infantry and 600 Cavalry, being at this Time totally dispersed. In the Course of these

these Operations, Brigadier-General Campbell's Brigade of Portuguese Infantry (the 4th and 10th Regiments), and the 18th Portuguese Infantry, joined from Casa de Don Antonio, where they had halted for the Preceding Night; and as soon as I judged they could no longer be required at the Scene of Action, I detached them with the Brigade consisting of the 50th, 71st, and 92d Regiments, and Major-General Long's Brigade of Cavalry towards Merida. They reached St Pedro that Night, and entered Merida this Morning; the Enemy having; in the Course of the Night, retreated from hence in great Alarm to Almendralego. The Count de Penne Villamur formed the Advanced Guard with his Cavalry, and had entered the Town previous to the Arrival of the British.

The ultimate Consequences of these Operations I need not point out to your Lordship; their immediate Result is the Capture of One General of Cavalry (Brune,) One Colonel of Cavalry (the Prince D'Aremberg,) One Lieutenant-Colonel, (Chief of the Etat Major,) One Aid-de-Camp of General Girard, Two Lieutenant-Colonels, One Commissaire de Guerre, Thirty Captains and Inferior Officers, and upwards of One Thousand of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, already sent off under an Escort to Portalegre; the whole of the Enemy's Artillery, Baggage, and Commissariat, some Magazines of Corn, which he had collected at Caceres and Merida, and the Contribution of Money which he had levied on the former Town, besides the total Dispersion of General Girard's Corps. The Loss of the Enemy in killed must also have been severe, while that on our Side was comparatively trifling, (as appears by the accompanying Return, in which your Lordship will lament to see the Name of Lieutenant Strenuwitz, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine,

Erskine, whose extreme Gallantry led him into the Midst of the Enemy's Cavalry, and occasioned his being taken Prisoner.

Thus has ended an Expedition which, although not bringing into Play to the full Extent the Gallantry and Spirit of those engaged, will I trust give them a Claim to your Lordship's Approbation. No Praise of mine can do Justice to their admirable Conduct ; the Patience and good Will shewn by all Ranks during forced Marches in the worst of Weather ; their strict Attention to the Orders they received, the Precision with which they moved to the Attack, and their Obedience to Command during the Action ; in short the Manner in which every one has performed his Duty from the first Commencement of the Operation, merits my warmest Thanks, and will not, I am sure, pass unobserved by your Lordship.

To Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, I must express my Obligations for his Assistance and Advice upon all Occasions ; to Major-General Howard, who dismounted and headed his Troops up the difficult Ascent of the Sierra, and throughout most ably conducted his Column, and to Major-General Long for his Exertions at the Head of his Brigade, I feel myself particularly indebted. I must also express my Obligations to Colonel Wilson, Colonel Ashworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding Brigades, for the able Manner in which they led them, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, and Lieutenant-Colonels Fenwick, Muter, and Lindsay, Majors Harrison and Bussche, Major Parke, commanding the Light Companies, and Captain Gore, commanding the 9th Light Dragoons, Major Hartmann, commanding the Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and Major Birmingham of the Portuguese Service, Captain Arresaga of the Portuguese Artillery, whose
Guns

Guns did so much Execution, severally merit my warmest Approbation by their Conduct ; and I must not omit to mention the Exertions made by Brigadier-General Campbell and his Troops, to arrive in Time to give their Assistance.

General Giron, the Chief of General Castanos' Staff, and Second in Command of the 5th Spanish Army, has done me the Honour to accompany me during these Operations ; and I feel much indebted to him for his Assistance and valuable Advice.

Brigadier-General the Count De Penne Villamur, Brigadier-General Morillo, Colonel Downie, and the Spanish Officers and Soldiers in general, have conducted themselves in a Manner to excite my warmest Approbation.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Offeney, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, for the able Manner in which they have conducted their Departments, and also for the valuable Assistance and Advice which I have at all Times received from them ; to the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's Departments ; to Captain Squire of the Royal Engineers, for his Intelligence and indefatigable Exertions during the whole Operation, and to Captain Currie and my personal Staff, my warmest Thanks are due.

This Dispatch will be deliverd to your Lordship by Captain Hill, my First Aid-de-Camp, to whom I beg to refer your Lordship for all further Particulars.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut. Gen.

To General Viscount Wellington.

P. S. Since writing the above Report, a good many more Prisoners have been made ; and I doubt not but the whole will amount to Thirteen or Fourteen Hundred.

Brigadier-General Morillo has just returned from
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the Pursuit of the dispersed, whom he followed for Eight Leagues. He reports, that besides those killed in the Plain, upwards of Six Hundred dead were found in the Woods and Mountains.

General Girard escaped in the Direction of Serena with Two or Three Hundred Men, mostly without Arms, and is stated by his own Aid-de-Camp to be wounded.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Corps of the Army under the Command of General Viscount Wellington, K. B. Commander of the Forces, under the immediate Orders of Lieutenant-General R. Hill, engaged with the French near Arroyo del Molino, on the 28th of October 1811.

Total British Loss—7 Rank and File, 5 Horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 4 Serjeants, 47 Rank and File, 17 Horses, wounded; 1 General Staff missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—6 Rank and File wounded.

Names of Officers wounded and missing on the 28th of October 1811.

Wounded.

2d Hussars, King's German Legion—Major Bussche and Captain Schultze, slightly.

2d Batt. 39th Foot—Captain Saunderson, severely.

1st Batt. 92d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, slightly; Captain Donald M'Donald, severely; Captain John M'Pherson, severely, but not dangerously; Brevet Major Dunbar, slightly.

Missing.

21st Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Strenuwitz, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, Bart.

Return

*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken from the
Enemy.*

- 1 French Six-Inch Howitzer.
- 1 French Eight-Pounder Gun.
- 1 French Four-Pounder Gun.
- 5 Caissons, with Gun and Howitzer Ammunition.
- 1 Caisson, with Small-Arm Ammunition.
- 1 Store Waggon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 3d,
1811.

No. LV.

Downing-Street, December 3, 1811.

A LETTER, of which the inclosed is an Extract, has been received from Colonel Green, employed on a particular Service in Catalonia, dated Head-Quarters, Calaf, 9th October 1811.

I AM happy in having the Honour to inform your Lordship, that there now appears to be a very increased Degree of Activity and much Success, in the Re-armament of this Principality.

The Army is increasing very fast ; nearly Six Hundred Deserters have presented themselves in Five Days.

The Battalions of Reserve, which are composed of married Men, and others which are exempted from Service in the Army, are becoming disciplined and numerous ; and the small Patriotic Parties are daily intercepting the little Detachments of the Enemy, evincing remarkable Instances of Valour, and proving a severe Check to the Communications of the Enemy, which they themselves complain of in desponding Terms.

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On the 4th Instant, General Lacy put himself at the Head of Two Thousand Infantry and Five Hundred Cavalry, and in the Night surprised the Town of Iqualada, he leading the Cavalry, and upon being challenged by the Centinel " Qui vive," answered " France," and rushed upon the Advanced Post, which he destroyed, and galloped into the Town, where he killed upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Men, made a few Prisoners, and took some Stores and the Equipage of the General and the Officers, the former being obliged to escape in his Shirt to the Capuchin Convent, which had been previously fortified, and where the principal Part of the Troops were quartered, but which requiring Cannon to reduce, General Lacy left till he could receive Guns from Cardona, and retired to this Town, meditating an Expedition upon Cervera.

On the 7th Instant, a small Force was detached, under the Orders of the Baron Eroles, to intercept a Convoy near Iorba, which was done with complete Success, the Baron taking the whole, consisting of Four Hundred Mules loaded with Corn, Five Hundred Goats, and other very necessary Articles of the Commissariat, completely routing the Three Hundred Men composing the Escort, and dispersing Three Hundred more and Fifty Horse, which had moved rapidly from Iqualada to support the former.

I have the Satisfaction also to state to your Lordship, that since General Suchet has left the Lower Catalonia, the Partidas Patrioticas and Somatenes have killed and wounded, even by the French Account, upwards of Fifteen Hundred Men.

The Proportion the Enemy has lost in Upper Catalonia, since the Fall of Figueras, has not been so considerable; but what contributes very much in favour of the Principality at this moment, is,
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the Sickness which prevails in the Army of Macdonald, who has upwards of Three Thousand Men sick from Tertian Fevers.

Calaf, 10th October 1811.

P. S. I have the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that I have just received Intelligence of the Enemy's having evacuated Iqualada; and I have also received a Letter from the Baron Eroles, stating that he is now blockading a Detachment of the French which are fortified in the College of Cervera, the Capture of which will give into the Hands of the Catalans a large Dépôt of Corn, will destroy all Communication between Barcelona and Lerida, and open the most important Roads to the Spaniards, tending again to restrict the Enemy entirely to the Limits of his Garrisons, which, if not reinforced, will be in a precarious State, as Suchet has nearly drained those of Lower Catalonia, to increase his Force operating in the Kingdom of Valencia.

Downing-Street, December 3, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to His Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Frenada, 13th November 1811.

BY the Accounts which I have received from Cadiz, of the 29th October, it appears that the Enemy had retired from Algesiras and Saint Roque on the Night of the 21st of October. General Ballesteros had pursued their Rear Guard, against which he had some Success.

Colonel Skerrett conducted with great Judgment the Detachment of British Troops, of which he had the Command at Tarifa, and his Movements towards

towards the Enemy's Communications must have shewn them the Impracticability of remaining in the Position which they had taken.

It appears that the Country on both Banks of the Tagus as far up as Aranjuez, has been made over by the Emperor to Marshal Marmont for the Support of the Army of Portugal. This Arrangement has reduced Joseph Buonaparte to the greatest Distress, as the Produce of that Country was all that he had to depend upon, and he was actually subsisting upon the Money produced by the retail Sale of the Grain forcibly levied from the People.

This Grain having been thus levied and sold by Joseph, has been seized again by Marmont's Orders, and taken from the People, who had purchased it from Joseph's Magazines, who have been informed that the King had no Right to sell it.

Admiralty-Office, December 2, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Legge to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship the Revenge, in Cadiz Bay, the 15th November 1811.

THE British Forces under Colonel Skerrett still continue at or near Tarifa. General Ballasteros, on the 5th Instant, surprised a Corps of the Enemy under General Semelie, between Bornos and Xeres, taking upwards of One Hundred Prisoners, with all their Baggage and Mules, and leaving many dead on the Field of Battle.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 7th,
1811.

No. LVI.

Downing-Street, December 5, 1811.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Colonel Green, employed on a particular Service in Catalonia; dated Berga, 16th October 1811.

SINCE my Letter of the 9th Instant, I have the Satisfaction to announce to your Lordship the Surrender of the University of Cervera, which capitulated on the 11th Instant; Three Hundred and Fifty Men composed its Garrison, and a very considerable Depôt of Wheat was found.

I have also received Intelligence of the Evacuation of Montserrat, the Enemy burning the Church, and every Thing which could be useful in a Re-establishment of that important Point, taking the Route of Barcelona; but from the great Want of Provisions there, they were not received, and are gone to Villa-Franca, supposed with the Intention of re-inforcing Tarragona.

On the 12th Instant I accompanied the Baron de Eroles to the attack of the Castle of Bellpuig, near Lerida, which was invested and summoned, but being

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ing determined to defend itself, was only ultimately reduced by Mines, and One Ten-Pounder; the Castle becoming a Ruin before the Surrender. There fell into the Hands of the Spaniards upwards of One Hundred and Sixty Prisoners, so that now the whole of the space between Lerida and Barcelona is free, and the important Consequences daily shew themselves, as Deserters and Quintos, from the before-invaded Parts, are returning to their own Standards.

The Indefatigability of General Lacy is extraordinary; he has inspired the greatest Confidence, and Success appears very likely to follow his Exertions, if the Nature of the Enemy's Force continues to limit his Warfare to Defensive Operations for a short Time longer.

The Medas Islands, from their peculiarly menacing Situation, added to the increasing Sickness of Macdonald's Corps, checks at present all the Enemy's Movements in Upper Cataluna, preventing the Convoys from passing to Barcelona, which Place is now in considerable Want of Provisions.

I have the Honour to enclose a Proclamation of General Lacy's, which has been issued in consequence of many Conscripts having entered from France into Catalonia, requesting to be admitted to join the Spanish Colours, to avoid being forced into their own Armies against Russia.

Downing-Street, December 5, 1811.

THE following is an Extract of a Letter, which has been received by the Earl of Liverpool, from Sir Howard Douglas, dated Corunna, 16th November 1811.

I HAD closed my Dispatch of Yesterday's Date, when His Majesty's Ship Iris entered this Port with Intelligence of the successful Issue of Mina's Movement into Arragon; and bringing with her Four Hundred Prisoners, the Fruits of this Enterprize, and of some Services which Captain Christian has gallantly executed on the Eastern Coast.

Mina's principal Affair with the Enemy was at Ayerve on the 17th Ultimo, when he was attacked by a Body of Eleven Hundred Infantry and Sixty Cavalry, who had advanced to relieve a small Garrison which Mina was besieging. The Attack was received with great Steadiness, repulsed with Gallantry, and the Advantage followed up with such Vigour, that the whole of the Enemy's Force, with the Exception of *Three Men*, were killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners. Mina took Six Hundred of his Prisoners to the Coast; and His Majesty's Ship Iris being fortunately in Sight, Captain Christian took on board Four Hundred. Mina's Force was Seven Hundred Infantry, and Two Hundred Cavalry.

I will not rob the gallant Chief's Account of any of its Interest, and therefore refer your Lordship to the enclosed Details of that and several preceding Operations.

Copy of a Letter from Don Francisco Espoz y Mina to Sir Howard Douglas, dated Sanguesa, 24th October 1811.

Excellent Sir,

THE great Interest which the British Nation takes in the Prosperity of the Spanish Arms, and the particular Esteem which I and my Division owe to so heroic a Nation, lay me under the Obligation of submitting to you the original Communications respecting the Events of the War in this Kingdom. I consider it a Debt of Gratitude and Respect to put into your Hands a Series of Intelligence of all the Military and political Occurrences of this Kingdom.

