BULLETINS

OF THE

CAMPAIGN 1814.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 1st, 1814.

No. I.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, December 30, 1813.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office from the Marquess of Wellington, dated the 19th and 22d instant.

It appears that since the battle of the 13th, Marshal Soult has made several movements on the right bank of the Adour, and towards the rear of Sir Rowland Hill's position; but these movements were foreseen, and frustrated.

The enemy being foiled in every attempt to dislodge the allied forces from their positions, the main body of the French army has retreated from Bayonne, and has marched up the right bank of the Adour, towards Dax.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, December 31, 1813.

A DISPATCH and its enclosures, of which the following are copies and translations, have been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, and dated

Heligoland, December 20, 1813.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that the army under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden, has taken possession of the dutchy of Holstein, after several actions, attended with complete success to the allies; it appearing that on the 4th instant, the different corps d'armée moved forward, and on their passage over the Steeknitz, Marshal Davoust precipitately retired upon Hamburgh, leaving the right flank of the Danish army quite exposed, which was taken advantage of by General Count Woronzoff, who advanced beyond Bergedorff, and defeated all the French cavalry, in a bloody engagement, at Wandsbeck. The allies pursued vigorously their advantages, taking many prisoners, cannon, waggons, and military stores, and having entirely separated the Danes from their ally, the French, forced them to take shelter in the fortress of Rendsburg. General Baron De Tettenborn was also enabled, during these events, with his light troops, to do essential service, and to take possession of the batteries of Wollerwick, by which the navigation of the river Eyder is secured and rendered free.

The General's communications to me, bearing date the 11th and 18th instant, from Tonningen, are laid before your Lordship, together with the

terms

terms upon which a cessation of arms, under the mediation of the Court of Austria, has taken place between the allied army and that of the Danes.

I have the honour, &c.

WILLIAM OSBORNE HAMILTON,
Lieutenant-Governor.

SIR, *Tonningen, December* 11, 1813.

I HASTEN to apprize you of the brilliant success which has attended the Prince Royal of Sweden's operations against the Danes. In less than six days, the whole of the dutchy of Holstein has been conquered, and the war is to be continued in the dutchy of Sleswig, which I have just entered, after passing the Eyder at Frederickstadt, and taking possession of Tonningen and Husum.

On the 4th of December all the corps of the army of the Prince Royal moved forward; and when they crossed the Stecknitz, Marshal Davoust precipitately retired upon Hamburgh, leaving quite exposed the right wing of the Danes, which was posted at Oldeslohe. He was pursued by General Woronzoff, who moved beyond Bergedorff, and defeated the whole French cavalry in a sanguinary engagement at Wandsbeck. General Wallmoden marched direct upon Oldeslohe, and Marshal Stedingk manœuvred on Lübeck, while I, with my light troops, pushed into the interior of Holstein by Trittau, and hung on the enemy's flanks and rear: from the first day, I cut off all communication between the French and the Danes, and took from the latter a considerable number of prisoners, carriages, and ammunition waggons; I likewise intercepted some dispatches of the highest importance, the contents of which, led us to expect more successes. Prince Frederick of Hesse, did not hold out against all these combined movements, but commenced a pre-

 cipitate

cipitate retreat on the Eyder. Lubeck was evacuated by the Danes, who were defeated at Bornhoft, on the 7th of December, by the Swedes, and vigourously pursued by General Walmoden, while I, with my troops, reached the Eyder before them. At present they are concentrating at Rendsburg, and all Holstein being conquered, they could oppose but little resistance, if we were to take possession of all they possess on the Continent. In the mean time, the King of Denmark is doing all he can to obtain a suspension of arms, and he will probably make peace, on any conditions the Prince Royal may dictate.

My posts are at Husum, where I took seven pieces of cannon, and upon the roads of Flensburgh and Schleswig. I hope that the battery of Wollerwick, which I have caused to be surrounded by my troops, will soon capitulate, and thus the communication by sea will be open. Some gun-boats, which the Danes had at the mouths of the Eyder, have escaped, and if the naval forces of your countrymen is not too distant from these coasts, they might now fall into their hands.

I have the honour to be, &c.

General Baron DE TETTENBORN.

SIR, *Tonningen, 18th December* 1813.

I hasten to communicate to you the events which have taken place in these parts, subseqnently to those of which I apprised you in my last letter. I was on the point of carrying my operations into Schleswig, beyond Frederickstadt and Husum, when I received intelligence of a very obstinate engagement which General Walmoden, with a part of his troops, had sustained against the whole Danish army, which, after this action, (in which the loss on both sides may be estimated at more than

than a thousand men) took shelter in Rendsburg. The communication between General Dörnberg, (who had been detached upon the right bank of the Eyder) and General Walmoden being momentarily cut off, and the enemy having been reinforced at Schleswig by four battalions, a regiment of cavalry and ten pieces of cannon, arrived from the interior of the country; the critical position of General Dörnberg, obliged me to direct my operations towards Schleswig, and I could only send a detachment towards Flensburgh to intercept the enemy's communications. I was preparing to attack Schleswig, in case the enemy did not accept the summons which I had sent to him to evacuate the place, when I received intelligence of the armistice which has been concluded with the Danes, by the mediation of Austria. I hasten to communicate a copy of that interesting document.

Before the conclusion of the armistice, I succeeded in obtaining possession of the battery of Wollerwick, which has surrendered by capitulation, after having been cannonaded for several days.—We have taken, on this occasion, twenty-eight pieces of cannon, very considerable quantities of provisions, ammunition, &c. This important capture makes us masters of the mouths of the Eyder, and the communication by sea is entirely free. I hope to make good use of this, and invite you to do the same.

I have the honour to be, &c.

General Baron DE TETTENBORN.

Suspension of Arms between the Allied Armies and the Danish Forces.

IT is agreed upon—

1st. That all hostilities between the Allies and the Danish Forces, shall cease, from the 15th of

 this

this month at midnight, with the exceptions contained in the second article, and the armistice shall be in force until the 29th instant at midnight.

2d. Pending the duration of this armistice, the Allies shall be at liberty to possess themselves, if they can, of the fortress of Gluckstadt and that of Friedrickstadt, Prince Frederick of Hesse having declared that it was not in his power to cede those places, because they were not under his command.

3. The Allied Forces shall evacuate the Duchy of Schleswig, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned, which shall be occupied by them, as well as all the territory situated between the line which these points form and the Eyder, viz.:—

Eckernförde,
Golteburg,
Heckeburg.
Selk,
Hollingstadt,
Husum.

4th. The high road of Rendsburg to Schleswig, shall be open to couriers. The Danish army shut up in Rendsburg, are to draw their means of subsistence by this route alone, for the numbers actually under arms, and the sick in the hospitals. There shall be granted from ten to twelve thousand rations per day; and the Danes are at liberty to provision the place every three days, for which purpose commissaries shall be appointed on both sides, to take cognizance, by approximation, of the rations carried into the place.

5th. During the cessation of hostilities, there shall not be carried into the place of Rendsburg, either ammunition or troops. The garrison is not to be augmented under any pretext, before the resumption of hostilities. The Commander in Chief of the Danish troops, Prince Frederick of Hesse,

Hesse, pledges himself besides, not to add to the fortifications of the place, nor construct any flèches, &c. On the other hand, the Allied Army will not throw up any fortifications whatever against the place, and they shall, during the duration of the armistice, remain behind Jevenstedt and Sterfeldt, and Jevenberg, towards Holstein, which places shall remain neutral, and on the side of Schleswig, behind Schirnum, Bansdorf, Duvenstedt, Sorgbruck, Hohn, and Elsdorf, and they may be occupied by the advanced posts of the place.

6th. The garrison of Rendsburg shall not make any sortie, attack, or march against the allied forces, during the armistice; and, on the other part, the allied troops shall not make any attack, or march against the place.

7th. There shall not be at Schleswig more troops than such as are appointed for the guard of Prince Charles of Hesse, and these shall not exceed one thousand men. Troops coming from the interior, shall not proceed beyond Hensburgh.

8th. The allied army is not to augment the number of their forces in the dutchy of Sleswig, before the armistice shall have expired.

(Signed) Comte GUSTAVE DE LÖWENHIELM, General Major au service, de S. M. le Roi de Suede, Sous chef de l'etat Major de l'armée combinée de l'Allemagne.

Comte DE BARDENFLETH, Major et chef de l'etat Major de l'armée Danoise, Sous les ordres de S. A. le Prince Frederic de Hesse.

(Accepté) FREDERIC PRINCE DE HESSE.

Rendsberg, December 15, 1813.

Admiralty-Office, January 1, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, off Toulon, the 6th November, 1813.

SIR,

IF I was not aware that every shot fired from His Majesty's fleet before Toulon upon that of the enemy would be pompously displayed in the Moniteur, by the Government of France, to deceive all Europe, as well as their unhappy subjects, I should have considered it unnecessary to trouble their Lordships with the following detail of the transactions of the squadron under my command on the 5th instant.

His Majesty's fleet had been blown off their station by a succession of hard gales for eight days, and it was only yesterday morning that the land was discovered, together with the inshore squadron, as per margin *, which had reached Cape Sicie the preceding evening. The fleet were standing with close-reefed topsails, towards Toulon, to reconnoitre, with a strong wind from E.N.E., when at 10 A.M. the enemy, as customary with such winds, was seen getting under weigh, and came out with fourteen sail of the line, and seven frigates, for their usual exercise, close in shore, between Cape Brun and Cape Carcaviane. A sudden change of wind to N.W., seemingly unexpected by them, permitted me to hope that we should be able to bring the rear to action; and the Scipion having communicated by signal the prospect of cutting off the leewardmost

* Scipion, Mulgrave, Pembroke, Armada.

ships,

ships, she was directed, with the advanced squadron, to attack. The Caledonia, Boyne, and San Josef, leading some distance a-head, and followed by the fleet, were, I thought, near enough to afford support, with every prospect of success; but unfortunately, from the wind heading, they were not able to fetch the leewardmost ship, a three-decker, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, to windward of St. Marguerite, and, consequently, only a partial firing took place, in passing on different tacks, and after wearing from the shore, between Sepet and Cape Brun.

Had the body of the fleet fortunately been more advanced when the change of wind took place, I am confident we should not only have brought the enemy to close action, but every ship we had weathered, would have been our reward, although they had not been above a league eastward of the port, and always under cover of the batteries.

The French fleet, the moment the wind changed, used all possible expedition to get back into the harbour, and the Vice-Admiral was among the first that reached the anchorage.

The casualties in the ships on this occasion, are too trifling to mention, were it not for the wounds of two fine young officers, Lieutenant Clarke of the Marines, and Mr. Cuppage, Signal Midshipman of the San Josef, who each lost a leg by one unlucky shot.

I have, in common with every officer and man in this fleet, deeply to lament that a fairer opportunity was not afforded for displaying the full extent of their exertions in the cause of their Sovereign, and in support of the honour of his flag, confident there cannot be found more ardent zeal in this just struggle, than among the officers and men I have the happiness to command.

I beg

I beg leave to enclose a return of the casualties on this occasion, and

Have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Casualties.—Killed and Wounded.