(Signed) FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y MINA.

Translation of a Letter from Colonel Mina to General Mendizabal, dated Sanguesa, 12th October 1811.

Most Excellent Sir,

I OBSERVED in the Beginning of October, that several French Divisions were evacuating this Kingdom, some to proceed to Old Castille, some to Arragon. I received Intelligence at the same Time, that Generals Duran and Don Juan Martin (El Empecinado) were moving upon Calatuyud, in order to drive some of the Enemy's Forces out of the Kingdom of Valencia. I held it a sacred Duty to direct my Attention to this Operation, which I considered was one of the greatest Importance, and while the Divisions of El Empecinado and Soriano were manœuvring on the Right Bank of the Ebro, I proceeded from Sanguesa to Sadava, (one of the Five Cities of Arragon) with my Cavalry and Two Battalions (the 1st and 2d) of Infantry, with the Intention of co-operating with them on the Left Bank.

Bank. On the 11th, at Dawn of Day, I continued my March to Egeadelos Cabelleros, proposing to surprise the Garrison, which was composed of Two Hundred Infantry and Seventy Cavalry, whom, however, I found secured from a Coup-de-main; I encamped my Troops, and went myself near enough to reconnoitre the Strength of the Fortress. The Enemy endeavoured to prevent this by firing; which they kept up without Interruption during the whole Day and the following Night.

Nothing particular occurred on the 12th. At Dark a Mine was begun, but in the Middle of the Night the Enemy recommenced a brisk firing, which they continued without Interruption, forcing in the mean time the Peasantry who had taken Refuge in the Place to demolish a very strong Wall. Taking Advantage of the Obscurity, and the Noise occasioned by the Musketry, they opened a Breach in the Wall, through which the Seventy Cavalry made their Escape; although I wondered at the instantaneous and total Cessation of the firing, and resolved to find out the Cause, it was naturally impossible that this should not have given them some favourable Moments to make off, but the Instant I had ascertained their Flight, I ordered One Hundred Cavalry to pursue them; and notwithstanding that the Darkness of the Night, and the Fear of any Ambush laid by the Enemy, rendered this Service on an unknown Road peculiarly hazardous, yet the Troops performed it with the greatest Intrepidity, killing Thirty Men, and making Twenty Prisoners; the Remainder escaped to Saragoza. Many Articles of Provisions were found within the Fortress, and they were equally distributed among my Soldiers.

On the 15th I marched to Luna, and proceeded during the Night to Ayerve. The Enemy, who had fortified themselves in a Convent, were prepared

pared for an Attack. On the Night of the 16th we began to dig a Mine, in order to destroy one of the Angles of the Place. While this Operation was carrying on with the greatest Activity, and the Remainder of the Troops were stationed to observe the Enemy's Movements, I received Intelligence that a Body of Eleven Hundred Infantry and Forty Cavalry were on their March from Saragoza to relieve the besieged and destroy my Corps; I therefore retired in the greatest Silence, placing the Infantry on a Hill commanding the Road, and ordering the Advanced Guard to keep a vigilant Watch.

Early in the Morning of the 17th, the Enemy made his Appearance. My Advanced Posts commenced firing, and kept it up without intermission until they fell back upon the Main Body. The French, full of ridiculous Pride, reviled us, and used many insulting Expressions.

So great was the Indignation of my Soldiers at hearing such Bombast from Men whom they highly despised, that they grew desperate to the Extreme. A considerable Number of the Enemy, despising the Fire of our Musquetry, ascended our Hill, Sword in Hand, with true soldierlike Courage; they took Possession of the lower Part of it, but were instantly driven back by our Fire and by the Bayonet, leaving behind them Nineteen killed and Forty-nine wounded.

Having then concentrated into one solid Column, they continued their March to the Town of Ayerve, where they were reinforced by Twenty Cavalry from the Garrison; and having supplied themselves with Ammunition, they marched to Huesca. I followed their Rear Guard with One Hundred and Sixty Cavalry, delaying their March in the Plain, that the Infantry under my Second in Command, Don Gregorio Cruchaga, might come up, as I had before agreed upon with him. I left Two Companies of
Cavalry

Cavalry and Infantry before the Garrison, to continue working at the Mine, sending another Detachment of equal Strength on the Road to Jaca, to pursue the celebrated Chamond, who, with considerable Supplies entrusted to his Charge, was endeavouring to throw himself into Jaca with his Detachment; but they could not come up with him, although the Pursuit lasted for Three Hours.

While I was checking the March of the Column with my Cavalry, divided into Three Detachments, a Part of the Infantry, under the Command of the Adjutant Don Pedro Antonio Barrera, overtook my Rear Guard; at the same Time that my Second in Command, Lieutenant-Colonel Don Gregorio Cruchaga, filed off rapidly on my Right, threatening the Left of the Enemy's Column. This Officer, with the 1st Battalion formed in Sections, filed off, without firing a Shot, to attack the Enemy's Rear. I ordered the Flank Company to support this Movement, and menaced the Right of the Enemy with another Detachment of Cavalry, keeping the Remainder in his Front.

I cannot but do the Justice to the French to say, that their Coolness and firm Resistance were admirable; they formed into an oblong Square, and the Infantry kept firing within Half Pistol-Shot. This imprudent Temerity, and the menacing Operation of Cruchaga, obliged them to retreat; and upon their March they formed into a Square, continually filling up the Losses in their Ranks; but terrified by the Courage of my Infantry, which was approaching with fixed Bayonets, and struck at the Discipline of my Cavalry, they again retreated; and having gone through the Village of Placencia, they again, for the Third Time, formed into a Square, and again were they compelled to abandon the Ground. Being instantly charged by my Troops, they, for the Fourth Time, formed into a Square, supported by their Cavalry. Cruchaga had by this

Time come up with their Rear Guard, and his Battalion, after a general Discharge of Musquetry, advanced with the Bayonet; at the same Moment the other Detachment of Infantry executed a similar Movement, and the Cavalry began a dreadful Slaughter.

It is impossible to describe the Horror of the French at this Act of Spanish Valour. Such Boldness appeared to them impossible; they never imagined that Seven Hundred Infantry, with One Hundred and Sixty Cavalry, would have attempted to disperse, kill, and make Prisoners a greater Number of their Enemies formed into a Square. After having suffered a dreadful Slaughter, their Obstinacy gave Way; and at last they laid down their Arms. Their infamous Cavalry behaved most disloyally, for, after having surrendered, they drew their Swords, wounded several of my Soldiers, and endeavoured to escape, but they were pursued and all put to the Sword, except Five, of whom, however, Two were afterwards taken at the Gates of Huesca.

Such has been the Fate of the Eleven Hundred Infantry and Sixty Cavalry, who came to insult us. Nine Hundred Men of Navarre, under my Command, have annihilated that haughty Column, superior in Numbers to them, and none have they left but Three Refugees, who have fled to Saragoza, to spread these News, and inspire with Terror their Companions in Arras, in Arragon, and teach them to respect the Arms of Spain. We have made Prisoners the Commander of the Column, Seventeen Officers, and Six Hundred and Forty Men, including Serjeants and Corporals; the Remainder were killed on the Field of Battle, or have died from their Wounds. Our Loss consists in Six killed, among which is the Cammander, ad Interim, of the Cavalry, Don Miguel de Lizarraga, and One Serjeant, and in Thirty-four wounded;

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my Horse received a Wound which has made him unfit for Service.

This Day has covered with Glory my Officers and Soldiers; I cannot sufficiently praise their Valour, Enthusiasm, and Resolution in the Battle, and their Obedience to my Word of Command amidst the greatest Dangers. They have preserved the Honour of the Spanish Arms, and acquired a new Triumph, which will be read with Pleasure in our Military Annals; and I most particularly recommend the brave Winners of this Victory, who have entitled themselves to every Distinction.

I immediately proceeded to Huesca, the Garrison of which had fled, from Fear of falling into my Power. I found many useful Effects and Five Spanish Officers, whom they kept Prisoners in the Place; they have been rescued and have proceeded to join their Regiments; I returned hither on the 22d, and after giving my Troops some Repose, I shall take a new Direction.

God preserve your Excellency many Years.

Most Excellent Sir,

(Signed) FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y MINA.

Sanguesa, October 12, 1811.

To Don Gabriel de Mendizabel (the above for your Excellency's Information.)

(Signed) FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y MINA.

To the Most Excellent Senior General Sir Howard Douglas, on a Mission to the North of Spain.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Mina to Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. dated Sanguesa, 26th October 1811.

OUR Army of Valencia has been several Times successful against the Enemy. El Empecinado and General Duran reduced, on the 4th of October, the Garrison of Calatuyud of Eight Hundred Men. A great Quantity of Grain, with many valuable Necessaries, were found within the Walls; the former was distributed amongst the Farmers and Inhabitants of the District, the latter amongst the Soldiers. They likewise captured the Garrison of Frasco, consisting of One Officer and Thirty-nine Men; and attacked a French Column marching from Almunia to the Relief of Calatuyud, killing Fifteen Cuirassiers, and making Six Prisoners, among whom was Colonel Guillot the Commander.

General Duran is stationed near Calatuyud; El Empecinado at Molina, and on the Roads to Teruel and Daroca; Generals Mahi and the Conde de Montijo are arrived at Cuenca with Six Thousand Men from the Third Army.

Admiralty-Office, December 7, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board the Caladonia, Port Mahon, 2d November 1811.

AS I doubt not their Lordships will be very desirous of Information, as to the State of Affairs on this Side of Spain, I herewith transmit Copies for their Satisfaction of the latest Dispatches I have received from Captain Eyre, of His Majesty's Ship *Magnificent*, detailing the most recent Transactions in the Province of Valencia, and also from Captain Codrington, commanding off the Coast of Catalonia.

The Conduct of the Spanish Commanders at Orpesa, which is mentioned by Captain Eyre, has been well supported by the Gallantry of Lieutenants Astley and Hiatt, who, under the very judicious Orders of Captain Eyre, brought him off with his little Garrison.

I have to express my complete Approbation of Captain Eyre's Measures, and have much Satisfaction in employing the Services of that excellent Officer in Aid of the Valencian Patriots.

The more remote Operations of the French Troops under Suchet seem to have afforded the Catalans an Opportunity, of which they have profited, to renew their Exertions with considerable Vigour, and Successes of no mean Account, have rewarded their Enterprizes.

Magnificent, off Valencia.
14th Oct. 1811.

SIR,
UPON my Arrival at this Place, on the 8th Instant, I lost no Time in assuring General Blake, of my readiness to undertake any Service in which I could

could be useful in forwarding his Plans for the Defence of this Province, and the next Day I received from His Excellency a Letter containing a Request that I would endeavour to relieve the Castle of Oropesa, which was closely invested by the Enemy, and much distressed for Provisions.

I in consequence immediately proceeded thither, with Three Gun Boats which the General had put under my Command, and arrived there on the Evening of the 11th, when I learnt that the Castle had surrendered the preceding Day, and that Two Thousand of the Enemy's Troops were in the Town; a Tower, however, about a Mile from Oropesa, and only a short distance from the Sea, had the Spanish Flag still flying, and the Enemy were discovered constructing a strong Battery against it, within Musket Shot.

Having found Means to communicate with the Tower, I received a Letter from the Commandant, informing me, that although he had refused to Capitulate when summoned the Day before, it would be impossible for him to hold out many Hours against such a Force as the Enemy had brought against him; an Arrangement was in consequence immediately made to withdraw the Garrison. At Daybreak the following Morning, the Enemy opened their Fire, which was returned with Spirit from the Tower; but it was not till near Nine o'Clock, when the Breeze sprung up, that I could proceed in with the Magnificent: I then anchored as close to the Shore as the Situation would admit, and sent our Launch and Pinnace, together with the Gun-Boats, to bring off the Garrison, which consisted of Two Officers and Eighty-five Soldiers, all of whom, I have the Satisfaction to inform you, were, by the Exertion and steady Conduct of the Officers and Boats' Crews, embarked by Ten o'Clock.

The Fire from the Magnificent kept the Battery in check, but the moment the Enemy perceived that

that the Tower was abandoned, they drew down to the Water-Side, under shelter of a little Point of Land, and amongst the Rocks, in great Numbers, keeping up against the Boats an incessant and heavy fire of Musketry, from which Three of our Men were wounded; One of them, I am sorry to say, very dangerously.

The Officers who commanded the Magnificent's Boats upon this Occasion, were Lieutenants Astley and Hiatt, and I have great Pleasure in representing to you, that for every Duty of Danger or Trouble, they have always volunteered their Services, and their Conduct on this as upon every former Occasion, has been very satisfactory to me, and highly creditable to themselves.

From the Launch being obliged to make use of her Carronade, in order to check the increasing Fire of the Enemy, the Pinnace, after taking a Boat full of Spanish Soldiers to One of the Gun Boats, was under the Necessity of going a Second Time to the Shore for those who still remained upon the Rocks; which Service, Lieutenant Hiatt executed with great Spirit and Humanity.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE EYRE.

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

Officers employed in the Boats.

Lieutenants Astley and Hiatt, and Mr. G. D. Ross,
Midshipman.

Seamen Wounded:

John Lens, Dangerously; Robert Thompson and
Richard James, Slightly.

Blake,

Blake, off Mataro, 26th of Oct. 1811.

SIR,

I have sent you, by the Request of Mr. Tupper, the Consul at Valencia, the Copy which he permitted me to take of a sort of Journal of the Proceedings in Valencia and that Neighbourhood, and which, I think, you will find very interesting.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Signed EDWARD CODRINGTON.

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

SIR,

Valencia, 13th October, 1811.

I PROCEED to give your Excellency the Particulars of what has passed to this day. On the 19th or 20th Ultimo the Enemy began to Advance from Tortosa and Arragon upon Castellon de la Plana, which Place they reached on the 23d, with about Sixteen Thousand Infantry and about Twelve Hundred Horse, commanded by General Suchet.

On the 23d, General Blake made a Movement from Murviedro upon this City, which caused some Confusion among the Inhabitants, but his Army retired in the best Order possible, composed of Thirteen Thousand Infantry, including the Six Thousand Men of his Division from Albuera, besides the united Corps of General Obiepo and Villacampa, commanded by Charles O'Donnell, of Four Thousand Men, who occupy Legorbe, Lyria, &c.