Caledonia—3 wounded slightly.
San Josef—4 wounded viz. Lieutenant Clarke, Royal Marines, Mr. Cuppage, Midshipman, each lost a leg, two men slightly.
Scipion—1 killed by accident, 1 wounded by the enemy, slightly.
Boyne—1 wounded slightly.
Pompée—2 slightly burnt by accident.
Pembroke—3 wounded slightly.

EDWARD PELLEW.

Admiralty-Office, January 1, 1814.

A List of Ships and Vessels captured, detained, and sent into Halifax by the Squadron under the Command of the Right Honourable Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. between the 20th April and the 20th September 1813, not before gazetted.

Brig Sally, of 143 tons, from Portland, bound to St. Margaret's, captured by the Curlew, April 24, 1813.

Brig Hector, of 156 tons, from Havannah, bound to New York, captured by the Spartan, April 30, 1813.

Schooner Ann, of 42 tons, from New Orleans, bound to Bourdeaux, captured by the Nymphe, Shannon, Tenedos, and Emulous, May 5, 1813.

Ship

Ship Young Phœnix, from Jersey, recaptured by the Orpheus, May 9, 1813.

Schooner Emperor, from Carolina, bound to Boston, captured by the Orpheus and Ramillies, May 6, 1813.

Brig Paragon, from Aberdeen, bound to New Brunswick, recaptured by the Shannon and Nova Scotia, May 19, 1813.

Ship Duck, from Waterford, bound to Newfoundland, recaptured by the Bold, May 18, 1813.

Ship Fidelia, of 243 tons, from New York, bound to Cadiz, captured by the Orpheus and Ramillies, May 19, 1813.

Sloop Juliet, of 92 tons, from Cuba, bound to Newport, captured by the Paz, May 10, 1813.

Sloop Branch, of 78 tons, from Boston, bound to Dear Island, captured by the Bream, May 26, 1813.

Sloop Semiramis, of 85 tons, from P. River, bound to Boston, captured by the Bream, April 23, 1813.

Schooner Columbia, of 98 tons, from Martinique, captured by the Rattler, May 10, 1813.

Schooner Postboy, of 154 tons, from Salem, bound to St. Domingo, captured by the Shannon, Tenedos, and Rattler, May 24, 1813.

Schooner Joanna, of 48 tons, from Boston, bound to East Port, captured by the Dart privateer, June 1, 1813.

Schooner Washington, of 65 tons, from Portland, bound to Boston, captured by the Dart privateer, June 5, 1813.

Ship Cuba, of 176 tons, captured by the Dart privateer, June 6, 1813.

Brig Christiana, of 132 tons (in the possession of the American privateer Teaser), captured by the Wasp and Rover, June 16, 1813.

Schooner Lark, captured by the Wasp and Rover.

Schooner

Schooner Eunice, of 193 tons, from St. Ubes, bound to Boston, captured by the Wasp, June 18, 1813.

Brig Thomas, from Cadiz, bound to Boston, captured by the Wasp.

Ship Gustava, of 123 tons, from Boston, bound to Madeira, captured by the Sylph, June 22, 1813.

Ship North Star, of 117 tons, from St. Salvador, bound to Boston, captured by the Tenedos, June 24, 1813.

Brig St. Jago, of 267 tons, from Salem, bound to Malaga, captured by the Woolwich, June 26, 1813.

Ship Minerva, of 184 tons, from Boston, bound to Lisbon, captured by La Hogue, June 30, 1813.

Packet Ship Liverpool, captured by the Dover.

Schooner Harriet, from Newfoundland, bound to London, captured by the Dover, June 17, 1813.

Schooner Little Bill, from St. Bartholomew's, bound to North Carolina, captured by the Loup Cervier, June 27, 1813.

Ship Herman, of 413 tons, from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Chesapeake squadron, June 24, 1813.

Brig Fanny, of 146 tons, from Newhaven, bound to Halifax, captured by La Hogue, July 8, 1813.

Schooner Swift, of 63 tons, from Cape Cod, bound to Ipswich, captured by the Curlew, July 7, 1813.

Schooner Two Brothers, of 53 tons, from Kennebeck, bound to Ipswich, captured by the Curlew, same date.

Ship Seaflower, recaptured by the Fantome.

Schooner Precilla, of 61 tons, bound to Boston, captured by the Curlew, July 9, 1813.

Brig Ellen, from St. Bartholomew's, bound to Portland, captured by La Hogue.

Schooner

Schooner Rebecca, of 86 tons, from New York, bound to Cadiz or Halifax, captured by the Boxer, July 27, 1813.

Schooner Nancy, of 14 tons, taken in harbour at Little River by the Boxer, July 28, 1813.

Schooner Prudentia, bound to Cadiz, captured by the Rattler, July 7, 1813.

Sloop Eunice, captured by the Curlew, August 7, 1813.

Brig Anna, of 125 tons, from Newhaven, bound to Laguira, captured by the Poictiers, Maidstone, and Nimrod, August 13, 1813.

Ship Republican, from New York, bound to Port au Prince, captured by the Nimrod, August 11, 1813.

Ship Manchester, captured by the Nimrod, Poictiers, and Maidstone, August 18, 1813.

Brig Isabella, of 128 tons, bound to Boston, captured by the Picton, August 19, 1813.

Schooner Lively, from St. Thomas's, bound to Halifax, captured by the Epervier, August 20, 1813.

Ship Gustoff, of 374 tons, from New York, bound to Beaufort, captured by the Statira and Martin, June 14, 1813.

Schooner Providence, captured by the Nymphe, July 22, 1813.

Brig Fanny, from Morice River, bound to Philadelphia, captured by the Statira, June 1, 1813.

Ship Ulysses, of 248 tons, from the Savannah, bound to Bourdeaux, captured by the Majestic, June 30, 1813.

Brig John Adams, of 223 tons, from Portland, bound to St. Bartholomew's, captured by the Rattler and Retrieve privateer, July 11, 1813.

Schooner Betsey, of 117 tons, from Tortola, bound to Portland, captured by the Bream, July 14, 1813.

Schooner

Schooner Triton, of 122 tons, from St. Thomas's, bound to Kennebeck, captured by the Bream, same date.

Schooner Jefferson, of 99 tons, from Boston, captured by the Bream, July 12, 1813.

Brig Stamper, from Liverpool, bound to Halifax, captured by the Ringdove, July 28, 1813.

Sloop Mary, captured by the Nimrod.

Ship Flor de Jago, of 164 tons, from Lisbon, bound to Boston, captured by the Manly.

Brig Hope, from Batavia, bound to Providence, captured by the Manly, August 2, 1813.

Schooner Four Brothers, captured by the Emulous, August 4, 1813.

Ship Roxana, captured by La Hogue.

Sloop William and Ann, of 77 tons, from Scotland, bound to Ireland, captured by the Nimrod, July 31, 1813.

Sloop Minter, of 56 tons, from Province Town, bound to New Bedford, captured by La Hogue, July 11, 1813.

Schooner Two Brothers, of 89 tons, from Tanfield, bound to Eastport, captured by the Boxer, July 6, 1813.

Sloop Friendship, of 100 tons, from Blackrock, bound to Eastport, captured by the Boxer, July 6, 1813.

Schooner Polly, captured by the Statira, August 13, 1813.

Schooner King George, of 204 tons, from Liverpool, captured by the Recruit, August 18, 1813.

The Gennett, of 35 tons, from Hingham, bound to Fishing, captured by the Nymphe and Curlew, August 12, 1813.

Sloop Endeavour, of 104 tons, from Castine, bound to Boston, captured by the Nymphe and Curlew, August 17, 1813.

Schooner

Schooner Rebecca, of 117 tons, from Townsend, bound to Boston, captured by the Boxer, August 3, 1813.

Sloop Fairplay, captured by the Boxer, July 25, 1813.

Schooner Porpoise, of 32 tons, captured by the Rattler, July 31, 1813.

Brig Anaconda, captured by the Sceptre.

Schooner Euphemia, of 90 tons, from Havannah, bound to Boston, captured by the Majestic, August 27, 1813.

Brig Elizabeth, captured by the Shelburne, August 26, 1813.

Schooner Espoz y Mina, from La Guira, bound to New York, captured by the Statira, August 24, 1813.

Ship Flor de Mar, of 311 tons, from Fayal, bound to Boston, captured by La Hogue, August 16, 1813.

Brig Alicia, captured by the Loire and Martin.

Ship Jane, captured by the Loire and Martin.

Ship Divina Pastora, of 380 tons, from Havannah, bound to New York, captured by the Statira, September 1, 1813.

Ship Jerusalem, of 750 tons, from Havannah, bound to Boston, captured by the Majestic, September 3, 1813.

Sloop Dolphin.

Brig Mariner, captured by the Poictiers, August 29, 1813.

Schooner Fortune, captured by the Boxer, August 31, 1813.

Brig Watson, captured by the Poictiers, September 3, 1813.

Schooner Torpedo, captured by the Plantagenet, September 11, 1813.

Ship Catalonia, captured by the Shannon, September 16, 1813.

Ship

Ship Alliance, captured by the Shannon, September 16, 1813.

Schooner Queen Charlotte, captured by the Shannon, September 17, 1813.

Ship Massachusetts, captured by the Canso, September 11, 1813.

Ship Santa Cecilia, from Lisbon, bound to New Bedford, captured by the Wasp, September 14, 1813.

Ship Active, captured by the Epervier, September 20, 1813.

Schooner Mary, of 61 tons, bound to Boston, captured by the Sylph, September 13, 1813.

Flor de Jago.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 4th, 1814.

No. II.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 4, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-Quarters, La Chine,
November 15, 1813.

MY LORD,

MAJOR-GENERAL Wilkinson left Grenadier Island, on Lake Ontario, on the 30th ultimo, with ten thousand men in small craft and batteaux, and proceeded down the St. Laurence, in order to co-operate with Major-General Hampton in the invasion of Lower Canada, and for the avowed purpose of taking up his winter quarters at Montreal; having on the 31st halted a few miles below Gravelly Point, on the south side of the river, his position was on the following day reconnoitred

 and

and afterwards cannonaded by a division of gun-boats, under the command of Captain Mulcaster, of the royal navy. By keeping close to his own shore the enemy arrived, on the 6th instant, within six miles of the port of Prescott, which he endeavoured to pass unobserved during the night of the 7th; but the vigilance of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, who commands there, frustrated his attempt, and the American armada was obliged to sustain a heavy and destructive cannonade during the whole of that operation.

Having anticipated the possibility of the American Government sending its whole concentrated force from Lake Ontario, towards this part of His Majesty's territory, I had ordered a corps of observation, consisting of the remains of the 49th regiment, 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, and three companies of voltigeurs, with a division of gun-boats, the whole to be placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison of the 89th regiment, to follow the movements of Major-General Wilkinson's army, as soon as they should be ascertained to point towards this quarter. I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, copy of a report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison to Major-General De Rottenberg, containing the details of an attack upon the corps of observation placed under his command, by a part of the American force under Brigadier-General Boyd, amounting to near four thousand men, which terminated in the complete repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very considerable loss; upwards of one hundred prisoners, together with a field-piece, remained in our possession; and, as I understand that more than one hundred were found dead on the field, their total loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, could not be less than eight hundred men. The consequence of this gallant affair, which reflects such high credit on all the officers and men

engaged

engaged in it, and particularly on Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, for the skill and judgment manifested by him in his choice of position, and for the coolness and intrepidity with which he maintained it, has been, that the enemy, disheartened by their losses and ill-success, re-embarked the whole of their forces on the 13th, and crossed to St. Regis and Salmon River on their own shore, not leaving a man in our territory, excepting such as were prisoners.