General Bassecourt, with near Two Thousand Men from Cuenca, was at Reguena and Utril till the 12th Instant. Besides the abovementioned Infantry, we have about Sixteen Hundred Cavalry, some of which are the best equipped I have seen.

Suchet's Force is composed of the Army of Catalonia, and the Re-union of the many small Corps
and

and Garrisons of the Interior of Spain, which is almost left to its Fate.

On the 15th ultimo, Colonel Androni was sworn Governor of Saguntum, and Three Thousand Five Hundred Men, all Volunteers, destined for its Garrison. The Enemy, it seems, intended to take Valencia by a Coup-de-Main; but, arrived in front of Murviedro, they met with a resistance they did not expect; for having got every thing ready for an Assault, on the 28th, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, after three Hours continued Attack upon three Points, they were repulsed with great Loss, and all their Scaling Ladders taken, to the Number of Fifty, and upwards of Four Hundred Killed and Wounded.

The Garrison behaved with great Valour, driving down the Enemy that gained the Ramparts with Pikes and Bayonets. The French continue to occupy the Town of Murviedro, the Castle occasionally opening its Fire on them; but, having broken through the Partition Walls of the Houses, they keep up their Communications with some Degree of Safety, without exposing themselves in the Streets.

On the 2d Instant Charles O'Donnell was attacked by a considerable Force near Benaguaziel; the Object of the Enemy was to cut off his Retreat across the River to Villa Marchante.

The Spaniards repulsed the Charge of the Cavalry with Musketry, and kept the Infantry in Check whilst the Whole of O'Donnell's Force succeeded in passing the River, with the Loss of only Eleven Men killed, Fifty-two wounded, and One Hundred and Eighteen missing.

The Enemy's Loss was much greater, as Three Columns advanced very near the Spaniards, when they were repulsed by a well-directed Fire of Musketry.

On the 8th, from Five o'Clock to Half past Seven in the Evening the Enemy attempted again to assault the Castle of Saguntum, but the Garrison kept up such a constant Fire of Musketry, Cannon, and Hand Grenades, that the Enemy could not succeed in Planting their Ladders, and were repulsed with some Loss. It is said that a French General (Abert) and Two Colonels were buried at Almanara on the 30th Ultimo, killed in the Assault on the 28th.

One of our Guerilla Parties attacked a Party of French Infantry and Cavalry at Estivella; killed Forty of the Enemy, and made Three Prisoners.

The Empecinado has Four Thousand Infantry and Seven Hundred Cavalry. One of his Parties lately took a Courier near Segorbe, escorted by Cavalry; made Forty-seven Prisoners, Sixty Horses, and killed Fifteen of the Enemy. The Town of Molina was also attacked, and the Garrison, consisting of Eighty-five, were made Prisoners, after which the Empecinado moved upon Daroca to surprise the Garrison there, which however escaped to Calatayud, after losing a few Men in Killed and Wounded.

Brigadier Duran, with Two Thousand Infantry and Five Hundred Horse from Seria, has joined the Empecinado in his March upon Calatayud, where they have blockaded the French in the Convent which our Troops are Mining, and we wait the Result with impatience. Duran occupied the City of Calatayud on the 30th Ult.

Colonel Mina was at Santa Cruz del Campero on the 17th, with Four Thousand Five Hundred Infantry and Five Hundred Cavalry.

16th of October.—The Garrison of Calatayud, reinforced with those of Daroca, and Two Hundred Men from Saragoza, has surrendered to Brigadier Duran and to the Empecinado. The Killed, Wounded,
and

and Prisoners are about Seven Hundred. The French Commandant obstinately held out, and even suffered the First Mine to be Sprung, which, however, had not the desired Effect; but the Second being ready, he at last, despairing of Succours from Madrid or Saragoza, capitulated with his Garrison.

The Enemy continue throwing up Works in the Night before Saguntum, which are all nearly destroyed during the Day.

18th of October.—The Enemy having marched Two Thousand Men from Pamplona, and Two Thousand from Tortosa upon Aragon, arrived at Calatuyud merely to witness the Surrender of the Garrison. Some French Cavalry pursued the Prisoners to the Sierra of Ateca, but were repulsed with some Loss; after which, the Four Thousand French retreated upon Saragoza.

General Mahi has advanced upon Cuença, Count Montijo occupies the Road to Huete with Cavalry, and it is expected the Garrison of Cuença will be taken Prisoners. The Enemy have opened a Battery of Two Mortars and Three Pieces of Cannon, Eighteen-Pounders, since Yesterday, upon Saguntum, without Effect

21st October.—General Mahi reached Cuença, but the French, although surprised, succeeded in escaping through the Defiles of the Mountains towards Madrid. On the 18th, in the Afternoon, the Castle of Saguntum made Signals that the Breach was practicable: at Five o'Clock the same Evening the Enemy marched up the Hill in Four Columns, and made a most determined Assault, and as Captain Eyre of the Magnificent informed me, who was anchored off Murviedro, nothing could exceed the noble Manner in which it was repulsed: the Action lasted about Forty-five Minutes; since that Time the Enemy has been quiet, and only a few Shots have been exchanged.

It appears that the Enemy had made another Assault at One o'Clock on the Morning of the 18th.

Several Deserters who left Murviedro Yesterday, in consequence of my Proclamation, declare, that in the Assault of the 18th, the Enemy lost One Thousand Men, and that Suchet lost an Aid-de-Camp, besides Two others.

General Mahi's Artillery passed through Reguena Yesterday for this Place, and his Division will march towards Murviedro, by the Road through Chelva.

The Guerrillas from Cullera, to the Number of Three Thousand, arrived here Yesterday. Our Troops are in Motion, Ammunition has been distributed to them, and every Thing indicates an Attack upon Suchet, unless he raises the Siege of Saguntum and retreats upon Tortosa.

The last Return of the Garrison of Saguntum, reported only Fourteen killed and wounded in all.

Magnificent, off Valencia,

27th Oct. 1811.

SIR,

BY my Letters of the 25th September and 8th Instant, should they have reached you, (of which I have some doubts, as they were sent by the way of Majorca,) you would be informed of the Advance of Suchet, with about Fifteen Thousand Troops towards Valencia, and of my having in consequence left Alicante, in order to give every Assistance in my power to General Blake.

The Fortress of Murviedro, situate about Twelve Miles from Valencia, and which has hitherto stopped the Progress of the Enemy, has, I am sorry to say, this Day surrendered. The Situation is excessively strong, but a great Part of the new Works which were erecting there had not been finished, and some Parts of the Walls were so open as to be obliged to be filled at the moment with Trunks of Trees and Sand Bags, and I apprehend it was very ill supplied

with

with proper Artillery, Ammunition, and other essential Articles for its Defence.

Suchet fancied he could carry it by Assault, and attempted it in a very determined Manner, Three or Four different Days, on all of which he was repulsed with great loss: he then found it necessary to bring forward his Cannon, and on the 17th, having been before it above Three Weeks, he opened a Battery of Three Twenty-four-Pounders, at about Five Hundred Yards Distance, which made a practicable Breach the Second Day of its Fire. The Moment this Circumstance was evident, another Assault was made, which I had the Satisfaction of seeing repulsed by the Spanish Garrison in the most gallant manner.

A Reinforcement of Seven Thousand Men having arrived from the Army near Murcia, General Blake resolved to attack the Enemy, and oblige him, if possible, to raise the Siege. This Determination was put into Execution on the 25th, and I am sorry to inform you has entirely failed, and that the Spanish Army was obliged to retreat to Valencia, having lost, by their own Account, upwards of Two Thousand Men, and Eight or Nine Pieces of Cannon.

A Flag of Truce arrived yesterday from Suchet, to summon the Town. The Paper published on the Occasion I have the Honour to inclose, to which no Answer was given.

Works have been for some time erecting, at all the most vulnerable parts of Valencia; and it is generally understood that it is to be defended as long as possible.

General Blake, with his whole Army, are now within the Walls.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE EYRE.

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

(Translation.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Principal Staff, Second Army.

HIS Excellency Senior Don Joaquim Blake having purposed to assist the respectable Garrison of the Castle of San Fernando de Sagunto, and to commence Operations in order to liberate the Kingdom of Valencia from its Enemies, his Army put itself in Motion Yesterday, but the Fortune of Arms did not answer his Hopes and Intentions. The Population of this Capital has borne faithful Testimony to the Bravery with which our Troops in general fought, and to the Order with which their Retreat was conducted, re-occupying in a Line of Battle their former Positions; but the Enemy, elated by their Success, imagined that the Army was completely routed and dispersed, and they had already anticipated the Conquest which they meditate. This Day an Officer bearing a Flag of Truce appeared at our Advanced Posts, where he was detained until Intelligence of his Arrival was communicated to the Commander in Chief, who dispatched a Staff Officer to ascertain the Object of his Visit, and to declare to him that he would not be permitted to advance farther. The Officer bearing the Flag of Truce delivered the undermentioned Paper under Cover, and taking an Acknowledgement of its having been received, returned immediately.

Army of Arragon, Camp near Valencia,
Governor, 26th of October 1811.

YOU must already be apprized of the Result of the Action of Yesterday. Eight Thousand Prisoners, including many Generals, and great Part of the Artillery attached to the Army of General Blake, remain in our Hands. I am therefore directed on Behalf of His Excellency the Marshal of the Empire,

pire, Count Suchet, to propose to you to spare the City of Valencia those Evils and Horrors which a fruitless Resistance would inevitably subject it to, and of which all those Cities and Fortresses which have fallen into the Hands of our Troops afford a terrible Example. I am authorized to offer the most honourable Terms, and those most conducive to the Safety and Tranquillity of the City of Valencia and its Citizens. From the Period of the Surrender of this City to the Arms of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Past shall be buried in Oblivion, and no further Resentment shall exist in the Breasts of the French, against the Valencians; and we promise on the Behalf of the Marshal to endeavour to do away the Evils of War, and of that dreadful Anarchy to which they have been so long exposed.

Receive, Senior Governor, the Assurance of my perfect Consideration.

The General of Division Baron HARI SPE.

The Commander in Chief deemed this ridiculous Paper unworthy of a Reply, being written with the malicious Intention of making the Public imagine that their Army was lost, in Consequence of which this General and His Army were enabled to maintain their Position without the City, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief has judged it expedient that this Intelligence should be communicated to every One for their Information.

(Signed) RAMON PIREZ.

Valencia, 26th October 1811.

Admiralty-Office, December 7, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Finley of His Majesty's Sloop Rover, addressed to Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. and transmitted by the Latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Rover at Sea, 30th November 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to acquaint you, that His Majesty's Sloop under my Command, this Day captured, in Latitude 47 Deg. 33 Min. North, the French Corvette Letter of Marque Le Comte Regnaud, mounting Ten Eighteen-Pound Carronades and Four long Six-Pounders, commanded by Monsieur Abraham Giscard: She sailed from Batavia on the 7th of August 1811, bound to Rochelle, having on board Spices, Sugar, and Coffee; the greater Part of her Cargo belonging to the French Government. This Vessel was formerly His Majesty's Sloop Vincejo; she is well found in every Respect, and sails remarkably well.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JUSTICE FINLEY.

Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.

&c. &c. &c. Portsmouth.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 14th,
1811.

LVII.

Downing-Street, December 14, 1811.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by the Earl of Liverpool from Colonel Green, employed on a particular Service in Cataluna, dated Vich, 11th November 1811.

I FEEL very great Satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that Success has continued to favour all the Enterprises of the Baron Eroles. From Cervera he marched by the Seo de Urgel to Puigcerda, dispersed the Regular and Militia Force of the Enemy, to the Amount of about Fifteen Hundred Men, the latter suffering considerable Loss. The Baron has succeeded in making Contributions of different Kinds, Corn, Specie, &c. to the Amount of upwards of Fifty Thousand Dollars from France; indeed his small Columns have entered Languedoc, much farther than has been known since the Wars of Succession.

His Contributions were levied with that Judgment and Exactness, that they were seldom opposed,

posed, the Militia in very few Instances attempting Resistance; and the Villages in many confessing the Justice of a Retaliation.

The Division of the Baron then returned into Spain by the Val de Queroll; and Two Days ago I accompanied him to the Gariga; with the Intention of attacking a Convoy from Gerona to Barcelona, but the Convoy having returned, I came to this City, which is for the Moment Headquarters. Indeed, whenever the Convoy shall attempt a Passage, it will inevitably meet with a severe Loss, a Circumstance in the present State of the French Army in this Province, I should conceive to be avoided if possible; but the Necessity of Barcelona now has become so great, that the Loss would be nearly counterbalanced by the Inconvenience.

At present no Day arrives but the Enemy lose Men, and none but the Spanish Arms gain Recruits and Confidence.

The Enemy have begun to bombard the Medas, but the Governor writes Word that no Damage has been done; and such is now the Importance of this Point of Diversion, and Interception of coasting Convoys for Barcelona, that the Emperor has ordered them to be reduced to Ashes, and the Spanish General has promised to hang the Governor if he does not defend it till he has not a Man left; and such ample Time now has been given for its Defence against every Arm and Nature of Ordnance, that not the smallest Apprehension is entertained of its Pregnability.

Admiralty-Office, December 14, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Codrington, of His Majesty's Ship Blake, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated off Mataro, on the Coast of Catalonia, the 1st November 1811.

CATALONIA, heretofore so distrustful, shews at present the most unbounded Confidence in the Generals who lead her Armies; and the Barbarities of the Enemy, instead of quelling that Spirit for which she has been renowned, have made Soldiers of her whole Male Population. Sanguine as I have heretofore been, I am really astonished at the noble Attitude to which the Principality is rising.

The Baron Eroles has fought another successful Battle, on the 26th, near Puigcerda, in which he has lessened the Numbers of the Enemy in killed, wounded, and Prisoners, to the Amount of Six Hundred; and he is now levying Contributions in the Neighbourhood of Mont-Louis (within the Confines of France) without any Opposition.