It is yet uncertain whether General Wilkinson means to prosecute his original intention, of proceeding in his small craft and boats from Salmon River to Montreal, or to unite his troops with those under Major-General Hampton, and attempt to advance into the province by the Chateaugay, or Odel Town roads. Major-General Hampton has received positive orders to resume the position which he had abandoned on the Chateaugay River when he retreated to Plattsburg, immediately after the disgraceful defeat he lately experienced; but the state of the weather is becoming so highly unfavourable to combined operations, that unless General Wilkinson, in a very few days, succeeds in forcing the positions I have caused to be occupied at the Rapids of the Coteau de Lac, and on the Beauharnois Channel, which I have no reason to expect he will do, or that he can make his way into the province by either of the other routes I have mentioned, which I think very improbable, the American army must soon be compelled, by the severity of the season, to go into winter quarters, and to abandon all thoughts of the conquest of Canada for this campaign. I have also the honour of transmitting to your Lordship copy of a letter, with its enclosures therein referred to, addressed to Major-General De Rottenburg by Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, in which you will see a further proof of the vigilance and activity of that officer, in executing the duty with

which he has been entrusted; and I have the further pleasure to report to your Lordship, that a thirteen-inch iron, and a ten-inch brass mortar, with their stores, and a large supply of provisions, deposited by the American army at Ogdensburg, have been brought away from thence by Captain Mulcaster, of the navy, and landed at Prescott.

I have again witnessed, with peculiar satisfaction, the loyalty and active zeal with which all classes have been animated in their endeavours to oppose the threatened invasion of the enemy, and which I have great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Christler's, Williamsberg, Upper Canada,
SIR, *November* 12, 1813.

I HAVE the heartfelt gratification to report the brilliant and gallant conduct of the detachment from the centre division of the army, as yesterday displayed in repulsing and defeating a division of the enemy's force, consisting of two brigades of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry, amounting to between three and four thousand men, who moved forward, about two o'clock in the afternoon, from Christler's-Point, and attacked our advance, which gradually fell back to the position selected for the detachment to occupy; the right resting on the river, and the left on a pine wood, exhibiting a front of about seven hundred yards.

The ground being open, the troops were thus disposed: the flank companies of the 49th regiment, the detachment of the Canadian Fencibles with one field piece, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson on the right, a little advanced on the road; three companies of the 89th regiment, under Captain Barnes, with a gun, formed in echellon with the advance

advance on its left supporting it. The 49th and 89th, thrown more to the rear with a gun, formed the main body and reserve, extending to the woods on the left, which were occupied by the voltigeurs under Major Herriot, and the Indians under Lieutenant Anderson. At about half past two the action became general, when the enemy endeavoured, by moving forward a brigade from his right, to turn our left, but was repulsed by the 89th, forming in potence with the 49th, and both corps moving forward, occasionally firing by platoons. His efforts were next directed against our right, and to repulse this movement the 49th took ground in that direction in echellon, followed by the 89th; when within half musket shot the line was formed, under a heavy but irregular fire from the enemy.

The 49th was then directed to charge the gun posted opposite to ours, but it became necessary, when within a short distance of it, to check the forward movement, in consequence of a charge from their cavalry on the right, lest they should wheel about, and fall upon their rear; but they were received in so gallant a manner by the companies of the 89th, under Captain Barnes, and the well directed fire of the artillery, that they quickly retreated, and by an immediate charge from those companies one gun was gained.

The enemy immediately concentrated their force to check our advance, but such was the steady countenance, and well directed fire of the troops and artillery, that about half past four they gave way at all points from an exceeding strong position, endeavouring by their light infantry to cover their retreat, who were soon driven away by a judicious movement made by Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson. The detachment for the night occupied the ground from which the enemy had been driven, and are now moving forward in pursuit.

I regret to find our loss in killed and wounded has been so considerable, but trust a most essential service has been rendered to the country, as the whole of the enemy's infantry, after the action, precipitately retired to their own shores.

It is now my grateful duty to point out to your Honour the benefit the service has received from the ability, judgment, and active exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, for sparing whom to accompany the detachment, I must again publicly express my acknowledgments. To the cordial co-operation and exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, commanding the detachment from Prescott, Lieutenant-Colonel Plenderleath, of the 49th, Major Clifford, of the 89th, Major Herriot of the Voltigeurs, and Captain Jackson of the Royal Artillery, combined with the gallantry of the troops, our great success may be attributed. Every man did his duty, and I believe I cannot more strongly speak their merits than in mentioning, that our small force did not exceed eight hundred rank and file. To Captains Davis and Skinner of the Quartermaster-General's department, I am under the greatest obligations, for the assistance I have received from them; their zeal and activity has been unremitting. Lieutenant Hagerman, of the militia, has also, for his services, deserved my public acknowledgments, as has also Lieutenant Anderson of the Indian department.

As the prisoners are hourly bringing in, I am unable to furnish your Honour with a correct return of them, but upwards of one hundred are in our possession; neither of the ordnance stores taken, as the whole have not yet been collected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON, Lieut. Col. 89th, commanding Corps of Observation.

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file wounded.
Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file wounded.
49th Foot—1 captain, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 5 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file, wounded.
89th Foot—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 57 rank and file, wounded.
49th Foot, Flank Company—2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 11 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.
Canadian Fencibles—4 rank and file killed; 2 subalterns, 14 rank and file, wounded.
Canadian Voltigeurs—4 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.
Militia Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
Militia Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded.
Indians—1 warrior wounded; 3 warriors missing.

Total—1 captain, 2 drummers, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 131 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

49th Foot—Captain Nairne.

Wounded.

49th Foot—Lieutenant Jones, dangerously; Lieutenant Bartley, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant Claus, left leg amputated; Lieutenant Morton, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant Richmond, slightly.
89th Foot—Captain Browne, severely, not dangerously; Ensign Leaden, slightly.

49th Foot, Flank Company—Lieutenant Holland, severely.

Canadian Fencibles—Lieutenant Delorimiere, dangerously, sicne dead; Ensign Armstrong, dangerously.

Williamsburg, Upper Canada,
SIR, *11th Nov.* 1813.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the agreement entered into by Captain Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy, and myself, with two of the principal inhabitants of Hamilton, in the State of New York. Having understood, when passing that place, that public property was deposited there, and being informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson that his Excellency the Commander of the forces had directed a small force to act against that village, we considered it our duty, as we possessed the means, to fulfil the intentions of his Excellency; but not having sufficient conveyance, or time, to bring the property away, and as it appeared that it principally belonged to merchants at Kingston, we deemed the enclosed terms best to propose.

I also inclose herewith a copy of Major-General Wilkinson's proclamation.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. W. MORRISON,
Lt.-Col. 89th Reg. commanding
Corps of Observation.

Major-General De Rottenburg.

(Copy.)

WE do hereby promise, on our respective words and honour, to deliver on the opposite side of the river, at the house of Jacob Wager, if a flag should be permitted to land, all the public property of the United

United States, if any should be found here; also all property belonging to His Britannic Majesty's Government, and the individuals thereof, now deposited in the house of Charles Richards. It being expressly understood that the property and persons of the inhabitants of the village have been spared in consideration of the preceding arrangement. And we do hereby further pledge our honours, that the boats shall also be delivered, which belong either to the Government of the United States, or to His Britannic Majesty's Government. And we do further admit, that on the non-compliance with these conditions, the village be subject to be destroyed.

(Signed) DAVID A. OGDEN.
ALEXANDER RICHARDS.
W. H. MULCASTER, Captain Royal Navy, commanding Flotilla.
J. W. MORRISON, Lieut. Col. 89th Regt. commanding corps of Observation.

Hamilton, November 10, 1813.

(Copy.)

James Wilkinson, Major-General and Commander in Chief of an Expedition against the Canadas, to the Inhabitants thereof.

THE army of the United States, which I have the honour to command, invades this province to conquer, and not to destroy, to subdue the forces of His Britannic Majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects. Those therefore among you who remain quiet at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property, but those who are found in

in arms must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies.

To menace is unmanly—to seduce dishonourable—yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

Done at the head-quarters of the army of the United States, this 6th day of November 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the River St. Laurence,

(Signed) JAS. WILKINSON.

By the General's command,

(Signed) W. PINKNEY,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 8th, 1814.

No. III.

Foreign-Office, January 8, 1814.

DISPATCHES of which the following are copies, and an extract, have been received at the Foreign-Office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, from his Excellency General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K.T. and from his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.

Freyburg, in Brisgau,
December 24, 1813.

MY LORD,

THE Emperor's head-quarters moved from Frankfort on the Maine, to Freyburg in Brisgau, as stated in the margin*.

The Emperor himself passed a week at Carlsruhe, and arrived on the 22d, at Freyburg, where his Imperial Majesty was received by the Emperor of Austria, who had already been some days here.

This being the Emperor of Russia's birth-day,

* Dec. 12, Darmstadt; 13, Heidleburg; 14, Durlach; 15, 16, 17, Halt; 18, Rastadt; 19, Ackern; 20, Fribourg; 21, Kinbsingen; 22, Freyburg.

the

the same was celebrated by divine worship and a dinner at his Imperial Majesty's head-quarters, at which his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty was present.

Prince Schwartzenberg's head-quarters were on the 21st at Lorach, and were to be removed yesterday to Basle.

The Austrian forces have crossed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, Basle, and intermediate places, and are proceeding on their march towards the frontier of France.

The Field-Marshal's head-quarters were expected to be transferred to Bern on the 26th.

The regular Swiss forces have retired in Switzerland, and the militia expects to be disembodied. No hostility or act of violence had taken place, and every thing seems to promise the best understanding.

General Wrede, with the army under his command, is to carry on the siege of Huningen with the greatest activity, and is before that place. He will be covered and supported by the Russian forces.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg is before Kehl. Marshal Blücher remains near Frankfort, his forces being distributed above and below Mayence, as circumstances require. A considerable column has marched by Stuttgard and Tubingen upon Schaffhaussen, and it is probable that the Imperial head-quarters will soon be again in motion.

His Majesty the King of Prussia is still at Frankfort, but is expected here immediately. The Chancellor, Baron Hardenberg, arrived this evening.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Letter

Letter from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. dated

Freyburg, in Briegau, 25th Dec. 1813

MY LORD,

IN addition to my dispatch, dated yesterday, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Count Bubna, with the Austrian advnced guard, has already passed Bern; and that that Canton has entirely resumed its former constitution. The Cantons of Zurich and Soleure are following its example, and have sent deputies to Bern to consult in regard to the proper steps to be taken.

Prince Schwartzenberg has been at Basle, but his head-quarters are still at Lorach, from whence he directs the movements of the columns in motion.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a Declaration, in the name of the Allied Sovereigns, to Switzerland, contained in a note presented by the Chevalier de Lebzeltern and the Count Capodistria, which was prepared at head-quarters, and is therefore not dated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Translation of a Note transmitted by the Chevalier de Lebzeltern and the Count de Capodistria, to his Excellency the Landamman of Switzerland.

THE undersigned have just received orders from their Courts to make the following Declaration to his Excellency the Landamman of Switzerland :—

Switzerland has for many ages enjoyed an independence fortunate for herself, useful to her neighbours, and necessary to the maintenance of a political

tical equilibrium. Those scourges of the French Revolution, the wars which for twenty years have sapped to the very foundations, the prosperity of all the States of Europe, had not spared Switzerland.

Agitated in her interior, enfeebled by the vain effort to escape from the baneful influence of a destroying torrent, Switzerland saw herself gradually deprived by France, who called herself her friend, of those bulwarks essential to the preservation of her independence. The Emperor Napoleon ended, by establishing upon the ruins of the Swiss Federation, and under a title till then unknown, a direct permanent influence, incompatible with the liberty of the Republic, that ancient liberty so respected by all the Powers of Europe, and which was the guarantee of the ties of friendship which Switzerland had continued to preserve with them, even to the epoch of her subjection, and which is the principal condition of the neutrality of a State.

The principles which animate the Allied Sovereigns in the present war are well known. Every nation which has not lost the remembrance of its independence ought to avow them. These Powers desire that Switzerland should recover, together with all Europe, the enjoyment of this first right of every nation, and with her ancient frontiers the means of sustaining that right. They cannot admit a neutrality, which, in the actual relations of Switzerland, exists only in name.

The armies of the Allied Powers, in presenting themselves upon the frontiers of Switzerland, expect to meet with none but friends. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties solemnly engage themselves not to lay down their arms before they ensure to the Republic those places which France has torn from it. Without any intention to meddle with her interior relations, they will never suffer that Switzerland should be placed under a foreign influence.

They will recognize her neutrality on that day on which

which she shall be free and independent, and they expect from the patriotism of a brave nation, that, faithful to the principles which have rendered them illustrious in past ages, they will second the noble and generous efforts which should unite for the same cause all the Sovereigns and nations of Europe

The undersigned, in making this communication, feel it their duty to acquaint his Excellency the Landamman with the Proclamation and Order of the Day, which the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army will publish at the moment of the army entering the Swiss territory His Excellency will find them conformable to the sentiments which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have towards the Confederation. The Undersigned, &c.

Extract of a dispatch from his Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. dated Freyburg, December 25, 1813.

I HAVE the satisfaction of being able to give your Lordship the most favourable account of the state of affairs in Switzerland. General Count Bubna entered Berne the day before yesterday, with a strong corps of cavalry, and the head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg were to be established there in the course of this day or to-morrow. The troops, which are all Austrian, have observed the strictest discipline in their passage through the country, and have been received with the utmost enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

I am to inform your Lordship, that the day before yesterday a revolution took place in the government of the Canton of Berne. The business was brought forward in the Council by the present Avoyer Freudenieeh, and General Watteville, with others of the most respectable inhabitants, who re-established the antient government forthwith, to the great joy

joy of the whole population. The small Cantons will follow the example of Berne without hesitation, as well as Fribourg and Soleure.

To-morrow, or the next day, the head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty will be established on the left bank of the Rhine, either at Basle or Rheinfelden.

Admiralty-Office, January 8, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Farquhar, of his Majesty's ship Desirée, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated off Gluckstadt, December 23, 1813.

I HAVE to acquaint their Lordships, that on Sunday, the 19th instant, I was made acquainted by letter from Captain Marshall, of his Majesty's sloop Shamrock, that a detachment of the Swedish army was advancing towards Gluckstad :t I determined to move up next morning with his Majesty's ships Desirée and Blazer, but the weather was so extremely thick that it was impossible to move; the same day I received another communication from Captain Marshall, that Stoar Battery, a little below Gluckstadt, was attacked by the Swedes, when the enemy set fire to the gun carriages, spiked their guns, and retreated into the town. I therefore resolved to proceed up the river that night in a gunboat, and ordered the frigate and brig to come up as soon as the weather should clear, and they arrived this morning.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, January 8, 1814.

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

His Majesty's Ship Bacchante, off Castel Nuova, Oct. 16, 1813.

SIR,

I ARRIVED off Ragusa on the 12th instant, and joined the Saracen and three gun-boats, with a detachment of the garrison of Curzola on board, commanded by Captain Lowen, who had been directed by Colonel Robertson to act on this coast.

From the information I received from Captain Harper, of the Saracen, together with the state of the country about Cattaro, and the insurrection of the Bocchese, I lost no time in proceeding to this place, with the vessels under my orders. On the 13th, in the morning, we forced the passage between Castel Nuova and the fort of Rosa, and after some firing, secured a capital anchorage for the squadron about three miles above Castel Nuova.

In the evening, I detached the boats of this ship, with those of the Saracen, and the two Sicilian gun-boats, under Captain Harper's orders, who very handsomely volunteered his services, to capture the enemy's armed naval force, which I understood were lying between the Isle St. George, and the town of Cattaro. Captain Harper completely succeeded: the enemy had destroyed their boats on his approach, but having succeeded in manning them with the armed Bocchese in the neighbourhood, he most gallantly attacked and carried the Island St. George, the commandant and his garrison surrendering at discretion. I enclose his report of the affair, with the account of the guns, &c. captured. This is a point of the utmost importance to our future ope-

 rations:

rations: it commands and fronts the narrow channel to the narrow branch of the river that leads up to Cattaro itself; and, fortified as it is, it would have been with difficulty, if at all, the ships of war could have passed it. The fort of Peroste was taken by the Bocchese the same night, and I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that Castel Nuova, and Fort Espagnol, surrendered by capitulation to the British force this morning, a copy of which I enclose. The garrison remain prisoners of war till exchanged; the officers are allowed their parole. There are several Croats amongst the garrison, who are willing to enter the Austrian service, and I intend sending them to Fiume. I shall lose no time in getting up to Cattaro. Fort St. John is the only place the enemy possess in the Bocco. The French General, Gauthier, has retired into the fort, with about six hundred men: it is about fifteen miles up the river, and is a very strong place. I intend proceeding there directly I have arranged our affairs here.

I have left a garrison in Fort Espagnol, and enclose the return of the stores, guns, &c. &c. taken in the three places. The Montenegrins have been of considerable service in closely blockading the country round Espagnol, and the neigbourhood. I cannot mention in too warm terms the conduct of Captain Harper; he is ever ready, and most indefatigable, and the capture of the Isle of St. George does him, the officers and men, the highest credit.

I am much indebted to Captain Lowen for the ready advice and assistance he at all times gives me; and the zeal that animates every one is highly praiseworthy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE.

Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c. &c. &c.

Saracen,

Saracen, off Castel Nuova, Bocca di Cataro, October 13, 1813.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your directions, I send the report of the proceedings of the boats you did me the honour of putting under my command. At ten, P.M. on the 12th instant, I left the Saracen with the two gun-boats, the launch and barge of the Bacchante, and the boats of the sloop under my command, and pulled towards Cattaro. On going through the passage of Cadone, the enemy on the island of St. George opened a heavy fire on us. We fortunately escaped without damage. At midnight, within four miles of Cattaro, I found the enemy's four gun-boats in a state of revolt. I instantly took possession of them. The appearance of the English at this moment had the happiest effect. I landed at the different places; summoned the principal inhabitants, who immediately at my request, armed en masse against the French. As there was not a moment to be lost in carrying into execution your further orders respecting the island of St. George, I hoisted the English and Austrian flags in the four gun-boats taken, and manned them with part English, and the remainder inhabitants, volunteers, and proceeded down to the attack of that place. At day-light, I landed at the town of Persate, and found the inhabitants had taken possession of a small castle of three guns from the French. Seeing these guns might be employed with advantage against the fortifications of St. George, and the inhabitants putting themselves under my orders, I hoisted the English and Austrian colours, and took the command. I ordered Lieutenant Gostling to bring up the gun-boats to the attack, which he did in the most handsome manner. At six, A.M. this morning, a heavy and well-directed fire was opened at the island, and returned from it.

it. In fifteen minutes the enemy was driven from his guns, and made a flag of truce and offered to capitulate. I insisted on their surrendering at discretion, the whole to be prisoners, and allowed them five minutes only before I commenced firing again, to which they submitted, and I took possession of the island, and hoisted the English colours. I am happy to say, this strong place has been reduced without any loss on our side.

It is with the greatest pleasure I have to report the good conduct of every officer and man employed, and if I had been obliged to storm the island, as I intended, I feel confident the result would have been complete success.

Lieutenant Gostling, of the Bacchante, to whom I gave the command of the gun-boats, brought them up to the attack under a heavy fire from the enemy, in the most cool and determined manner. I have landed the marines, and given him the command of the island until your pleasure is known. It is not in my power to describe the joy and enthusaism of the inhabitants at seeing the English flag flying. In two hours I had the whole population armed under my command, and ready to execute any thing I might order.

The gun-boats I had taken, I have ordered to blockade the town and castle of Cattaro by sea, and the armed inhabitants by land, which they are doing in the strictest manner.

Enclosed I send teturns of gun-boats, prisoners, ordnance stores, &c. taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. HARPER, Commander of the Saracen.

William Hoste, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Bacchante.

A Return

A Return of Gun-Boats taken on the Evening of the 13th October 1813, *near Cattaro.*

2 gun-boats, each 1 long twenty-four-pounder in the bow, 1 twelve-pounder carronade in the stern, manned with 30 sailors and 6 soldiers each.

2 gun-boats, each 1 long twenty-four-pounder in the bow, manned with 26 sailors and 6 soldiers each.

Those gun-boats had on board four large brass twenty-four-pounders, carriages, shot, &c. and were going to Cattaro to be mounted on the fortifications.

(Signed) J. HARPER, Commander of the Saracen.

A Return of Prisoners taken at the Island of St. George and small Castle of Vesarte, on the Morning of the 13th October 1813.

1 captain commandant, 2 lieutenants, 1 captain of engineers, 9 gunners, 2 serjeants, 4 corporals, 120 privates.

(Signed) J. HARPER, Commander of the Saracen.

An Account of Ordnance Stores, &c. taken at the Island of St. George, 13th October 1813.

1 twenty-four-pounder brass gun, 4 eighteen-pounder brass guns, 1 eighteen-pounder iron gun, 3 six and half-pounder iron guns, shot spunges, &c. &c. complete; 1 six and half-inch brass mortar, shells, &c.; 1 furnace for heating

 shot,

shot, 66 barrels of powder, 8 cases of musket balls, 3 cases of hand grenades, 1 case of live shells, 18 casks of bread, 5 casks of wine, 1 cask of salt fish.

(Signed) J. HARPER, Commander of the Saracen.

Articles of Capitulation, agreed on between the Forces of His Britannic Majesty, commanded by William Hoste, Esq. Captain of His Britannic Majesty's ship Bacchante, and Senior Officer in the Bocco di Cattaro, on one side; and the French Garrisons of Castel Nuova and Fort Espagnol, on the other, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Holewoitz.

Art. I. The French troops shall march out of the place with the honours of war; shall deposit their arms on the glacis, and shall be embarked on board His Britannic Majesty's ships, and shall be considered as prisoners of war.

Art. II. The colonel and officers shall remain on their paroles, and not to serve till regularly exchanged. They shall be allowed to retain their swords.

Art. III. The Croats, officers and soldiers, have permission to return to their own country, and shall be recommended to the House of Austria.

Art. IV. The fortress and Castel Nuova shall remain in the same state it is at present; the magazines and public stores shall remain in the same state they are actually in.