Admiralty-Office, December 14, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Peyton, of His Majesty's Sloop the Weazle, addressed to Rear-Admiral Boyles, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Weazle, off the Westward of Cyprus, August 29, 1811.

HIS Majesty's Sloop under my Command, after an Eight Hours Chace to Windward, captured this Day the French Xebeck Privateer Le Roi de Rome, of Ten Guns and Forty-six Men, belonging to Reggio, commanded by Monsieur Antoine Michel, who stiles himself Enseigne de Vaisseau, and
Chevalier

Chevalier de L'Ordre Royal des Deux Siciles; out Six Days from Alexandria, where she has carried her only Prize, (a Maltese Bombard.) I am happy in having made this Capture, as she is only Forty-five Days off the Stocks, and sails remarkably well. She left Alexandria after Seven English Merchant Vessels bound to Malta, and on a Cruize in the Archipelago.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. S. PEYTON, Commander.

Admiralty-Office, December 14, 1811.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Malcolm, of His Majesty's Ship the Rhin, dated in Cawsand-Bay the 9th Instant, and addressed to Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. by whom it has been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

I BEG Leave to inform you, that I arrived here To-day, having captured Yesterday, after a Chase of Four Hours off the Eddystone, the French Schooner Privateer La Couraguse, of Fourteen Guns, (which she threw overboard in the Chase, along with her Anchors and Part of her Provisions,) Ninety Tons and Seventy Men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of
DECEMBER 17th, 1811.

No. LVIII.

Downing-Street, December 16, 1811.

CAPTAIN TYLDEN, Military Secretary to
Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty,
arrived at the Secretary of State's Office this Day
with Dispatches, addressed to the Earl of Liver-
pool by Lord Minto and Sir S. Auchmuty, of which
the following are Copies.

MY LORD, *Wetlevreede, Aug. 31, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt
of your Lordship's Dispatches of the 4th Sep-
tember last, which reached me after my Landing on
this Island.

As the Expedition against Java was undertaken
by Directions from the Right Honourable Lord
Minto, Governor-General of India, he has required
me to detail to him the Operations of the Troops.
Your Lordship will however, I trust, pardon the
Liberty I take in enclosing a Copy of my Letter,
and will permit me to add the following general
Report.

We

We landed on the 4th Instant, within Twelve Miles of Batavia, which was taken Possession of on the 8th, without Opposition. On the 10th, the Troops had a sharp Affair at Weltevrede with the Elite of General Jansens's Army, which terminated in driving them into their strong Position at Cornelis. On the 20th, we assaulted the Works at Cornelis, which were carried, and the whole Army, upwards of Ten Thousand disciplined Men, were either killed, taken, or dispersed, with the Exception of a small Party of Horse that escaped with General Jansens. We killed about Two Thousand, took Three Generals, and Five Thousand Prisoners, and are now in Possession of the whole Country West of Cheribon.

I have directed my Military Secretary, Captain Tylden, to wait on your Lordship with this Dispatch, and I beg leave to refer you to him, for such further Particulars as your Lordship may be desirous of being acquainted with.

I have, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. General.

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

N. B. The Inclosure alluded to in this Letter is the Dispatch from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, to Lord Minto, printed with the subsequent Inclosures.

MY LORD,

Batavia, 2d Sept. 1811.

I HAVE the Honour to submit to your Lordship a Copy of my Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the 1st September, inclosing His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty's Report of Military Proceedings, in Java, to the 31st August.

Your Lordship will observe, with satisfaction, that the Conquest of Java is already substantially accomplished, although the Operations of the Army have not hitherto been directed to the Eastern
Parts

Parts of the Island. But a powerful Force is now embarking against Sourabaya, where, with the exception of the Crews of Two French Frigates, the Enemy has only a small Body of Native Troops.

The Armament which is now proceeding under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and which may reach its destination in Ten Days, cannot fail of overpowering any Resistance the Enemy may make, if any should be attempted, and finally terminating the Contest in Java.

An Empire, which for Two Centuries, has contributed greatly to the Power, Prosperity and Grandeur of one of the principal and most respected States of Europe, has been thus wrested from the short Usurpation of the French Government, added to the Dominion of the British Crown, and converted from a Seat of hostile Machination and Commercial Competition into an augmentation of British Power and Prosperity.

For this signal, and as your Lordship will collect from the enclosed Documents, this most Splendid and Illustrious Service, Great Britain is indebted to the truly British Intrepidity of as brave an Army as ever did honour to our Country; to the professional Skill and Spirit of their Officers, and to the Wisdom, Decision, and Firmness of the eminent Man who directed their Courage and led them to Victory.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, share with me, the gratifying Reflection, that by the successive reductions of the French Islands and Java, the British Nation has neither an Enemy nor a Rival left from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MINTO.

Batavia, Sept. 2, 1811.

To

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the
East India Company, London.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I HAVE the Honour to inclose, for your Information, Copy of a Letter addressed to me by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief of the Forces serving on the Expedition to Java, under Date the 31st August.

The Report which His Excellency has been pleased to make of the Proceedings of the Army under his Command is so full and explicit, while the Actions which it recounts are so honourable to the brave Troops who have performed them, and the Result is so important and decisive, that I should have nothing to add to a Communication so satisfactory, if His Excellency had not left one Defect in his Address which I think myself entitled to supply.

Your Honourable Court will not find one Word concerning himself, a Modesty which, being the natural Companion of Merit such as his, was the only heightening of which it was susceptible. But neither his Sovereign, his Country, nor the East India Company, whose Commands he has on this Occasion carried into Effect, will forget the Share which is due in these signal and brilliant Services; to the superintending Mind under whose Directions they have been accomplished; nor will they fail to appreciate the Man who has led one of the bravest Armies our Country boasts to the most arduous Achievements. I am conscious that no Testimony of mine can be worthy their Acceptance; but I cannot repress my Sentiments, sanctioned, I am sure, by the unanimous Concurrence of every Military Authority, that the storming the Works of Cornelis, followed by the total Defeat and Extinction of the whole concentrated Army of the
Enemy,

Enemy, renders the 26th of August a Day honourable to England, and glorious to Sir Samuel Auchmuty and the Army he commands.

The Fruit of this Victory has been the Expulsion of the French Government, and the Establishment of the British. General Jansens has not capitulated, but has fled unattended, and is a Fugitive in the Mountains of Java. Under these Circumstances I have judged it expedient, with the Concurrence of His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, to assume the Government that has been abandoned; and for that Purpose have published the Proclamation, of which I have the Honour to enclose a Copy.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MINTO.

Batavia, 1st September 1811.

*Head-Quarters, Weltevrede,
August 31, 1811.*

MY LORD,

AFTER a short but arduous Campaign, the Troops you did me the Honour to place under my Orders have taken the Capital of Java, have assaulted and carried the Enemy's formidable Works at Cornelis, have defeated and dispersed their collected Force, and have driven them from the Kingdoms of Bantam and Jacatra. This brilliant Success over a well appointed and disciplined Force, greatly superior in Numbers, and in every Respect well equipped, is the Result of the great Zeal, Gallantry, and Discipline of the Troops, Qualities which they have possessed in a Degree, certainly never surpassed. It is my Duty to lay before your Lordship the Details of their Success, but it is not in my Power to do them the Justice they deserve, or to express how much their Country is indebted to them for their great Exertions.

Your Lordship is acquainted with the Reasons that induced me to attempt a Landing in the Neighbourhood

bourhood of Batavia. It was effected without Opposition at the Village of Chillingching, Twelve Miles East of the City, on the 4th Instant. My Intention was to proceed from thence by the direct Road to Cornelis, where the Enemy's Force was said to be assembled in a strongly fortified Position, and to place the City of Batavia in my Rear, from whence alone I could expect to derive Supplies equal to the arduous Contest we were engaged in. As some Time was required to make Preparations for an inland Movement, I judged it proper to reconnoitre the Road by the Coast leading to Batavia, and observe how far it would be practicable to penetrate by that Route. I was aware that it was extremely strong, and, if well defended, nearly impracticable. Advancing with Part of the Army, I had the Satisfaction to find that it was not disputed with us, and the only Obstacle to our Progress was occasioned by the Destruction of the Bridge over the Anjol River. I approached the River on the 6th, and observing during that Evening a large Fire in Batavia, I concluded it was the Intention of the Enemy to evacuate the City; and with this Impression I directed the Advance of the Army under Colonel Gillespie, to pass the River in Boats on the succeeding Night. They lodged themselves in the Suburbs of the City, and a temporary Bridge was hastily constructed on the Morning of the 8th, capable of supporting light Artillery. On that Day the Burghers of Batavia applied for Protection, and surrendered the City without Opposition, the Garrison having retreated to Weltevrede.

The possession of Batavia was of the utmost Importance. Though large Store Houses of Public Property were Burnt by the Enemy, previous to their Retreat, and every Effort made to Destroy the Remainder, we were Fortunate in preserving some valuable Granaries, and other Stores. The City, although abandoned by the principal Inhabitants,

was

was filled with an Industrious Race of People, who could be particularly useful to the Army. Provisions were in Abundance, and an easy Communication preserved with the Fleet.

On the Night of the 8th, a feeble Attempt was made by the Enemy, to cut off a small Guard I had sent for the Security of the Place, but the Troops of the Advance had, unknown to them, reinforced the Party early in the Evening, and the Attack was repulsed. The Advance under Colonel Gillespie occupied the City on the 9th.

Very early on the Morning of the 10th, I directed Colonel Gillespie, with his Corps, to move from Batavia, towards the Enemy's Cantonment, at Weltevreede, supported by Two Brigades of Infantry, that marched before break of Day through the City, and followed his route. The Cantonment was abandoned, but the Enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about Two Miles in advance of their Works at Cornelis. Their Position was strong, and defended by an Abbatis, occupied by Three Thousand of their best Troops, and Four Guns of Horse Artillery; Colonel Gillespie attacked it with Spirit and Judgment; and, after an obstinate Resistance, carried it at the Point of the Bayonet, completely routed their Force, and took their Guns. A strong Column from their Works advanced to their Support, but our Line being arrived, they were instantly pursued, and driven under Shelter of their Batteries.

In this Affair, so creditable to Colonel Gillespie, and all the Corps of the Advance, the Grenadier Company of the 78th, and the Detachment of the 89th Regiment particularly distinguished themselves, by Charging and Capturing the Enemy's Artillery. Our Loss was trifling, compared with the Enemy's, which may be estimated at about Five Hundred Men, with Brigadier General Alberti, Dangerously Wounded.

Though we had hitherto been Successful, beyond my most sanguine Expectations, our further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful.

The Enemy, greatly superior in Numbers, was strongly entrenched in a Position, between the Great River Jacatra and the Sloken, an Artificial Watercourse, neither of which were fordable. This Position was shut up by a deep Trench, strongly pallisaded. Seven Redoubts, and many Batteries, mounted with heavy Cannon, occupied the most commanding Grounds within the Lines. The Fort of Cornelis was in the Center, and the whole of the Works was defended by a numerous and well organised Artillery. The Season was too far advanced, the heat too violent, and our Numbers insufficient, to admit of regular approaches. To carry the Works by Assault was the Alternative, and on that I decided.—In aid of this Measure, I erected some Batteries, to disable the principal Redoubts, and for Two Days kept up a heavy Fire from Twenty Eighteen-Pounders and Eight Mortars and Howitzers. Their Execution was great, and I had the pleasure to find, that though answered at the commencement of each Day, by a far more numerous Artillery, we daily silenced their nearest Batteries, considerably disturbed every part of their Position, and were evidently superior in our Fire.

At Dawn of Day, on the 26th, the Assault was made. The principal Attack was entrusted to that gallant and experienced Officer, Colonel Gillespie. He had the Infantry of the Advance, and the Grenadiers of the Line with him, and was supported by Colonel Gibbs, with the 59th Regiment and the 4th Battalion of Bengal Volunteers. They were intended if possible to surprise the Redoubt No. 3, constructed by the Enemy beyond the Sloken, to endeavour to cross the Bridge over that Stream with the Fugitives, and then to assault the Redoubts; within

within the Lines, Colonel Gillespie attacking those to the Left, and Colonel Gibbs to the Right. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Loed, with Six Companies of the 69th, was directed to follow a Path, on the Bank of the great River, and when the Attack had commenced on the Sloken, to endeavour to possess himself of the Enemy's Left Redoubt No. 2. Major Tule, with the Flank Corps of the Reserve, reinforced by Two Troops of Cavalry, Four Guns of Horse Artillery, Two Companies of the 69th, and the Grenadiers of the Reserve, was directed to attack the Corps at Camporg Maylayo, on the West of the great River, and endeavour to cross the Bridge at that Post.

The Remainder of the Army, under Major-General Wetherall, was at the Batteries, where a Column, under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 78th Regiment, and the 5th Volunteer Battalion, was directed to advance against the Enemy in Front, and at a favourable Moment, when aided by the other Attacks, to force his Way, if practicable, and open the Position for the Line.

The Enemy was under Arms, and prepared for the Combat, and General Jansens, the Commander in Chief, was in the Redoubt where it commenced. Colonel Gillespie, after a long Detour through a close and intricate Country, came on their Advance, routed it in an Instant, and with a Rapidity never surpassed, under a heavy Fire of Grape and Musquetry, possessed himself of the advanced Redoubt, No. 3. He passed the Bridge with the Fugitives, under as tremendous a Fire, and Assaulted, and carried with the Bayonet, the Redoubt, No. 4, after a most obstinate Resistance. Here the Two Divisions of the Column separated. Colonel Gibbs turned to the Right, and with the 59th and Part of the 78th, who had now forced their Way in Front, carried the Redoubt No. 1. A tremendous Explosion of the Magazine of this Work (whether accidental or designed

designed is not ascertained;) took place at the Instant of its Capture, and destroyed a Number of gallant Officers and Men, who at the Moment were crowded on its Ramparts, which the Enemy had abandoned. The Redoubt, No. 2, against which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Loed's Attack was directed, was carried in as gallant a Style; and I lament to state, that most valiant and experienced Officer fell at the Moment of Victory. The Front of the Position was now open, and the Troops rushed in from every Quarter.