Art. V. All private property shall be respected.

Art. VI. The troops of His Britannic Majssty shall take possession of the fort Espagnol and of Castel Nuova at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Art.

Art. VII. A guard of His Britannic Majesty's troops shall immediately be sent into the city to preserve tranquillity.

The Officer who delivers this will wait half an hour for an answer.

(Signed) WM. HOSTE, Captain of His Britannic Majesty's Ship Bacchante.
P. LOWEN, Captain, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Troops.

(Signed) HOLEWOITZ, Le Colonel-Commandant de Castel Nuova.

Return of the Garrison of Castel Nuova and Fort Espagnol, on the 16th October 1813.

4th Regiment of Croats—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant-major, 1 private.
3d Regiment of Croats—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 aide-major, 1 sub-lieutenant, 1 adjutant, 2 serjeant-majors, 6 serjeants, 14 corporals, 236 privates, 4 drummers.
4th Italian Regiment—1 serjeant, 5 privates.
Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 guard of artillery, 10 gunners.
Gendarmerie—1 brigadier, 5 gendarmes, 2 engineer and magazine guards.

Total—299.

(Signed) Le Colonel HOLEWOITZ.

W. Hoste, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Bacchante.

An Account of Ordnance, Stores, &c. taken at Fort Espagnol, on the Morning of the 16th October 1813.

4 brass three-pounders, 7 iron twelve-pounders, 4 iron four-pounders, 1 iron eighteen-pounder, dismounted, 7 iron swivels, 40 barrels of powder, 100lbs. each, 900,000 musket-ball cartridges, 400 filled cartridges for guns, 3000 eleven-inch live shells, 600 hand grenades, 4000 three, four, and twelve-pounders.

Castel Nuova.

2 brass twelve-pounders, 1 iron twenty-four-pounder, 4 iron twelve-pounders, 2 iron four-pounders, dismounted, 8 barrels of powder, 200lbs. each, 1 barrel of powder, 100lbs., 2000 shot, different sizes, 1500 eleven-inch shells, 300 hand grenades, not filled.

(Signed) W. HOSTE, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, January 8, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Dickson, of His Majesty's ship Swiftsure, reporting the capture, off Cape Rousse, in the island of Corsica, on the 26th of November, of the French schooner privateer Charlemagne, of eight guns and ninety-three men, by the boats of the above ship, under the directions of Lieutenant William Smith.

The schooner had sailed from Genoa twenty-four days before, stored for a six months cruize, and was availing herself of her sweeps to escape from the Swiftsure, when the boats were dispatched in pursuit of her. On their approach the enemy made

eve

every preparation for resistance, and reserved their fire till the boats had opened theirs, when they returned it in the most determined manner for some minutes, until the vessel was boarded on the bow and quarter, and instantly carried.

Captain Dickson commends in very high terms, the gallantry of all the officers and men employed in the boats.

Mr. Joseph Douglas, midshipman, and four seamen were killed; and Lieutenants Fuller and Harvey, Lieutenant Thompson, of the marines, Mr. Field, midshipman, and eleven seamen, wounded.

The loss of the enemy was about equal; the first and second Captains of the privateer (both national officers) were severely wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 11th, 1814.

No. IV.

Admiralty-Office, January 11, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Fremantle to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Milford, Trieste, December, 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of enclosing a report from the Honourable Captain Cadogan, of His Majesty's ship Havannah, giving an account of the surrender of the very important fortress of Zara to the Austrian and British forces.

The judgment, perseverance, and ability shewn by him, on every occasion, will not, I am persuaded, escape their Lordships observation.

Captain Cadogan, with the crews of a frigate and a sloop, has accomplished as much as required the services of the squadron united at Trieste.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. F. FREMANTLE.

His

His Majesty's Ship Havannah, before Zara, December 6, 1813.

SIR,

IT is with great satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that the fortress of Zara, has this day capitulated to the combined Austrian and English forces, after sustaining a cannonade of thirteen days from the English batteries, consisting two thirty-two pound carronades, eight eighteen pounders, and seven twelve pound long guns, as well as two howitzers worked by Austrians.

As the courier which conveys this information will set out immediately, I shall defer entering into particulars until another opportunity, and confine myself to the general terms granted, which are, that the garrison are to march out with honours of war; to ground their arms on the glacis, and then to be conducted as prisoners of war, until exchanged, to the outposts of the nearest French army.

The outwork of the garrison to be occupied this evening by the Austrian troops, and the whole of the enemy to march out on the 9th, at ten A. M.

As soon as I can make ready a copy of the terms, I shall have the honour of forwarding them to you: in the mean time,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CADOGAN, Captain.

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

Admiralty-Office, January 11, 1814.

THE letters, of which the following are copies, have been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

His

His Majesty's Sloop Swallow, at Sea,
SIR, *September* 16, 1813,

BEING well in-shore at daylight this morning, between the Tiber and D'Anzo, a brig and xebeck were discovered between us and the latter harbour, and having light baffling winds at the time from the eastward, I thought the boats would have a chance of reaching them before they got into port, and they were dispatched, under the direction of Lieutenant Samuel Edward Cook, (first of the Swallow) assisted by Mr. Thomas Cole, mate, and Mr. Henry Thomas, midshipman, and after a row of two hours they came up with, and brought out from close under D'Anzo, (from whence numerous boats, besides two gun-boats, had been sent to her assistance, and kept her in tow till the moment of the boats boarding,) the French brig Guerriere, of four guns and sixty stand of small arms.

There could not have been more steady cool bravery displayed than on this occasion. Lieutenant Cook speaks in the highest terms of every person with him.

I am sorry to say his loss has been severe, having had two seamen killed and four severely wounded in his boat, as you will find in the enclosed return.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. R. SIBLY, Commander.

To the Honourable Henry Duncan,
Captain of His Majesty's Ship
Imperieuse, &c. &c. &c.

List

List of Killed and Wounded off D'Anzo, September the 16th, 1813, belonging to His Majesty's Sloop Swallow.

Killed.

Thomas Philips, ordinary seaman.
N. Jones, ordinary seaman.

Wounded.

James Fitzgerald, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Boyles, ordinary seaman, ditto.
James Dorsey, able seaman, ditto.
William Dixon, ordinary seaman, dangerously.

His Majesty's Ship Edinburgh, off D'Anzo,
SIR, *October* 5, 1813.

IN obedience to your directions, I put to sea and joined Captain Duncan, of the Imperieuse, and the ships named in the margin,* this morning, off this place, where he had been watching a convoy for some days, with the intention of attacking them the first favourable opportunity. The necessary arrangements having been made by that officer for the attack, I added the force of this ship to it, and made the signal that those arrangements would be adhered to, and to prepare for battle. The place was defended by two batteries, mounting three heavy guns each on a mole; a tower to the northward of this with one gun; and a battery to the southward with two guns, to cover the mole. Every thing being prepared at half past one *p. m.* the ships bore up and took their stations as follows:—The Imperieuse and Resistance to the mole batteries; the Swallow to the Tower; the Eclair and Pylades

* Resistance, Swallow, Eclair, and Pylades.

to

to the battery to the southward; the Edinburgh supported the last-named ships.

Shortly after the ships opened their fire, which they did by signal together, the storming party, under Lieutenant Travers, of the Imperieuse, and marines, under Captain Mitchell, landed in the best order close under the southern battery, which Lieutenant Travers carried instantly, on which the enemy flew in all directions: Lieutenant Mapleton having taken possession of the mole head, the convoy, consisting of twenty-nine vessels, was brought out without any loss, twenty of which are laden with timber for the arsenal at Toulon.

On leaving the place all the works were blown up, and most completely destroyed. I feel the destruction of the defences of this place to be of consequence, as it was a convenient port for shipping the very large quantity of timber the enemy now have on the adjacent coast. The captains, officers, and ships companies deserve my warm acknowledgment for their exertions on this occasion. A few shot in the hulls and rigging of the ships is the only damage done.

Captain Duncan informs me, that he gained very material and necessary information respecting this place, by a very gallant exploit performed a few nights ago by Lieutenant Travers, of the Imperieuse, who stormed, with a boat's crew, a tower of one gun, destroying it, and bringing the guard away.

I am, &c.

G. H. L. DUNDAS, Captain.

To Captain Rowley, His Majesty's Ship America, Senior Officer.

His

His Majesty's Ship Furieuse, at Sea,
SIR, *October* 8, 1813.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on the 4th instant, running along the coast to the island of Ponza, at one P. M. I observed a convoy of nineteen vessels in the harbour of Marinelo, (about six miles to the eastward of Civita Vecchia) protected by two gun-boats, a fort of two long twenty-four-pounders, and a strong fortified castle and tower, and it appearing practicable to cut them out, as the wind was fair for that purpose, Lieutenants Croker and Lester, with Lieutenants Whylock and Davies, of marines, gallantly volunteered to storm the fort on the land side with the whole of the marines and boats crews, whilst the ship anchored before it, which service was promptly performed; and after a few broadsides I had the satisfaction of seeing the battery carried and guns spiked by our gallant party on shore. The enemy retreated, and took the strong positions of the castle and tower overlooking the harbour, where they kept up a constant fire of musketry through loop-holes, without the possibility of being dislodged; although I weighed and moved in, so that the whole fire of the ship was directed against it. Nothing could damp the ardour of the party on shore, who together with Lieutenant Lester in the boats, lost not a moment in boarding and cutting the cables of sixteen vessels, under a most galling fire, two of which were sunk in the entrance of the harbour, and fourteen got out. I have to regret the loss of twelve brave men killed and wounded, which is less than might have been expected, as more than five hundred regular troops arrived from Civita Vecchia; but were kept in check in coming along, and forced to take a circuitous route, by a well-

directed

directed fire from the ship, which allowed sufficient time for all our men to embark.

It is now a pleasing duty to pay a just tribute of praise to the very gallant and determined conduct of Mr. Croker, first lieutenant, whose zeal on this and every other occasion merit my warmest commendation; and he speaks in the highest terms of admiration of the determined bravery of Lieutenants Lester, Whylock, and Davies, the petty officers, seamen, and royal marines under his command.

The whole of this service was most successfully accomplished in three hours, and fourteen vessels deeply laden got clear off, which I was obliged to take in tow, as their sails had all been unbent, and taken on shore to prevent our getting them out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. MOUNSEY, Captain.

The Honourable Henry Duncan, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Imperieuse.

Killed.

William Wilson, ordinary seaman.
William Chambers, marine.

Wounded.

Henry Wadby, captain of forecastle, very severely.
William Govier, captain of foretop, ditto.
Archibald Cowan, captain of maintop, ditto.
William Hogg, seaman, ditto.
John Thompson, seaman, ditto.
Joseph Kempster, seaman, ditto.
Samuel Rooker, marine, ditto.
Christopher Weeks, marine, dangerously.
William Vinnicombe, seaman, dangerously.
Henry Luke, marine, ditto.

(Signed) WM. MOUNSEY, Captain.
E. EVANS, Surgeon.

A List

A List of Vessels captured.

Gun-boat Le Bacchus, 1 long brass twenty-four-pounder and 4 swivels.

Gun-boat, name unknown.

Xebeck St. Antonio, pierced for 12 guns, 2 long six-pounders mounted; and 13 settees laden with salt, tobacco, marble, and sundries.