During the Operations on the Right, Colonel Gillespie pursued his Advantage to the Left, carrying the Enemy's Redoubts towards the Rear, and being joined by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Loed, of the 59th, with Part of that Corps, he directed him to attack the Park of Artillery, which that Officer carried in a most masterly Manner, putting to Flight a Body of the Enemy's Cavalry that formed, and attempted to defend it. A sharp Fire of Musquetry was now kept up by a strong Body of the Enemy, who had taken post in the Lines in Front of Fort Cornelis; but were driven from them, the Fort taken, and the Enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie, with the 14th Regiment, a Party of Sepoys, and the Seamen from the Batteries under Captain Sayer, of the Royal Navy. By this Time the Cavalry and Horse Artillery had effected a Passage through the Lines, the former commanded by Major Travers, and the latter by Captain Noble; and, with the gallant Colonel at their Head, the Pursuit was continued, till the whole of the Enemy's Army was killed, taken, or dispersed.

Major Tule's Attack was equally spirited, but after routing the Enemy's Force at Campong Malayo, and killing many of them, he found the Bridge on Fire, and was unable to penetrate further.

I have

I have the honour to inclose a Return, of the Loss sustained, from our Landing on the 4th to the 26th inclusive. Sincerely I lament its Extent, and the many valuable and able Officers that have unfortunately fallen; but when the prepared State of the Enemy, their Numbers, and the Strength of their Positions, are considered, I trust it will not be deemed heavier than might be expected. Their's has greatly exceeded it. In the Action of the 26th, the Numbers killed were immense, but it has been impossible to form any accurate Statement of the Amount. About One Thousand have been buried in the Works, multitudes were Cut down in the Retreat, the Rivers are choaked up with Dead, and the Huts and Woods, were filled with the wounded, who have since expired. We have taken near Five Thousand Prisoners, among whom are Three General Officers, Thirty-four Field Officers, Seventy Captains, and One Hundred and Fifty Subaltera Officers; General Jansens made his Escape with difficulty, during the Action, and reached Buitenzorg, a distance of Thirty Miles, with a few Cavalry, the sole Remains of an Army of Ten Thousand Men. This Place he has since evacuated, and fled to the Eastward. A Detachment of our Troops is in Possession of it.

The superior Discipline and invincible Courage, which have so highly distinguished the British Army, were never more fully displayed, and I have the heartfelt Pleasure to add, that they have not been clouded by any Acts of Insubordination.

I have the Honour to enclose a Copy of the Orders I have directed to be issued, thanking the Troops in general for their Services, and particularizing some of the Officers, who, from their Rank or Situations, were more Fortunate than their equally gallant Companions, in Opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and Serving their Sovereign and their Country. But I must not omit

noticing to your Lordship the very particular Merit of Colonel Gillespie, to whose Assistance in planning the principal Attack, and to whose Gallantry, Energy, and Judgment in executing it, the Success is greatly to be attributed.

To the General Staff of the Army, as well as my own Staff, I feel myself particularly indebted. The professional Knowledge, Zeal, and Activity of Colonel Eden, Quarter-Master-General, have been essentially useful to me; but I cannot express how much I have benefitted by the able Assistance and laborious Exertions of Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant-General, an Officer whose active and meritorious Services have frequently attracted the Notice and received the Thanks of the Governments in India.

It is with particular Pleasure I assure your Lordship, that I have received the most cordial Support from the Honourable Rear Admiral Stopford and Commodore Broughton, during the Period of their commanding the Squadron. The former was pleased to allow a Body of 500 Seamen, under that valuable Officer Captain Sayer of the *Leda*, to assist at our Batteries. Their Services were particularly useful, and I have the Satisfaction to assure you, that both the Artillery and Engineers were actuated by the same Zeal, in performing their respective Duties, that has been so conspicuous in all Ranks and Departments, though from the Deficiency of the Means at their Disposal, their Operations were unavoidably embarrassed with uncommon difficulties.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. General.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) T. RAFFLES,

Secretary to Gov. Gen.

The Right Hon. Lord Minto, Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

General

General Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army, commanded by His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, since its landing on the Island of Java on the 4th August 1811, till the 26th August 1811; since when no Casualties have occurred.

Head Quarters, near Batavia, Aug. 31, 1811:

- Madras Horse Artillery—2 European Rank and File, 7 Horses, killed; 1 European Lieutenant, 6 Rank and File, 2 Horses, wounded; 1 Horse, missing.
- 22d Dragoons—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, 6 Horses, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 18 Rank and File, 19 Horses, wounded; 2 Horses, missing.
- Governor-General of Bengal's Body Guard—1 Native Rank and File killed; 5 Native Rank and File wounded.
- Bengal Engineers—1 Captain wounded.
- Madras ditto—1 Ensign wounded.
- Royal Artillery—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants, 9 Rank and File wounded.
- Bengal Artillery and Golun, &c.—1 European Ensign, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 European Captain, 12 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Native Drummer, 1 Rank and File, wounded.
- Bengal Gun Lascars attached—1 Jemindar, 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subildar or Serang, 1 Jemindar, 2 Rank and File, wounded.
- Royal Marines—3 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 22 Rank and File, wounded.
- 14th Foot—1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 7 Serjeants, 83 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.
- 59th Foot—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Ser-

- 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 120-Rank and File, wounded; 6 Rank and File, missing.
- 69th Foot—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 12 Rank and File, killed, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 58 Rank and File, wounded.
- 78th Foot—1 Lieutenant, 33 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 Serjeants, 124 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.
- Detachment 89th Foot—11 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Staff-Serjeant, 4 Serjeants, 60 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Rank and File missing.
- Light Infantry Batt. Bengal Native Infantry—7 Native Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, Europeans; 1 Jemindar, 1 Havildar, 14 Native Rank and File, wounded.
- 3d Batt. Bengal Native Infantry Volunteers—1 Havildar, 2 Native Rank and File, wounded.
- 4th ditto—1 European Staff-Serjeant, 1 Havildar, 9 Rank and File, killed; 2 Majors, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Jemindar, 1 Havildar, 26 Native Rank and File, wounded.
- 5th ditto—1 Jemindar, 1 Havildar, killed; 1 European Captain, 22 Native Rank and File, wounded.
- 6th ditto—1 European Staff-Serjeant, 4 Native Rank and File, killed; 2 Majors, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, Europeans, 1 Jemindar, 1 Havildar, 3 Drummers, 28 Native Rank and File, wounded; 2 Rank and File and missing.
- Flank Battalion Reserve—1 European Lieutenant killed; 4 Native Rank and File wounded.
- Madras Pioneers—1 European Lieutenant, and 1 Native Rank and File killed; 1 European Ensign, 1 Havildar, 3 Native Rank and File wounded.
- General Staff—1 European Lieutenant wounded.

Staff

Staff of Advance—I European Captain, 1 Rank and File wounded; 1 Horse killed.

Total killed—Europeans, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 2 Staff-Serjeants, 6 Serjeants, 91 Rank and File.—Natives, 2 Jemindars, 2 Havildars, 23 Rank and File.

Total wounded—Europeans, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 14 Captains, 36 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Staff-Serjeant, 32 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 513 Rank and File.—Natives, 2 Subildars or Serangs, 4 Jemindars, 9 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 107 Rank and File.

Total missing—13 Rank and File.

Total Horses—14 killed; 21 wounded; 3 missing.

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

Return of Officers killed, wounded and missing, in the Army under the Command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, from its Landing on the Island of Java on the 4th August, until the 27th August 1811.

From the 4th to the 19th August 1811.

Killed.

78th Foot—Lieutenant Munro.

Wounded.

Staff of the Advance—Captain Thom, slightly.

89th Foot—Captain Ramsay, severely.

78th Foot—Captain Cameron.

89th Foot—Lieutenants French and Young, slightly.

69th Foot—Lieutenant Robinson.

Horse Artillery—Lieutenant and Adjutant Driffield, severely.

14th Foot—Ensign Nikison, severely.

On the 22d and 24th August 1811.

Killed.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant P. Patton.
Madras Pioneers—Lieutenant G. Shepherd.
Bengal Foot Artillery—Lieutenant Frieworke Tarnaby.

Wounded.

69th Foot—Lieutenant-Clarges, since dead.
6th Batt. Bengal Native Infantry—Captain F. Shaw.
Bengal Engineers—Captain Smith.
Bengal Artillery—Captain Richards.
69th Foot—Lieutenant Mitchell.
Royal Artillery—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Colebrooke; Lieutenant E. S. Munro.
Madras Pioneers—Ensign N. M'Loed, since dead.
6th Volunteer Batt. Bengal Native Infantry—Ensign R. Pringle.
Madras Engineers—Ensign D. Sim.

On the 26th of August 1811.

Killed.

69th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William M'Loed.
14th Foot—Captain M. Kennedy.
59th Foot—Captain W. Olpherts.
69th Foot—Captain Patrick Ross.
22d Dragoons—Lieutenant Hutcheon.
59th Foot—Lieutenants W. Warring, R. Litton, J. Lloyd.
69th Foot—Lieutenant William A. Hipkins.
Madras Native Infantry—Lieutenant Ferguson.
59th Foot—Ensign Wolfe.

Wounded.

59th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M'Loed.
89th Foot—Major R. Butler, severely.
14th Foot—Major Miller.

- 78th Foot—Major W. Campbell, since dead.
 6th Bengal Native Infantry—Captain S. Fraser.
 14th Foot—Captain Stanners.
 59th Foot—Captain J. Campbell.
 78th Foot—Captains W. M'Kenzie and J. M'Pherson, slightly.
 4th Bengal Volunteer Batt.—Captains Campbell and Knight, slightly.
 6th Bengal Volunteer Batt.—Captain M'Pherson.
 Staff to Colonel Gillespie—Lieutenant Hanson, slightly.
 22d Dragoons—Lieutenant Dudley, severely.
 89th Foot—Lieutenants J. Curris and Daniel, slightly; Lieutenant J. Rowe, severely; Lieutenant C. Coats and Lieutenant and Adjutant Young, slightly.
 Batt. Royal Marines—Lieutenants Haswell and Elliot.
 Light Infantry Volunteer Batt.—Lieutenant J. Pearson.
 14th Foot—Lieutenants M'Kenzie and Cogan.
 5th Batt. Bengal Volunteers—Lieutenant M'Donald.
 59th Foot—Lieutenants E. M'Pherson, J. Butler (severely), J. Sampson (slightly), J. Dillon, J. P. Pennyfather (slightly), Gordon (slightly).
 24th Madras Native Infantry—Lieutenant Lowe.
 10th ditto—Lieutenant Jourdon.
 Light Infantry Batt. 69th Foot—Lieutenants C. Lowrie, Janam, D. M'Pherson, W. H. Burroughs.
 78th Foot—Lieutenants W. Mattheson and R. Heart, severely.
 4th Bengal Volunteer Batt.—Lieutenant Hunter, slightly.
 6th ditto—Lieutenant Murrall, slightly.
 59th Foot—Ensign Waters.
 78th Foot—Ensign J. Pennywicke.

4th Bengal Volunteers — Ensign T. Anstice,
slightly.

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

(A true Copy)

(Signed) THOS. RAFFLES,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

*Memorandum of the Number and Rank of Officers
Prisoners of War.*

3 Brigadiers, 5 Colonels, 4 Majors, 21 Lieute-
nant-Colonels, 1 Commissary of War (1st Class),
1 Assistant-Commissary of War (1st Class),
2 Assistant-Commissaries of War (2d Class),
70 Captains, 134 Lieutenants, 7 Amboynese
Lieutenants, 3 Native Lieutenants, 5 Sub-Ad-
jutants, 1 Cadet.

N. B. From the Number of Prisoners hourly
arriving, and the many wounded, whom it has not
yet been possible to collect, the actual Number of
Prisoners must considerably exceed the above State-
ment, which includes the Commandants of Cavalry,
Artillery and Engineers of the Army of Java, with
Three Aids du Camp of the Governor General and
Commandant in Chief.

(Signed) J. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.
Head-Quarters, Weltevrede, Aug. 31, 1811.

(A true Copy,)

(Signed) THOMAS RAFFLES,
Secretary to the Governor General.

Return

Return of Ordnance found in the Citadel and Arsenal at Batavia and Weltevrede, and taken between the 10th and 26th of August, by the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

In the Citadel of Batavia on 8th August—50 Brass Guns, 180 Iron Guns, 230 Iron and Brass Cannons and Mortars, 4000 Shot, 280 Shells.

In the Arsenal at Weltevrede on the 10th—64 Brass Guns, 30 Brass Mortars, 1 Brass Howitzer, 213 Iron Guns, 308 Iron and Brass Cannons and Mortars, 18,397 Shot, 20,496 Shells.

Field-Pieces of Horse Artillery, taken in the Actions on the 10th of August—4 Brass Guns.

Taken in Cornelis 26th August.

Horse Artillery, with Limber, &c. taken in the Field of Battle—24 Brass Guns, 5 Brass Howitzers, 29 Iron and Brass Cannons and Mortars.

In the Arsenal—23 Brass Guns, 2 Brass Mortars, 11 Brass Howitzers, 10 Iron Guns, 46 Iron and Brass Cannons and Mortars.

On the Batteries—44 Brass Guns, 3 Brass Mortars, 2 Brass Howitzers, 101 Iron Guns, 130 Iron and Brass Cannons and Mortars.

Total—209 Brass Guns, 35 Brass Mortars, 19 Brass Howitzers, 504 Iron Guns, 743 Iron and Brass Cannons and Mortars.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Major Gen.
Head-Quarters, Weltevrede, Aug. 31, 1811.

N. B. Shot and Shells not counting in great Quantity.

*Weekly Report of the Three Divisions of Batavia,
Samarang, and Sourabaya.*

Weltevrede, 3d August 1811.

Batavia.

Staff and Engineers—56 Staff.

3d Company Horse Artillery—6 Staff, 106 Europeans, 427 Natives.

2d Batt. Foot Artillery—17 Staff, 132 Europeans, 900 Natives.

Four Squadrons of Dragoons—20 Staff, 148 Europeans, 266 Amboynese, 255 Natives.

1st Reg. of the Line, 3d Batt.—33 Staff, 356 Europeans, 200 Amboynese, 1501 Natives.