(Signed) WILLIAM MOUNSEY,
Captain.

His Majesty's Ship Revenge, off Palamos,
SIR, *Nov.* 9, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I discovered yesterday a French felucca privateer, in the harbour of Palamos, which Lieutenant Richards, senior lieutenant of this ship, handsomely offered to bring out. Upon reconnoitring the place, I did not observe any insurmountable impediments to the enterprise; consequently, at half past eight P. M. I gave him the boats of this ship, aided by Lieutenant Blakiston, Captain Speerin (and a detachment of Royal Marines under his command), and Messrs. Quelch, Rolfe, Fisher, Mainwaring, Harwood, Munbee, Fraser, Maxwell, Buchanan, and Davey, masters'-mates and midshipmen; and I have the satisfaction to state, that they completely achieved their object at eleven P. M. without an officer or man being hurt; and at one o'clock brought alongside their prize, with twenty prisoners out of forty-nine, the others having jumped overboard; and it is a very gratifying part of my duty to inform you, that Lieutenant Richards highly commends the good con-

conduct and gallantry of every officer and man under his orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GORE, Captain.

To Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's ship Undaunted, off Port Nouvelle, Nov. 9, 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that the port of Nouvelle was attacked to-day, and the batteries stormed in the most gallant manner by Lieutenant Hastings and Lieutenant Hunt, of the Marines, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Hownam, senior Lieutenant, who speaks in great praise of the officers and men of this ship, and those of the Guadaloupe, under the command of Lieutenant Hurst, and Mr. Lewis, Master.

The vessels as per margin, * fell into our hands.

I should be wanting in duty, if I did not express my high sense of the discretion and gallant conduct of the officers and men of this ship, who in the short time she has been under my command, have taken or destroyed, principally in the boats, seventy of the enemy's vessels, and with comparatively a very small loss.

It affords me great pleasure to state that only one man was wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS USHER, Captain.

Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

Vessels captured, 2; destroyed, 5.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, January 11, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has also transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a Letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's ship Rainbow, dated off Madalena, the 11th September, stating that her boats, under Lieutenant Coffin, had captured, in the Bay of Ajaccio, two lattine vessels, one having on board a Lieutenant and several men of the 2d batt. of French pioneers; and the other laden with wheat: And one from Captain Hole, of His Majesty's sloop Badger, dated off Port Mahon, the 30th October, giving an account of his having captured L'Aventure French privateer, of two guns and twenty-eight men, out four days from Barcelona, and had not taken any prize.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 15th, 1814.

No. V.

Foreign-Office, January 14, 1814.

EARL Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that, in consequence of the successes which have attended His Majesty's arms, divers ports and places in France have been, and may be, placed in the military occupation, or under the protection of His Majesty; and it being expedient that the same be open to the trade of all Nations, not being at war with His Majesty or any of the Allied Powers, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to direct, that all such ports and places as aforesaid, after the same shall have been declared by the Commander of His Majesty's forces in those parts to be so far under the protection of His Majesty, as that British subjects may safely trade thereat, shall be forthwith released from the restrictions of blockade heretofore imposed

posed thereon as parts of France; and that it shall be lawful for His Majesty's subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, to trade thereat; subject to such regulations as shall be imposed thereon by His Majesty, or by the Commander of His Majesty's forces in those parts.

Foreign-Office, January 15, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. dated

My Lord, *Frankfort, January* 5, 1814.

MARSHAL Blücher's passage of the Rhine will be as memorable for its rapidity and decision, in military annals, as his passage of the Elbe; and I much regret my absence in Holstein has prevented my being a personal witness of an event which I should have been proud to detail in all its parts.

The hasty accounts that have reached me here state the Marshal to have passed with his army at three points.

Lieutenant-General Count de St. Priest, of Count Langeron's corps d'armée, passed opposite Coblentz on the night of the 1st and 2d instant. He occupied this town, took seven pieces of cannon, and made five hundred prisoners.

Generals Count Langeron and d'York passed at Kaüb, where Marshal Blücher assisted in person, without much resistance on the part of the enemy.

On the 3d Count Langeron attacked and forced Bingen, which is considered very strong in point

of situation, and which was defended by a General of Brigade, with cannon and infantry. Count Langeron made some prisoners, and his loss is trifling. The advanced posts of Count Langeron are already on the Salzbach, opposite Ingelheim.

Marshal Blücher has advanced, notwithstanding every difficulty of roads and season, to Kreuznach, and General d'York's advanced posts are directed upon the Lauter.

General Baron Sachen's corps forced the enemy's entrenchment near Manheim, after passing the Rhine, and is directed on Altzey.

I learn the King of Prussia was present at Manheim, and inspired all around him, as heretofore, with those military attributes that are so much his own.

I write these few lines to your Lordship as I am changing horses, and must apologize not only for their imperfection, but also for your receiving them at all, if more detailed and accurate accounts have reached you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Admiralty-Office, January 12, 1814.

LIEUTENANT Kneeshaw, commanding His Majesty's gun-vessel Piercer, this day arrived at this office with dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Captain Farquhar, of His Majesty's ship Desirée.

His

His Majesty's Ship Desirée, off Gluckstadt,
SIR, *6th January* 1814.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters which I have written to Admiral Young, relative to the operations of His Majesty's squadron under my command, before the fortress of Gluckstadt, and the surrender of the same by capitulation, on the 5th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR FARQUHAR.

J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Desirée, off Gluckstadt,
SIR, *2d January*, 1814.

IN my letter of the 23d ult. I had the honour to acquaint you with the arrival of His Majesty's ship under my command at this anchorage, and squadron as per margin,* for the purpose of co-operating with a detachment of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army, under the command of General Baron de Boye, in the reduction of the fortress of Gluckstadt.

On the 23d ult. six 32-pounders were landed, to be formed into a battery, assisted by a party of seamen and marines of this ship, under the command of Captain Green, Lieutenants Haultain and Archer, and Mr. George Richardson, midshipman. On the 25th, two guns only were in battery, which were intended to flank the pier head and enemy's gunboats: from the extreme badness of the roads, the officer in command of the engineers did not pre-

* Shamrock, Hearty, Blazer, Piercer, Redbreast, and gunboats No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12.

pare for more, conceiving that those, in a joint attack, might prove sufficient.

I have already stated, in the before-mentioned letter, that there was not sufficient water to enable the Desirée to approach within gun-shot of the fortress: to obviate this misfortune as much as possible, I deemed it expedient to strengthen our attack, by putting two long eighteen pounders from this ship into each brig. On the evening of the 25th, I ordered the gun-boats to cannonade the town. On the following morning, a general attack was made by the brigs and gun-boats, under the immediate direction of Captain Marshall, which was kept up with great spirit the principal part of the day, and did the enemy considerable injury in the fortress, as well as sinking one of his gun-boats.

On the 27th the attack was renewed with equal spirit and effect, and continued on the morning of the 28th. Finding, however, the fire from the fortress still continued extremely heavy and well directed, both to the sea and land, it was resolved without delay to strengthen our batteries; and for that purpose, I lost no time in landing two long eighteen pounders from the ship, and two mortars taken from the enemy at Cuxhaven.

Having on the 31st completed our batteries, consisting, the first of two long eighteen pounders, served with red hot shot; the second of four thirty-two pounders; and the third, of two mortars, exclusive of those of the co-operating land force; on the morning of the 1st instant, a most tremendous attack was made on the enemy's works, both by sea and land, and continued until this night; but notwithstanding the town was fired in several places, the garrison still returned a very spirited and determined opposition.

Ascertaining from the appearance of the town, and the information of numerous deserters, that the enemy

enemy have suffered severely by the late attack, it is my intention, in conjunction with the General commanding the land forces, to send a flag of truce to-morrow to summon the fortress, which I hope will be attended to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. FARQUHAR, Captain.

William Young, Esq. Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Desirée, off Gluckstadt, January 6, 1814.

SIR,

IN my letter of the 2d instant, I had the honour of laying before you an account of the operations of His Majesty's squadron under my command, from the 25th ultimo, in the siege of the fortress of Gluckstadt, and that I intended next day to send a flag of truce, and again make proposals for the surrender of the place, which had already suffered most severely from a heavy bombardment by land and water.

I have now, Sir, the honour to acquaint you, that on the 4th the garrison was summoned, but the Governor's answer (that he might be allowed time to send to his Sovereign, at Copenhagen) being inadmissible, I again ordered the squadron to advance to the attack. Negociations were then happily set on foot, and I have now the greatest satisfaction in informing you, that yesterday this extremely strong fortress, which has been several times besieged by powerful armies, but never carried, has at length, after an investment of sixteen days, and a most effectual bombardment of six, surrendered to a division of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army, under the command of the General of Division Baron de Boye, and that of His Brittannic Ma-

Majesty's squadron under my command, as per margin*. But in justice to the Governor and garrison of Gluckstadt, I beg to state, that they defended their post as brave men, and that the cause of humanity appears to have determined the Governor to surrender.

The city had suffered much by fire, as well as in deaths, and I firmly believe a few days bombardment would have entirely destroyed it. On the night of the 2d and 3d, we had two eighteen-pounders and two thirty-two-pounders within point blank, constantly at work with red hot shot, besides the mortar and rocket battery, which caused immense destruction, and kept the city in constant flames. The terms of capitulation and surrender I have now the honour to inclose; a list of guns, stores, and ammunition in the fortress has not yet been obtained; nor of armed vessels, except the flotilla, consisting of seven gun-boats, and one gun-brig.

I have now a most pleasant duty to perform in expressing my best thanks and praise of the conduct of Captains Marshall, Banks, and Rose, Lieutenants Kneeshaw and Sir G. Keith, and all the other officers and men employed in this most arduous service, both by land and water, at this inclement season of the year.

I beg to enclose a list of killed and wounded belonging to the squadron, and which has been almost miraculously small, considering the continuance of the bombardment, exposed to upwards of thirty pieces of heavy artillery; nor has the squadron been materially damaged: both brigs and gun-

* Desirée; Shamrock, Captain Marshall; Blazer, Captain Banks; Hearty, Captain Rose; Piercer, Lieutenant Kneeshaw; Redbreast, Sir George Keith, Bart.—Gun Boats No. 1, Lieutenant Hanmer; No. 2, Mr. Thomas Riches, Mate; No. 3, Lieutenant Seale; No. 4, Lieutenant Tullock; No. 5, Mr. John Hallowes; No. 8, Lieutenant Soper; No. 10, Lieutenant Romney; No. 12, Lieutenant Henderson.

boats

boats have received a considerable number of shot in their hulls, and rigging much cut. Nos. 1 and 12 gun-boats were dismasted, but the damage has been immediately replaced. The squadron is again in an effective state.

The unanimity of the army and navy has been such as could not fail to insure success; I am most particularly obliged to General Baron de Boye for his marked kindness and attention to all my wishes, as also to the exertions of his officers and men in forwarding the public service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR FARQUHAR, Capt.

Wm. Young, Esq. Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.

CAPITULATION of the Fortress of Gluckstadt, as agreed to by the undermentioned parties, the Commanders of the Allied besieging Forces, by land and by water, and the Commandant of the Garrison in the Fortress.

1st. The troops comprising the garrison of Gluckstadt, naval and military, shall march out of the fortress with drums beating and colours flying, and proceed to Itzehoe the first day, and to Kelinhausen the second, where they will remain for the further orders of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, as to the port from whence they are to proceed to Sonderburg, in the island of Alsen.