2d Reg. of the Line—24 Staff, 262 Europeans, 272 Amboynese, 1540 Natives.

3d ditto—33 Staff, 140 Europeans, 405 Amboynese, 1405 Natives.

4th ditto, 4th Batt.—21 Staff, 199 Europeans, 2138 Natives.

Regiment of Jagers, 2d Batt.—17 Staff, 161 Europeans, 183 Amboynese, 884 Natives.

Company of Voltigeurs—1 Staff, 146 Europeans.

1st Garrison Battalion—149 Europeans, 71 Amboynese, 931 Natives.

Total—185 Staff, 1801 Europeans, 1397 Amboynese, 9981 Natives.

Samarang.

Foot Artillery (Engineers 3)—5 Staff, 29 Europeans, 187 Natives.

Detachment 3d Garrison Batt.—6 Staff, 75 Europeans, 356 Natives.

Legion of Samarang—2 Staff, 65 Natives.

5th Squadron Dragoons—43 Europeans, 75 Amboynese.

Total—13 Staff, 147 Europeans, 75 Amboynese, 608 Natives.

Sou-

Sourabaya.

3d Batt. Artillery—13 Staff, 141 Europeans, 881 Natives.

2d Garrison Batt.—4 Staff, 90 Europeans, 2 Amboynese, 592 Natives.

Legion of Sourabaya—1 European, 1836 Natives.

Grenadier Company, Fort Lodewyk—85 Europeans.

Prisoners of War from Banda—2 Europeans, 46 Natives.

Total—17 Staff, 319 Europeans, 2 Amboynese, 3355 Natives.

General Total—260 Staff, 2267 Europeans, 1474 Amboynese, 13,944 Natives—17,945.

Sick.

Batavia.

Staff and Engineers—13 Europeans, 32 Natives.

3d Company Horse Artillery—26 Europeans, 103 Natives.

2d Batt. Foot Artillery—7 Europeans, 12 Amboynese, 31 Natives.

Four Squadrons of Dragoons—24 Europeans, 4 Amboynese, 117 Natives.

1st Reg. of the Line, 3d Batt.—24 Europeans, 32 Amboynese, 100 Natives.

2d Reg. of the Line—23 Europeans, 53 Amboynese, 79 Natives.

3d ditto—26 Europeans, 224 Natives.

4th ditto, 4th Batt.—12 Europeans, 8 Amboynese, 47 Natives.

Regiment of Jagers, 2d Batt.—46 Europeans.

Company of Voltigeurs—12 Europeans, 5 Amboynese, 69 Natives.

Total—213 Europeans, 184 Amboynese, 774 Natives.

Samarang.

Foot Artillery (Engineers 3)—1 European, 4 Natives.

Detachment 3d Garrison Batt.—5 Europeans, 22 Natives.

5th Squadron Dragoons—3 Europeans, 10 Amboynese.

Total—9 Europeans, 10 Amboynese, 26 Natives.

Sourabaya.

3d Batt. Artillery—3 Europeans, 8 Natives.

General Total—225 Europeans, 124 Amboynese, 808 Natives.—1157.

Alteration.

Dead—8 Europeans, 21 Natives.

Enlisted—16 Europeans, 1 Amboynese, 336 Natives.

Discharged—13 Europeans, 19 Natives.

Destroyed—1 European, 241 Natives.

Translation from the original,

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

(A true Copy)

(Signed) THOMAS RAFFLES,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

PROCLAMATION

In the Name of His Majesty George the Third, King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

IN consequence of the glorious and decisive Victory obtained by the British Army under the Command of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief, on the 26th of August, by which the French Troops were driven

driven out of the strong Position at Meester Cornelis, upon which their Generals placed their sole Reliance, and by which their whole Army, with hardly any Exception, either fell in the Field, or were made Prisoners of War; Lieut. Gen. Jansens fled in great Disorder to Buitenzorg; but knowing, that the victorious Troops would soon pursue him, he has precipitately quitted that Post also, and has directed his Flight in Despair, to some other Quarter, after having refused a Second Time the Invitation of the English, to enter into Arrangements for the Benefit of the Country, which he left without Defence at their Disposal.

Lieutenant General Jansens, who represented the French Sovereign in Java, having thus abandoned his Charge, and avowed by his Actions his incapacity to afford any further Protection to the Country; the French Government is hereby declared to be dissolved, and the British Authority to be fully and finally established in the Island of Java, and all the Possessions of the French in the Eastern Seas.

This Proclamation is issued for the Information of the good People of Java, in order that they may strictly conform to the Duties of Allegiance, and Fidelity to their Sovereign George the Third, and they are hereby enjoined and commanded, under the most severe Penalties, to abstain from holding Correspondence with, or affording any Aid or Assistance to the Members of the late French Government or its Adherents; but on the Contrary, to Support with Zeal and obey with Fidelity, the Authority with which they are now happily united.

A provisional Form of Administration will be immediately established, and as soon as that is performed, the beneficent and paternal Disposition of the British Government towards the People of Java will

will be manifested by the Publication of such Regulations as may be successively adopted.

Done at Weltevrede, the 29th Day of August 1811, by His Excellency the Governor General of British India.

(Signed) MINTO.

(A true Copy,)

(Signed) THOMAS RAFFLES,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

Admiralty-Office, December 16, 1811.

CAPTAIN STOPFORD of the Royal Navy, arrived to-day at this Office with Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq; by Rear-Admiral the Honourable Robert Stopford, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, and Commodore Broughton, late Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships in the East Indies.

His Majesty's Ship Scipion, Batavia Roads, August 28, 1811.

I SHALL confine myself in this Letter to the Relation of the Circumstances attending the Naval Co-operation with the Army, in the Attack upon the Island of Java; and I have to request, you will acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with the unconditional Surrender of the Capital City of Batavia, on the 8th Instant, and the Destruction or Capture of the greatest Part of the Enemy's European Troops, by a successful Assault, made upon a strongly-entrenched and fortified Work, called Muster Cornelis, on the Morning of the 26th; by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General

General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, who had also with him the Royal Marines of the Squadron.

Previous to this important and decisive Advantage, the General had caused Batteries to be erected, consisting of Twenty Eighteen-pounders, which were entirely manned by Five Hundred Seamen, from His Majesty's Ships, under the Direction of Captain Sayer, of His Majesty's Ship *Leda*, assisted by Captains Festing, Acting Captain of the *Illustrious*; Mansell, of the *Procris*; Reynolds, of the *Hesper*; and Captain Stopford, who volunteered his Services from the *Scipion*, where he was waiting for his Ship, the *Otter*.

The Enemy was enabled to bring Thirty-four heavy Guns, Eighteen, Twenty-four, and Thirty-two Pounders, to bear upon our Batteries; but from the superior and well-directed Fire kept up by the British Seamen, the Enemy's Guns were occasionally silenced, and, on the Evening of the 25th, completely so; their Front Line of Defence also appeared much damaged, and many of their Guns were dismounted.

So favourable an Opportunity was, therefore, seized by the General, and the fortunate Result of the Assault, on the Morning of the 26th, followed, as before-mentioned.

The Fatigue of the Seamen was great, and much increased, by being exposed to the Hot Sun of this Climate, for Three successive Days, during which Time, the Fire was kept up with little Interruption, but it was borne with their characteristic Fortitude, Captain Sayer, and the Officers above-mentioned, setting them noble Examples.

I beg leave to acknowledge my Thanks to Commodore Broughton for his ready Assistance, Advice and Co-operation in all Measures relating to the Public Service.

The Conduct of the Royal Marines in the various Services in which they have been employed with the

Army, and at the Assaults of the Place, was so meritorious as to procure them the Public Thanks of the Commander in Chief of the Forces.

I herewith inclose a List of the Killed and Wounded; and it is with much Regret I add the Name of Captain Stopford, who had his right Arm carried off by a Cannon Shot whilst actively employed in the Batteries; he is however doing well, and I hope soon to get him removed to a better Climate.

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Achmuty being desirous of transmitting an Account of his Success to England, I send this Dispatch by the Caroline, which Ship was previously under Orders to go home; and I am happy to avail myself of so good an Opportunity as is offered by Captain Cole, who has had a large Share in every Thing relating to this Expedition, and from his Knowledge of all the Parts of the Operations, can communicate to their Lordships the fullest Account of them.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear Admiral.

John W. Croker, Esq.

Return of Officers, Seamen, and Marines killed, wounded, and missing between the 4th and 23th of August 1811, on Shore on the Island of Java.

Otter, waiting to join—1 Officer wounded.

Scipion—1 Seaman killed; 3 Officers, 12 Seamen, 7 Marines, wounded.

Hilustrious—1 Seaman killed; 3 Marines wounded; 1 Seaman missing.

Nisus—1 Marine killed; 1 Marine wounded

Leda—2 Seamen killed; 1 Seaman, 1 Marine wounded.

Caroline—2 Seamen killed; 3 Seamen wounded; 1 Seaman missing.

President—

President—3 Marines killed ; 1 Officer, 1 Marine, wounded.

Phœbe—1 Officer, 5 Marines, wounded.

Cornelia—1 Seaman killed ; 3 Seamen wounded.

Modeste—2 Seamen killed ; 2 Seamen, 2 Marines, wounded.

Procris—1 Seaman killed ; 7 Seamen, wounded.

Hesper—1 Seaman killed ; 1 Seaman wounded ; 1 Seaman missing.

Total—11 Seamen, 4 Marines, killed ; 6 Officers, 29 Seamen, 20 Marines, wounded ; 3 Seamen missing.—Total 73.

Names of Officers wounded.

Otter, waiting to join—Captain Edward Stopford, Volunteer, borne on board Scipion as Supernumerary on Promotion, severely.

Scipion—Francis Noble, Lieutenant, slightly ; John

D. Worthy, Master's-Mate, slightly ; Robert G.

Dunlop, Master's-Mate, slightly.

President—Henry Elliot, Lieutenant of Marines, severely.

Phœbe—John S. Haswell, Lieutenant of Marines, severely.

Given under my Hand on board the Scipion,
in Batavia Roads, 28th August 1811.

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,
Rear-Admiral.

*Scipion; Batavia Roads,
August 30, 1811.*

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I joined the Armament under the Command of Commodore Broughton on the 9th Instant, off a Village called Chillingching, about Ten Miles to the Eastward of Batavia ; at which Place the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty were landed

landed on the 4th, under the Direction of Captain Cole, of His Majesty's Ship Caroline, as stated in Commodore Broughton's Letter to me of the 9th Instant, herewith transmitted.

The General having moved the Army through Batavia towards the Enemy's Positions on the 10th, the Ships of War and Transports were moved on the same Day to Batavia Roads. The Advanced Guard of the Army, on their March, had a very smart Skirmish with the Enemy, which ended in the Flight of the Latter, and enabled the General to occupy the important Post of Weitevreede, in which were found large Supplies of Military Stores, and excellent Cantonments for the Troops,

I, at the same Time, detached Four Frigates to blockade the Enemy's Ships at Sourabaya; keeping Two off that Port, and Two off Grissii. The other Ships of War have been assisting in landing the Guns, and other Army Stores, from the Transports under the Direction of Captain Sayer, of His Majesty's Ship Leda.

The Particulars of the Attack upon the Enemy's Positions, are stated in my Letter of the 28th Instant.

The Nisus, President, and Phœbe, joined me from the Isle of France on the 20th instant. Their Marines were immediately landed, and most thankfully received by the General, whose Army was already much diminished by Sickness, particularly amongst the Native Troops brought from India. I shall ever consider it as a most fortunate Circumstance for the Success of this Expedition, that the Scipion and the three Frigates arrived from the Isle of France, as they have very materially contributed to ease the press of Duty, so severely felt in this Climate.

Immediately after the Conquest of Fort Cornelis, a Summons was sent to General Jansen the Governor of Java, to surrender the Island; this being
rejected,

rejected, Arrangements are making for sending a considerable Body of Troops to Sourabaya, which I shall place under the Direction of Commodore Broughton, and as it is of great Moment that another Body of Troops should be sent to Cheribon, to endeavour to cut off the retreat of the Enemy from this part of the Country, to the Eastward, I am happy in having the Nisus, President, and Phœbe, to send upon this Service, and Captain Beaver is directed to join me at the Isle of France as soon as it is completed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,
Rear-Admiral.

SIR, *Illustrious, off Batavia, Aug. 9, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Orders and Letter by His Majesty's Ship Leda, acquainting me with your Arrival off Madura for the Purpose of co-operating in the Expedition against Java, and requesting me to transmit to you such Intelligence as may be necessary for your Guidance to meet the Force intended to act against the Island.

Captain Sayer informed me, that he had transmitted you on the 26th Ultimo, by the Dasher, Copies of my Letters and Orders, but I had it not in my Power to give you timely Notice of the intended Point of Attack, as it was not determined upon more than Twenty-four Hours before the Landing took place.

I have now to state my Proceedings after joining the Leda with the Expedition under my Command. On the 3d Instant, in the Afternoon, we saw the Coast about Murderer's Point, and on the following Day, about Three P.M., we anchored off the Village of Chillinghill, in Five Fathoms Water,

Water, Edam Island bearing N. 40 Deg. W. and Panjong Priock S. W. Two Miles off Shore. The greater Part of the Army was landed before dark, without the smallest Opposition, and in the Course of the next Day, every Thing the Army required was on Shore.

On the 6th, the Leda and the small Cruisers proceeded off the Entrance of the River Antziol, and we anchored off Panjong Priock, where the Advance of the Army took Post in the Course of the Day.

On the 7th, the Advance in the Night crossed the River Antziol, on a Bridge of Flat Boats, prepared by the Navy, under the Direction of Captain Sayer, of His Majesty's Ship Leda, and the Commanders Maunsell and Reynolds.

In the Morning of the 8th, a Flag of Truce was sent into Batavia, and a Deputation came out from the City, requesting to surrender at Discretion, and put themselves under our Protection. The General and myself agreed to respect the private Property of those Inhabitants who remained in the City; and the Advance, under the Command of Colonel Gillespie, took immediate Possession; the Men of War and Transports in consequence removed from their former Anchorage towards Batavia.