2d. The garrison shall retain their arms, baggage, their provision waggons, and empty powder waggons; they shall not serve against the allied armies, either by land or sea, for the space of one year and one day.

3d.

3d. All officers of the garrison, naval, military, and civil, shall retain all their private property, and have every assistance from the allies, in the transport of their baggage, &c. &c.

They shall keep their horses also, and every thing that belongs to them individually.

4th. The allied forces will give provision to the garrison until they shall arrive at Sonderburg, or the island of Alsen.

5th. The cavalry in the garrison shall retain their horses, arms, and baggage.

6th. The horse artillery, consisting of five three pounders brass guns, with empty powder waggons, shall march with the garrison.

7th. All private property shall be respected, and all persons who have left the garrison shall be permitted to return to the fortress with their effects.

8th. All the papers belonging to the garrison shall be retained by them, excepting the plans of the fortress of Gluckstadt.

9th. All the gun boats belonging to the garrison shall be given up to the allied forces, in the state in which they now are.

10th. All the ordnance, ammunition, stores, military and naval, shall be given up to the allies, and commissaries shall be named by each party to take inventories of the same.

11th. The officers having civil employments, shall be allowed to remain in the fortress until further orders.

12th. The wives and children of all military, naval, and civil officers, shall be allowed to follow them with their property; and every assistance shall be given in transporting them and their effects, to their hus-

husbands. The necessary aids in money, &c. shall be supplied them on their journey for this purpose by the allies.

13th. The sick and wounded shall remain in the hospitals, and be taken care of by the Danish surgeons at the expence of the allies; when cured they shall be sent to join the garrison.

14th. The foregoing articles shall be signed and ratified on the 6th of this month; and the allied troops shall this evening take possession of the Ravelin of Krempe Thor with a guard of six men, the garrison likewise placing a guard of six men at the advanced posts of the allies: the keys of the fortress shall be given up as soon as these articles shall have been ratified, (the same to be drawn up in triplicate) and the undersigned commanders shall bind themselves by their words of honour to a strict observance of them.

Concluded in Gluckstadt and Lubehessucht, before Gluckstadt, the 5th Jan. 1814.

GUSTAVUS BARON DE BOYE, Major-General.

ARTHUR FARQUHAR, Commanding the British Squadron in the Elbe.

CERNIKOFF, Major-General, and Commandant of the Fortress of Gluckstadt.

List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Squadron off Gluckstadt, between the 25th ultimo and 4th instant.

BLAZER.

Killed.

John M'Evoy, ordinary seaman, belonging to Desirée.

William Jackson, captain of the foretop.

Wounded.

Wounded.

Lawrence Anderson, able seaman, belonging to Desirée.

HEARTY.

Wounded.

James Rose, captain.
Richard Hunt, midshipman.
John Riches, clerk.
William Stanford, pilot.
John Batters, captain of the maintop.
B. Brown, able seaman.
George Wood, captain of the foretop.
Richard Riches, ordinary seaman.
Edward Jefferies, private marine.

REDBREAST.

Killed.

Lewis Triko, seaman.

Wounded.

William Morse, boy.

BATTERY ON SHORE.

Wounded.

John Anderson, yeoman of the sheets, belonging to Desirée.

GUN-BOAT NO. 2.

Wounded.

Charles Barrett, boy, 2d class, belonging to Desirée.
Samuel Sharp, seaman.
D. M'Carthy, seaman.
N. Clerk Smith, seaman, belonging to Desirée.

(Signed) ARTHUR FARQUHAR, Captain.

Return

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance taken by the Allied Forces in the Fortress of Gluckstadt, on the 6th January 1814.

Brass Guns.

8 twenty-four-pounders, 4 eighteen-pounders, 21 twelve-pounders, 22 six-pounders, 19 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, 2 two-pounders.
Total—80.

Iron Guns.

11 eighteen-pounders, 22 twelve-pounders, 2 eight-pounders.
Total—35.

Howitzers.

4 brass five and half inch, 4 brass four and two-fifths inch, 4 iron ditto.
Total—12.

Mortars.

3 brass thirteen inch, 6 brass ten inch, 6 brass five and half inch, 1 iron ten inch, 2 iron five and half inch, 16 four and two-fifths inch co-horn mortars.
Total—34.

Grand Total—161 iron guns, mortars, howitzers, brass guns, &c. &c. with carriages to each gun, and two magazines, containing an immense quantity of ammunition, stores for military purposes, &c.

(Signed) AMHERST WRIGHT, Lieutenant commanding English Rocket Brigade.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, January 15, 1814.

List of Vessels captured, recaptured, and detained by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Orders of Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. not before reported.

French chasse marée La Roze, of 32 tons and 5 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Nantes, captured by the Belle Poule, September 20, 1813.

French chasse marée L'Ambition, of 25 tons and 3 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Rochelle, captured by the Belle Poule, same date.

Spanish ship Marquess de la Romana, of 270 tons and 19 men, from the Havanna, bound to Cadiz, recaptured by the Hotspur, October 4, 1813.

French brig St. Anne, of 160 tons, captured by the Sultan (Ajax, Hotspur, and Goldfinch in sight), October 18, 1813.

French chasse marée La Julie, of 40 tons and 5 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Brest, captured by the Ajax, October 22, 1813.

English ship Betsey, of 2 guns, 256 tons, and 19 men, from Bristol, bound to St. Vincent, recaptured by the Eurotas, October 26, 1813.

English ship Avon, of 260 tons and 18 men, from Bristol, bound to Tobago, recaptured by the Eurotas (Clarence in sight), October 27, 1813.

Spanish sloop Gaditaine, of 96 tons and 6 men, from the Havanna, bound to Cadiz, recaptured by the Revolutionare, November 5, 1813.

English ship Wolfescove, of 2 guns, 364 tons, and 20 men, from Quebec, bound to London, recaptured by the Briton (in sight of the Brest squadron), December 1, 1813.

French sloop L'Adele, of 29 tons and 4 men, from St Maloes, bound to Brest, captured by the Madagascar, December 8, 1813.

English

English brig Liberty, of 219 tons and 12 men, from St. Lucar, bound to London, recaptured by the Briton, December 12, 1813.

English brig Watson, of 200 tons and 10 men, from Quebec, bound to London, recaptured by the Briton, December 13, 1813.

American brig Squirrel, of 2 guns, 169 tons, and 17 men, from Arcasson, bound to New York, captured by the Belle Poule, December 14, 1813.

French sloop L'Heureuse Marie, of 100 tons and 6 men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Morlaix, captured by the Eurotas, December 15, 1813.

English brig Racehorse, of 200 tons and 10 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Dartmouth, recaptured by the Derwent, December 19, 1813.

English snow Fanny, of 2 guns, 192 tons, and 8 men, from St. Johns, bound to Gibraltar, recaptured by the Eurotas, December 25, 1813.

American schooner Antoinette, of 2 guns, 210 tons, and 20 men, from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, captured by the Royalist (in sight of Basque Roads squadron), December 18, 1813.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 15th, 1814.

No. VI.

Foreign-Office, January 15, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received at this office, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, from Lord Burghersh and His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart.

MY LORD, *Basle, 2d January,* 1814.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that General Bubna entered Geneva, by capitulation, on the 30th. It appears that the officer in command of the French garrison at that place, was without the means of resistance, and that he had every reason to dread the hostility of the inhabitants; he was allowed to retire with his garri-

son,

son, when the Austrians took possession of the place.

The people of Geneva are about to re-establish their ancient government; they have manifested the most decided aversion to the dominion of France, which had been forced upon them; and I hope they may effectually be secured against the recurrence of that misfortune.

In the Duchy of Savoy, the same spirit of hatred to the tyranny of France has universally been shewn. An organization has already been commenced in the country, with the view of asserting its ancient independence: we are as yet without details upon the subject, but I hope at an early period to transmit to your Lordship the most favourable intelligence from that country.

The corps of Austrians, under General Biouchi, is occupied in the investment of Befort; it has relieved the division of General Wrede's corps, which was before employed upon that service, and which having joined that officer, will to-morrow advance upon Colmar.

General Bionchi has his advanced guard at Vesoul, and has been directed to send forward considerable parties to Langres. It appears, from the reports of that officer, that the Austrians have met with the best possible reception from the inhabitants of France.

The corps of Austrians under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, will arrive near Besançon on the 9th of this month, and will form the investment of that place.

Detachments have been sent by General Bubna towards Italy, and to the different points of strength on the roads of the Simplon, St. Bernard, and St. Gothard. He has also detached parties towards Lyons.

A body of one thousand Cossacks has been de-

 tached

tached from Altkirch to Remirmont, Epinal, and Nancy. These troops are destined to reconnoitre the valley of the Moselle.

General Wittgenstein has been directed to pass the Rhine this day in the neighbourhood of Strasburg, and to push forward his advance upon Soverne. He will communicate by his right with General Blücher, who will have passed that river with a part of his corps at Oppenheim, and with the rest of it below Mayence.

By his left he will communicate with General Wrede, who will push forward from Colmar to Schlestat, and from that place connect himself with that officer.

It does not appear that the French have as yet assembled any considerable force at Colmar. General Wrede will attack whatever he may find there to-morrow, but it is not believed the enemy will await him.

No information of any interest has been received from the Austrian Italian army, since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship. The troops under General Nugent have entered Bologne.

The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg will move to-morrow from this place to Altkirch. The corps of General Barclay de Tolly will be assembled at that place on the 13th. Prince Schwartzenberg will move forward before that time, and will endeavour to establish himself in the valley of the Moselle.

The fire upon the fortress of Huningen commenced on the 29th, at night. The second parallel has not yet been completed, and I have not yet observed that any material injury has been done to the defences of the place.

The corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has crossed the Rhine at the pontoon-bridge, established below Huningen at Maerkt, has joined

General

General Wrede, and will co-operate in his movement to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BURGHERSH.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Freyburg in Brisgau, January 6, 1814.

My Lord,

THE cavalry of the reserve have passed Freyburg. To-morrow the two divisions of Russian foot guards, with the Prussian foot guards, and a very fine regiment of Baden foot guards, will march through this place.

They will be followed by the reserve artillery, and by other troops.

The Emperor of Russia's Head-quarters will move with the guards, but his Imperial Majesty will go by Schaffhausen, and will meet this force assembled near Basle on the 31st December (12th January) and will probably pass the Rhine on the following day, the anniversary of his crossing the Niemen.

General Count Bubna has occupied Geneva, of which the official accounts were received yesterday. I have the honour to enclose a translation of the Bulletin, which has been printed here this morning. Patroles from this corps have been as far as Turin.

General Count Wrede, with the army under his command, has his head-quarters at Colmar. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg is before Neu Brisac, which is blockaded. The head-quarters of the Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg are on the march from Altkirchen upon Montbeillard, with the whole Austrian army. Befort is observed by a detachment.

Count Wittgenstein has crossed the Rhine near

what was Fort Louis, and has occupied the two forts Vauban and Alsace, which were evacuated.

Marshal Blücher has also crossed the Rhine, and holds Coblentz. The Russian corps of Langeron is before Mayence, on the left bank of the Rhine, Cassel being still masked. General Sacken crossed that river on the 1st January, in presence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, near Oppenheim, and having stormed a redoubt, took six cannon, and 700 prisoners. The Russian General St. Priest crossed below Mayence.