I beg to acquaint you, the Captains Sayer of His Majesty's Ship Leda, Festing of the *Illustrious*, and Owen of the *Barracouta*, had the Direction of disembarking the Troops; and have since continued attached to the Army. The Disposition for landing in Boats was under the Direction of Captain Cole of the *Caroline*, assisted by the Honourable Captain Elliot of the *Modeste*, and Pelly of the *Bucephalus*. I have great Pleasure in acknowledging the Zeal and Ability displayed by all the above-named Officers in the Execution of their Orders, and that the most perfect

perfect Harmony has subsisted between the Army and Navy on all Occasions.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. R. BROUGHTON, Commodore.

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

SIR,

*Scipion, Batavia Roads,
September 4, 1811.*

YOU will be pleased to acquaint My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Commodore Broughton sailed this Morning, with the Ships named in the Margin*, and is directed to Rendezvous off Gressi, until joined by the Transports from this place, conveying the Seapoys and Ordnance Stores, for the Attack upon the Enemy's remaining Possessions, upon the Island of Java, at Gressi and Sourabaya. The 14th Regiment of Foot, and part of the 78th Regiment, with the Artillery and Field-pieces, are embarked on board the Ships of War. Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty purposes sailing To-morrow in His Majesty's Ship Modeste, to Command the Troops. I shall sail at the same time in the Scipion. I am in great hopes that by an immediate and vigorous Impression being made by the Troops on board the King's Ships, and the Assistance from the Seamen and Marines, possession can be gained of these Places without waiting for the arrival of the Transports, which would render our Operations very Tedious.

There has been no authentic Account received of General Jansen's proceedings since he fled from Buitenzorg on the Night of the 26th of August; but it is conjectured that he is gone to Sourabaya: he was accompanied in his Flight by one French General, and about Fifty Cavalry: the remainder-

* Illustrious, Lien, Minden, and Leda.

of his Troops, to the Amount of Two or Three Hundred Europeans, consisting chiefly of Germans, refusing to accompany him, have delivered themselves up as Prisoners to the British Army.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT STOPFORD,
Rear-Admiral.

John W. Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Illustrious, Batavia
SIR, *Roads, August 10, 1811.*

I HAVE the pleasure to transmit for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copy of a Letter from Captain Sayer, of His Majesty's Ship *Leda*, forwarding one from Captain Hoare, of the *Minden*, detailing an Account of Two Contests between Two Hundred Soldiers, Royal Marines, and Seamen, landed from the *Minden*, and Five Hundred of the Enemy's chosen Troops, near Bantam, on the Coast of Java; in both of which the French were entirely defeated, with great loss: great praise appears to be due to the Officers and Men employed, for the Gallantry and Zeal displayed by them on this Occasion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. R. BROUGHTON, Commander.
John W. Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Leda, off Batavia,
SIR, *June 11, 1811.*

I HAVE the Honour to transmit Copy of a Letter from Captain Hoare, relative to Two Contests with Five Hundred of the Enemy's chosen Troops, which terminated in a decisive Rout and Dispersion of the whole, with a Loss to the French of above Fifty killed and One Hundred wounded, by Two Hundred Soldiers Royal Marines, and Seamen.

Seamen. Since Captain Hoare's Letter to me, this has been ascertained; Numbers, beyond the Account he gives, being found dead in the Jungle. Their Defeat was so complete, that they left many of their Arms, Drums, and Military Apparatus, even their Hats, not Thirty of them being able to escape in a Body together.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. SAYER.

*W. R. Broughton, Esq; Commodore and
Senior Officer.*

*Minden, off Point St. Nicholas,
June 6, 1811.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that the Detachment I some time since landed opposite the Minden, about half a Mile to the Eastward of Point St. Nicholas, for the Purpose of keeping open the Communication with the Pangorah, and procuring Supplies for the Squadron, was yesterday Morning, a few Minutes after Daylight, unexpectedly attacked by a considerable Body of the Enemy, on their Right, within Pistol Shot, which was sustained on both Sides, for the Space of Fifteen Minutes, with much obstinacy, when the Enemy were repulsed, and retired in confusion.

During the Attack, I landed from the Minden, the remainder of the Detachments of the 14th and 89th Regiments, with the Seamen trained to Small Arms, to support our brave Fellows, whom they had scarcely joined, when our little Army, consisting in all of Two Hundred Men, were a Second Time attacked on their Left by a fresh Body of the Enemy coming on in Force, and with remarkable Steadiness, reserving their Fire till within Fifteen Paces, when a spirited Contest commenced, which was in a short Time decided in our Favour, the Enemy finding it impossible to withstand the steady determined Fire of British Troops.

They

They were now totally defeated, leaving on the Ground, Forty-four of their Men (a large proportion of whom were Europeans) with One Captain, Two Lieutenants and their Adjutants; and I have Reason to believe, that nearly twice that Number were wounded, remaining in the Jungles, and carried off on Bamboos as seen by the Natives.

It is impossible, Sir, after so severe a Contest, but to expect some Loss, and I have to lament that our's has been considerable, a Return of which I have the Honour to inclose.

I feel it my Duty on this Occasion to bear Witness to the Conduct of the Officers and Men in both Attacks.

In the first, Captain Robert White, of the Royal Marines, commanded, assisted by Lieutenant McLean and Ensign Jenkins, of the 14th Regiment, with Mr. Uppleby, Midshipman of this Ship, who had the Direction of Two Field Pieces. I beg to assure you, that I was astonished at the Bravery and Coolness displayed by those Officers and their Men.

In the Second Attack, the Command necessarily devolved on Captain Watson, of the 14th Regiment, assisted by Lieutenants Dunscombe, of the 89th Regiment, Rochford of the 14th, with Ensign L'Estrange, of the latter Regiment.

Captain Watson's Conduct on this, as on every other Occasion since his Embarkation in the Minden, demand my warmest Acknowledgments.

Captains Watson and White speak in the highest Terms possible of the Conduct of the Officers and Men under their Command, and I have Reason to think they have impressed on the Minds of the Enemy an Opinion of what they may hereafter expect from the Conduct of the Men employed on this Occasion.

The Enemy's Force consisted of Five Hundred Men, commanded by a Colonel, with several Field Pieces,

Pieces, which could not, from the Nature of our Situation, be brought into Action.

Three Hundred of the Enemy were Thirteen Days from Batavia, all picked Men, with a great Proportion of Europeans; the other Two Hundred I have Reason to believe have been for some Time in our Neighbourhood.

From Information I have just received, it appears the Enemy have retreated to Cheriegong, a Post about Fifteen Miles to the Eastward of this Place.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

E. W. HOARE, Captain.

George Sayer, Esq; Senior Officer of His Majesty's Squadron off Batavia.

P. S.—Of the wounded of the Enemy, left on the Ground and now on board the Minden, there are Lieutenant and Adjutant Huberdeaur, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Private, 3 Malays.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded of a Detachment of Seamen, Royal Marines, and Soldiers landed from His Majesty's Ship Minden, 5th June 1811.

First Attack.

Minden—1 Seaman, 1 Serjeant of Marines, 4 Privates of Marines, wounded.

14th Foot—2 Rank and File wounded.

Total—1 Seaman, 1 Serjeant of Marines, 4 Privates of Marines, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Second Attack.

Minden—2 Privates of Marines killed; 1 Corporal and 6 Privates of Marines wounded.

14th Foot—1 Corporal and 4 Privates wounded.

89th Foot—3 Privates wounded.

Total

Total—2 Privates of Marines killed; 2 Corporals
and 13 Privates wounded.

General Total—25.

(Signed) E. W. HOARE, Captain.

His Majesty's Ship Illustrious, Batavia-

SIR, Roads, August 10, 1811.

HEREWITH I have the Honour to transmit, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Copy of a Letter transmitted by Captain Hoare, of His Majesty's Ship Minden, from Lieutenant Edmond Lyons, of that Ship, detailing an Account of his having, with only Thirty-four Seamen in the Launch and Cutter, stormed the Dutch Fort of Marrack, on the Coast of Java, mounting Fifty-four Guns, and garrisoned at the Time by One Hundred and Eighty Soldiers, and the Crews of Two Gun-Boats. I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, although the Attack was made contrary to Orders, yet I cannot refrain from highly approving the Gallantry and Zeal displayed on this Occasion by Lieutenant Lyons, and the Petty Officers and Men under his Command, against the very superior Force of the Enemy. I have, &c.

W. R. BROUGHTON, Commodore.

John W. Croker, Esq; &c.

His Majesty's Ship Minden, Straits of

SIR, Sunda, July 31, 1811.

IN obedience to your Directions to state my Reasons for attacking Fort Marrack on Tuesday the 30th Instant, with Two Boats Crews of His Majesty's Ship Minden, and to describe the Mode of Attack; I beg to state as follows

1st. I was fully convinced the Enemy had no intimation of the Expedition being near Java.

Ydly

2dly. I was well assured they did not expect them this Monsoon; I therefore conceived that an Attack on Marrack might draw their Forces towards that Quarter, and make a favourable Diversion; for this reason, I determined to storm it on Monday Night at Twelve o'Clock, which I hope will meet with your Approbation. Having made every necessary arrangement during the Day, I placed the Boats at Sun Set behind a point which sheltered them from the View of the Enemy's Sentinels.

At Half-past Twelve, the Moon sinking in the Horizon, we proceeded to the Attack, and were challenged by the Sentinels, on opening the Point; at this Instant, a Volley of Musquetry, from the Enemy, precluded all Hope of surprising them; I therefore ran the Boats aground, in a heavy Surf, under the Embrasures of the lower Tier of Guns, and placed the Ladders on them, which were mounted with that Bravery inherent in British Seamen, whilst a few Men, placed for the Purpose, killed Three of the Enemy in the Act of putting Matches to their Guns; a few Minutes put us in Possession of the Lower Battery; when I formed the Men, and stormed the upper One; on reaching the summit of the Hill, we perceived the Garrison drawn up to receive us; they sustained our Fire, but fled from the Charge, on my calling to them, that we had Four Hundred Men, and would give no Quarter; at One, the other Battery, and Two Gun-boats, opened their Fire on us, which we returned with a few Guns, whilst the Remainder of the Men were employed in disabling the Guns in our Possession, and every other Part of the Battery which it was practicable to destroy; which we had completed by dawn of Day, when I judged it prudent to embark. On reaching the Boats, I had the Mortification to find the Launch bilged, and beat up so high with the Surf, as to leave no Prospect of getting her afloat, I therefore felt it a Duty

Duty incumbent on me to embark all the Men in the Cutter. The Sun was now rising, and I humbly flatter myself, the momentary Gratification the Enemy might have felt, by our leaving the Launch, must have vanished, when they beheld a small Boat bearing away their Colours, a public and undeniable Testimony of the few men that attacked them, which amounted to Thirty-five, including Officers.

Having detailed the Particulars of this little Enterprize, I beg to point out, in the strongest Terms, the conspicuous gallantry of Mr. William Langton, Midshipman, who received a slight Wound from a Bayonet; and Mr. Charles Henry Franks, Midshipman, a young Man of only Fifteen Years of Age, who volunteered to hoist the British Flag, a Service he performed most gallantly, under a heavy Fire.

I hope the above Detail will be considered a sufficient Panegyric on the Bravery of the Seamen employed; and have heartfelt Satisfaction in adding, we had only Four Men slightly wounded. I imagine the Loss of the Enemy must have been severe, but only know of Three killed.

Marrack is situated on a Promontory, mounting Fifty-four Guns, Eighteen, Twenty-four and Thirty-two-Pounders, and garrisoned at that Time by One Hundred and Eighty Soldiers, and the Crews of Two Gun-Boats.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

EDMUND LYONS, Lieutenant.
To Captain E. W. Hoare.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 17th,
1811.

No. LIX.

Admiralty-Office, December 17, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Broughton, late Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies; to John Wilson Croker, Esq; dated on board the Illustrious, in Batavia-Roads, August 10, 1811.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed Copies of Letters which I have received from Captains George Harris, and Robert Maunsell, of His Majesty's Ship Sir Francis Drake, and the Procris Sloop, giving an Account of the Capture and Destruction of several Gun-Boats belonging to the Enemy, which, in my Opinion, reflects the greatest credit upon the Officers and Men employed.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. R. BROUGHTON.

*His Majesty's Ship, Sir Francis Drake,
off Rembang, 23d May, 1811.*

SIR,

IN Latitude 6 Deg. 35 Min. South, and Longitude 111 Deg. 32 Min. East, Rembang, bearing S.W. Thirteen Miles, being on my Passage, to put in Force your Order, of the 1st of April 1811, and having been necessitated to anchor during the Night of the 22d Instant, from contrary Winds, and a strong Current setting from the Eastward; I had the satisfaction, at Daylight, to observe a Flotilla of the Enemy's Gun-Vessels, consisting of Nine Felucca-rigged, and Five Prow-rigged, at Anchor, close in Shore, about Three Miles from the Drake. At Dawn of Day, they weighed and stood for Rembang, but were so closely chased, that, by Seven o'Clock, Three or Four well-directed Broad-sides brought Five of the Felucca Vessels under our Guns to an Anchor, which were instantly taken Possession of. The others finding themselves cut off from their Port, furled Sails, and pulled up in the Wind's Eye of us, direct for the Shore, out of reach of our Guns. Shoaling our Water considerably, made me dispatch Lieutenants Bradley and Addis, and Roch, of the Royal Marines, Messrs. Groves, Horton, and Phibbs, Midshipmen, with Lieutenant Knowles, Mr. Gillman, and Twelve Privates of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, in Four Six-oared Cutters and a Gig, to board them, the Drake keeping under Weigh working up to Windward, ready to cover the Boats.

It is with peculiar Pleasure I have to state, that the undaunted and gallant Conduct of this small Party of Officers and Men, made Prizes of all the rest by Eight o'Clock, without the Loss of a Man, notwithstanding a sharp Fire of Grape from several Pieces of Ordnance, with continual Musquetry; which commenced the Moment the Boats got within Grape Shot Distance, and did not discontinue until
out

our Seamen laid their Oars in to board; when the Crews of each Vessel, either jumped overboard, or went on Shore in their Boats.

I am sorry to state the Loss of the Enemy must have been great, as their Boats being small and overloaded with Men, Arms, and Ammunition, many were capsized and most of the Men in them, (as well as those that jumped overboard) drowned; the Scene I understand was truly piteous, as the Officers commanding the Boats were prevented from affording that Relief which Humanity would have dictated, from having to launch Two of the Felucca Vessels off the Beach, in the Face of a brisk Fire of Small Arms, from the Men who had escaped and fled into the Jungle.

From the Quarter-Deck of the Sir Francis Drake, being an Eye-witness of the Conduct of this brave Detachment, I beg Leave to represent it in Terms of the highest Praise.

The enclosed is a List of the Vessels burnt, their force, &c. &c. I lament the Nature of my Orders would not allow me to preserve the Nine Felucca-rigged Vessels for the use of the Expedition, being all new; only launched Fifteen Days, and in my Opinion, the best-built Gun-Boats I ever saw: they are Eighty Feet long over all, Seventeen broad, and pull Sixty Oars each, and are fitted to carry a Seven-Inch Howitzer aft, and a Twenty-Four-pound Carronade forward, but only One was found with her Guns on board; and as her Sailing is but very little inferior to the Drake's, and causes little or no delay, I have kept her as a Disptatch Tender; whether the Guns of the others were hove over-board, or whether they were going to be Gunned, is a matter of doubt, as the Enemy did all they could to burn, sink, and destroy, before they left them. They were from Rembang Eight Days, had been on a Cruize to Joanna, but were then bound to Sourabaya, commanded by a Cap-
taine

taine Orning, who, either escaped on shore, or was drowned.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

GEORGE HARRIS.

*To Commodore W. R. Broughton, Senior
Officer in the Command of His Majesty's
Ships and Vessels employed in the East
Indies.*

List of Gun Vessels and Armed Prows taken and burnt by His Majesty's Ship Sir Francis Drake, on the 23d May 1811.

French Felucca No. 8, fitted with Carriages, &c. &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt; the Lieutenant and Sixteen Men taken Prisoners, the rest escaped on Shore.

French Felucca No. 9, fitted with Carriages, &c. &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, the rest escaped.

French Felucca No. 10, fitted with Carriages, &c. &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, the Midshipman and Twelve Men taken Prisoners, some drowned, the rest escaped on Shore.

French Felucca No. 11, fitted with Carriages, &c. &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound

- bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, the rest escaped on Shore.
- French Felucca No. 12, fitted with Carriages, &c. &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, Thirteen Men taken Prisoners, some wounded, some drowned, the rest escaped on Shore.
- French Felucca No. 13, fitted with Carriages, &c. &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, the rest escaped on Shore.
- French Felucca No. 14, fitted with Carriages, &c. &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang and burnt, Twenty-two Men taken Prisoners.
- French Felucca No. 15, fitted with Carriages, &c. to carry One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, but not found on board, 87 Tons and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, Fourteen Men taken Prisoners, some wounded, some drowned, and the rest escaped on Shore.
- French Felucca No. 16, of One Seven-Inch Howitzer and One Twenty-four-Pound Carronade, 87 Tons, and 24 Men, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and kept as a Tender, One Man taken Prisoner, some wounded, some drowned, and the rest escaped on Shore.
- French Prow No. 1, of Two Nine-Pounders and One

- One Two-Pounder Swivel, 50 Tons, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, the Commander and Six Men taken Prisoners, some wounded, some drowned, and the rest escaped on Shore. Sent the Prisoners on Shore in her to Bombay.
- French Prow No. 2, of Two Nine-Pounders and One Two-Pounder Swivel, 50 Tons, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, and the rest escaped on Shore in their San Pans.
- French Prow No. 3, of Two Nine-Pounders and One Two-Pounder Swivel, 50 Tons, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, the rest escaped on Shore in their San Pans.
- French Prow No. 4, of Two Nine-Pounders and One Two-Pounder Swivel, 50 Tons, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, and the rest escaped on Shore in their San Pans.
- French Prow No. 5, of Two Nine-Pounders and One Two-Pounder Swivel, 50 Tons, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya; captured off Rembang, and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, and the rest escaped on Shore in their San Pans.
- Two French Merchant Prows, of 30 Tons each, from Rembang bound to Sourabaya, in Ballast; captured off Rembang, and burnt, some of the Crew wounded, some drowned, and the rest escaped on Shore in their San Pans.
- (Signed) GEORGE HARRIS, Captain.

SIR,

*His Majesty's Sloop Procris, at Sea,
2d August, 1811.*

ENCLOSED I have the Honour to transmit you a Copy of a Letter I have written to Captain Sayer, of His Majesty's Ship Leda, and have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT MAUNSELL,
Commander.

To Commodore W. R. Broughton, &c.

*His Majesty's Sloop Procris, off the Mouth
of Indramay River, July 31, 1811.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honour to inform you, that in Obedience to your Orders, I proceeded in Shore; and at Daylight this Morning, discovered Six Gun-Boats, with a Convoy of Forty or Fifty Prows, close in with the Mouth of Indramay River, upon which we immediately weighed and ran into One Quarter less Three Fathoms Water, and were then scarcely within Gun-Shot of the Gun-Boats; finding our Fire made very little Impression on them, and conceiving the Destruction of this Force to be an Object of considerable Importance, I proceeded to the Attack of them with the Boats of His Majesty's Sloop under my Command, together with Two Flat Boats, an Officer, and Twenty Men, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, and an Officer and the same Number of Men from His Majesty's 89th Regiment, and succeeded in boarding and carrying Five of them successively under a heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry, their Crews jumping overboard, after having thrown their Spears into the Boats; the Sixth blew up before we got alongside of her. The whole of the Convoy on their first seeing us, hauled through the Mud up the River, or they must also have fallen into our Hands. The

Gun-Boats carry each of them One Brass Thirty-two-Pound Cannonade forward, and One Eighteen-Pounder aft, with (as appears by the Papers found on board,) upwards of Sixty Men each, they are excellent Vessels, and in my Opinion, might be found of considerable Service to the Expedition.

In performing this Service, I am happy to observe, that our Loss has been comparatively small, when it is considered that the Boats, during the whole Time of their advancing, were exposed in the open Day, to the Fire of Twelve Guns of the Calibre I have mentioned, and a constant Fire of Musketry, (the Gun-Boat which blew up, being of equal Force with the rest.)

I cannot conclude without performing the pleasing Duty of noticing the very steady and determined Bravery of every Officer and Man employed on this Service. From Mr. Majoribanks, my First Lieutenant, I received that able Support I had Reason to expect, from his general good Conduct whilst under my Command, and I cannot too strongly mark the high Sense I entertain of the Gallantry of Lieutenant H. J. Heyland, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, and Lieutenant Oliver Brush, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, their keeping up a steady well directed Fire of Musketry from the Men under their respective Commands, must have proved considerably destructive to the Enemy. I have also to express the Satisfaction I felt in the steady Behaviour of Messrs. George Cunningham, William Randall, and Charles Davies, Masters-Mates, Supernumeraries on board the Ship for a Passage to join the Commander in Chief, and the other Petty Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Seamen, and Soldiers, in short the Conduct of the whole was such as to make me feel confident, that had the Force opposed been considerably greater, it would have

have met the same Fate. Enclosed I transmit a List of the Wounded on this Occasion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. MAUNSELL, Commander.
To George Sayer, Esq; Captain of
His Majesty's Ship *Leda*.

List of Wounded.

Mr. William Randall, Master's-Mate, slightly.
William Jenkyns, Quarter-Master, dangerously.
James Fevre, Boatswain's-Mate, slightly.
William Roberts, Captain of the After-Guard,
badly.
John Kelly, Seaman, slightly.
George Bowls, ditto, slightly.
Thomas Hynes, ditto, slightly.
William Adney, ditto, slightly.
Adam Mariton, Boy, slightly.
89th Foot—Richard Habe, Private, badly.
14th Foot—William Heath, Corporal, slightly.

Admiralty-Office, December 17, 1811.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES COTTON has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq; a Letter from Captain Alexander, of His Majesty's Ship the *Colossus*, giving an Account of an Attack made on the 1st Instant by the *Arrow* Schooner, and the Boats of the *Colossus* and *Conquestador*, on an Enemy's Convoy to the Southward of *Isle d'Aix*, of which one *Chasse Marée* was brought out, Three burnt, one of them an armed Vessel, and Three stranded on the Beach.

Admiralty-Office, December 17, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Acklom, of His Majesty's Sloop Ranger, addressed to Captain Dashwood, of the Pyramus, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Ranger, in the Baltic,
SIR, 14th November 1811.

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you I this Day captured, after a Chace of Seven Hours, the Danish Privateer Schooner the Skanderbeik, of Ten Guns and Thirty-six Men; had been Sixteen Days from Copenhagen without making any Captures.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. ACKLOM, Commander.
Captain Dashwood, His Majesty's Ship Pyramus.

Admiralty-Office, December 17, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Lucas, commanding the Censor Gun-Vessel, addressed to Captain Dashwood, of the Pyramus, and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir James Saumarez to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Brig Censor, Matwick,
SIR, 16th November 1811.

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that, on the 11th instant, I fell in with and captured after a Chace of Two Hours, the French Lugger L'Heureuse Etoile, mounting Four Guns, and manned with Twelve Men; out Three Days from Stralsund, having made only one Capture of a Prussian Galliot in Ballast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. R. LUCAS.
To Charles Dashwood, Esq; Senior Officer, &c.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, December 17, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Richard Bankes, commanding His Majesty's Gun-Vessel Forward, addressed to Vice-Admiral Otway at Leith, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Gun-Brig Forward,
at Sea, Dec. 4, 1811.*

SIR,

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that on the 29th Ultimo, at Forty-five Minutes past Six P.M. I succeeded in capturing a Danish Privateer-Cutter, called the Commodore Sullen, mounting Four Guns, with a Complement of Eighteen Men, after a Chace of an Hour and a Half; the Entrance of Christiansand North, distant Two Miles, from which Port he had sailed but a few Hours, and taken nothing. I have also captured a Danish Sloop, laden with Iron, Hops, and Coffee.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. BANKES, Lieut. commanding.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 24th,
1811.

No. LX.

Downing-Street, December 24, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Frenada, 4th December 1811.

ACCORDING to the Intention which I communicated to your Lordship, I withdrew our Advanced Guard across the Agueda on the 29th.

Don Carlos D'Espagne has informed me, that he attacked the Enemy on the 28th of November, on their Retreat from the Sierra de Francia, between Miranda and Endrinal, with a Detachment of Don Julian Sanchez's Infantry and a Detachment of the Regiment de la Princesa. On their Arrival at Endrinal they were attacked by Don Julian Sanchez with his Cavalry, and were obliged to form in a Square.

Don Carlos informs me that the Enemy suffered considerable Loss; and that his Troops got Possession of some of the Money, of which the Enemy
had

had plundered the Inhabitants of the Sierra de Francia.

Don Carlos D'Espagne mentions particularly the Conduct of Lieutenant William Reid, of the Royal Engineers, who attended him upon this Expedition, having before been employed to perform a Service under his Directions.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 28th,
1811.

No. LXI.

Admiralty-Office, December 28, 1811.

*Extracts of Two Letters from Captain Sir George
Ralph Collier, of His Majesty's Ship the Surveil-
lante, addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton,
Bart. and transmitted by the latter to John Wil-
son Croker, Esq.*

*His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, at Corunna,
November 14, 1811.*

I HAVE the Satisfaction to add, that every
Thing English got out of Gijon; and that I
learn all the Ammunition and Military Stores, not
embarked, with the Exception of the Cannon be-
fore alluded to, were destroyed.

*His Majesty's Ship Surveillante, at Corunna,
November 16, 1811.*

THE Wind blowing hard from the N. N. W. has
prevented the Lyra with her Convoy from sailing
for England, and this Day His Majesty's Ship Iris
arrived; and from an Inclosure to Captain Chris-
tian I received your Letter No. 5.

I have

I have the Honour to inclose Captain Christian's Report of his Proceedings since my parting with him off Bermeo, by which you will perceive how seriously the Guerillas annoy the Enemy in the Province of Biscay and Guipuscoa. It appears that, with the Assistance of the Iris, Don Gaspar, after effecting his Landing, completely blocked up the Garrison of Deba in their fortified House, which, not being able to resist the Fire from the Launch, surrendered, amounting to Fifty-four Men.

From hence Gaspar immediately proceeded to the neighbouring Town of Motrico, where, by the united Exertions of Captain Christian, the same Number of the Enemy were obliged to an unconditional surrender. In this Service Two of the Enemy's Launches were taken, and whatever French public Property was found was taken or destroyed.

In the Iris have also arrived upwards of Three Hundred French Prisoners, with a Proportion of French Officers; among which Number it is said is an Aid-du-Camp of Buonaparte, Colonel Cenopieri. They form a Part of the Remains of the last Corps which was so entirely defeated by the indefatigable Guerilla, Mina; Five Hundred of the Enemy were killed or wounded, and the Remainder, Six Hundred, made Prisoners.

Captain Christian speaks in very favourable Terms of the Activity and Zeal of his First Lieutenant, Mr. Collingwood, on the late Service; and I have Pleasure in adding my Testimony to the same on former Occasions.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 31st,
1811.

No. LXII.

Downing-Street, December 31, 1811.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Morning received by the Earl of Liverpool, from General Viscount Wellington, dated Frenada, December 12, 1811.

THE Enemy have made no Movement of Importance in this Quarter, since I addressed you on the 4th Instant.

I have received Accounts from Cadiz to the 30th of November; General Ballesteros had been obliged again to retire. It appears that the Enemy have brought some Troops from Grenada to act upon General Ballesteros, as well as the Division under General Semelé, belonging to the 1st Corps.

The official Accounts from Valencia, come down as far as the 20th of November. The Enemy had not at that Period made any Progress in their Attack upon General Blake's Position, in Front of the Town. The Chiefs of Guerillas Duran, El Empecinado, and Espoz y Mina, had been very active and successful in their Operations against the Enemy.

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