None of these corps have as yet met with serious resistance, and they are on the best terms with the inhabitants. I have heard of but one instance where they have been fired upon from the villages by inhabitants.

Several regiments of Cossacks have passed, and have patroled towards Nancy, and in different directions.

The dreadful fever which broke out among the French last year, and which infected the whole country through which the remains of their army passed, has continued on that line, and the places they have occupied, in many of which it now rages with increased violence.

Mayence, Leipzig, Torgau, and Dresden, are the places where it is at present most destructive. The French are the principal victims, but many of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages perish. Torgau is so much infected, that it would be dangerous to introduce fresh troops.

The Russian reinforcements are very fine, and the army is healthy and in good condition, horses as well as men.

By the latest accounts the enemy was reported to have twelve thousand men at Metz. The Guards were removed from thence, and are stated to be concentrated about Paris, except three or four

four thousand, said to have been detached towards Flanders.

There is no considerable force at Besançon; the General commanding there went to Lyons for succour, but returned without success.

The Moniteurs have been received here to the 30th inclusive, which contain Buonaparte's answer to the Address.

I have the honour to be, &c

CATHCART.

Viscount Costlereagh, &c. & &c.

(Translation.)

Head-Quarters Altkirch, Jan. 4, 1814.

YESTERDAY Captain Baron Wemmer arrived with dispatches from Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Bubna, announcing the occupation of the city of Geneva.

When the troops arrived within cannon shot, Count Bubna was informed that it was intended to surrender the place.

The columns were nevertheless supplied with artillery, ladders, and fascines, and advanced within grape shot of the place, when they saw the white flag, and at the same time the enemy's cavalry retiring towards Chambery. Major Count St. Quintin, who had been sent into the town, reported that the Commandant, General Jordis, a worthy old officer, was lying ill of violent cramps, surrounded by his Staff, and in such a state as to be unable either to resist or capitulate.

The gates were opened, and the troops marched in, and occupied the town and the passage over the Arve.

On the 29th December fifty artillerymen had arrived, and there was a report that several bat-

talions had marched from Turin to reinforce the garrison of Geneva, and that General Fournier was ordered, by the Emperor Napoleon, to defend this most important point to the last extremity.

In this fortress was found a very valuable artillery preparation, one hundred and seventeen cannon, of which nineteen are iron ordnance, and thirty French field pieces.

Count Bubna lost no time in detaching parties on the road from Gex to St. Claude, to secure the passage over the Jura, and also patroles from Martigny upon Simplon and St. Bernhard's mountains.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 22d, 1814.

No. VII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 20, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated

St. Jean de Luz, January 9, 1814.

THE enemy collected a considerable force on the Gave in the beginning of the week, and on the 3d instant drove in the cavalry picquets between the Joyeuse and Bidouze rivers, and attacked the post of Major-General Buchan's Portuguese brigade on the Joyeuse, near La Bastide, and those of the 3d division in Bouloe. They turned the right of Major-General Buchan's brigade on the height of La Costa, and obliged him to retire towards Briscons: and they established two divisions of infantry on the height, and in La Bastide, with the remainder of the army on the Bidouze and the Gave.

Our

Our centre and right were immediately concentrated and prepared to move; and having reconnoitred the enemy on the 4th, I intended to have attacked them on the 5th instant, but was obliged to defer the attack till the 6th, owing to the badness of the weather, and the swelling of the rivulets. The attack was made on that day by the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton and Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, supported by Major-General Buchan's Portuguese brigade of General Le Cor's division, and the cavalry, under the command of Major-General Fane; and the enemy were forthwith dislodged, without loss on our side, and our posts replaced where they had been.

My last reports from Catalonia are of the 24th ultimo; nothing extraordinary had occurred.

Admiralty-Office, January 22, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, at Port Mahon, the 24th December 1813.

SIR,

THE enclosed narrative will convey to their Lordships, the details of a gallant enterprize, very ably directed by Captain Sir Josias Rowley, and most zealously executed by the force under his command, in co-operation with the battalion of Colonel Catanelli, who made a descent on the coast of Italy, under a hope of surprising Leghorn.

The loss sustained in this affair has been inconsiderable, when compared with that of the enemy. I am sure their Lordships will do ample justice to the merits of Sir Josias, and the captains, officers, seamen,

seamen, and marines, engaged in this spirited service.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW.

His Majesty's ship America, off Leghorn, 15th Dec. 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in pursuance of my preceding communication to you from Palermo, I sailed thence on the 29th ult. in company with the Termagant, and anchored at Melazzo on the following night, where having joined the ships named in the margin *, and embarked on board them on the following day the troops of the Italian Levy, amounting to about one thousand men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Catanelli, we sailed the same evening, and arrived on the coast of Italy, off Via Reggio, on the 9th instant: having fallen in with the Armada and Imperieuse off the north of Corsica, I detained them to assist us in getting the troops on shore. Having anchored with the squadron off the town, the troops and field pieces were immediately landed; a small party of the enemy having evacuated the place on a summons that had been sent in, and possession was taken of two eighteen and one twelve-pounder guns, which defended the entrance of the river.—The Lieutenant-Colonel proceeded immediately to Lucca, which place was surrendered to him at twelve the same night. The following day a detachment of forty royal marines from this ship, under Captain Rea, was sent to a signal station to the northward, which on his threatening to storm, surrendered to him, and eleven men who defended it were made prisoners: he found it to be a castle of

* Edinburgh, Furieuse, Mermaid.

con-

considerable size and strength, walled and ditched, and capable of containing near one thousand men. On receiving this report, I sent Mr. Bazalgette, senior lieutenant of the America, who with a few barrels of powder completely destroyed it, bringing off a brass nine-pounder gun, which was mounted in the castle. Parties from the Imperieuse and Furieuse also brought off two other brass guns from the beach to the northward and southward of the town, those at the landing place having also been embarked.

The Lieutenant-Colonel not judging it advisable to continue at Lucca, had given me notice of his intended return to Via Reggio, where he arrived on the morning of the 12th, and signified his intention to proceed in another direction.

Not conceiving my stay with this ship any longer necessary, I had made arrangements for leaving the Edinburgh, Furieuse, and Termagant, under the orders of Captain Dundas, to keep up (if practicable) a communication with the troops, and purposed sailing to rejoin your flag as soon as it was dark, when towards sunset we perceived a firing at the town, and found that the troops were attacked by a force of about six hundred cavalry and infantry, with a howitzer and two field-pieces. They consisted of a detachment from the garrison of Leghorn, which had been joined on its march by some troops at Pisa; the Lieutenant-Colonel completely routed them, with the loss of their guns and howitzer, and a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners; the remainder retreated in much confusion towards Pisa. Information having been obtained from the prisoners of the weak state of the garrison at Leghorn, the Lieutenant-Colonel proposed to me to intercept the return of the routed troops, by proceeding immediately off Leghorn, in the hopes that by shewing ourselves in as much force as possible, the inhabitants, who, it was supposed,

posed, were inclined to receive us, might make some movement in our favour, and that we might avail ourselves of any practicable opening to force our way into the place.

I acceded to this proposal, and the troops were immediately embarked in a number of country vessels, which were towed off by the boats of the squadron, and the whole being taken in tow by the ships, we proceeded the same night for Leghorn Roads, where we anchored about three o'clock on the following day, to the northward of the town. The Imperieuse having previously reconnoitred the best spot for landing, the vessels were immediately towed in shore, and the troops and field-pieces landed without opposition. The boats then proceeded to land the marines; but the weather, which had been hitherto favourable, in the course of the evening became so bad, that only a part could be got on shore; and I regret to state that the pinnace of the America was swamped, and Lieutenant Moody, (a most valuable officer) and two seamen were drowned. Early in the morning the remainder were landed, and proceeded to the positions assigned them

The corps of the enemy which had been defeated at Via Reggio, was a second time reinforced at Pisa, and at this period made an attack on our marines without the tower. I beg to refer you to Captain Dundas's report, for the particulars of their defeat. The Lieutenant-Colonel suggested, as a proper time after this advantage, to summons the Commandant, which was accordingly done, but an answer returned that he would defend himself.

The gates of the town had been closely examined during this day and the preceding night, to ascertain the practicability of forcing an entrance, but that or any other means of immediate attack not being considered practicable against a place so strong and regularly fortified, and there not appearing any move-

movement of the inhabitants in our favour, the precarious and threatening state of the weather, a change of which would have prevented all communication with the ships, rendered it expedient to reimbark the whole without delay: by very great exertions this was effected in the best order during the night, and early the following morning, in very severe weather, without any molestation from the enemy.

On returning from the shore to the America at sunset, I found a deputation from the Mayor and Inhabitants of the town, who had been permitted by the Commandant to come off with a flag of truce, to petition us to cease our fire from the houses, he having threatened to dislodge us by setting fire to the suburbs; as arrangements were already made for embarking, I consented to a cessation of firing on both sides till eight the next morning; a favourable circumstance for us, the troops on their march to the boats being exposed to a fire from the ramparts.

I have very great satisfaction in reporting to you the zeal and good conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines employed on the above-mentioned services.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Catanelli every praise is due for his able and indefatigable exertions, and I feel thankful for his cordial co-operation. The conduct of the troops of the Italian Levy, both for bravery and discipline in the field, and the cheerfulness with which they endured the constant exposure in boats in the most severe weather, excited our admiration.

I am much indebted to Captain Grant for his able advice and assistance; to the Honourable Captain Dundas, who undertook the direction of the marines and seamen; and to Captain Hamilton, who volunteered his services on shore, my thanks are particularly due, for the gallant manner in which they

they conducted them; and I feel much indebted to the Honourable Captain Duncan for the ready and useful assistance he afforded me on every occasion. Captain Mounsey, when the landing was effected, had moved with the Furieuse and Termagant to watch the motions of three brigs of war lying in the outer mole, but which afterwards moved into the inner one, the crews having landed to assist in the defence of the place.

Captain Dunn was indefatigable in his exertions at the landing place, and I feel called upon to notice the good conduct of the officers and crews of the boats through a continued and most fatiguing service.

I beg that I may be permitted to mention the assistance I received from Lieutenant Bazalgette, senior of this ship, a most deserving officer; and to notice the conduct of Mr. Bromley, the surgeon, who volunteered his services on shore with the troops.

I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and am happy to say our loss is much smaller than might have been expected. I have no account of that of the Italian levy, but I believe it is not considerable. There have been no correct returns of prisoners, but Captain Dundas informs me, that above three hundred have been taken in the two affairs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, Captain.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew,
&c. &c. &c.

His

His Majesty's Ship Edinburgh, off Leghorn, Dec. 15, 1813.

SIR,

IN obedience to your directions, Captain Hamilton and myself landed on the evening of the 13th, with the marines of His Majesty's ships named in the margin,* to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Catanelli. We pushed on that evening with the advance of the marines and Italian levy, and got possssion of the suburbs of the town of Leghorn. The extreme darkness of the night, and the road being nearly impassable, prevented the body of the troops joining until the morning; the moment a sufficient number had come up, in compliance with the Lieutenant-Colonel's arrangements, the Italians occupied the suburbs, and buildings close to the ramparts; the marines occupied a position on the Pisa road; as soon after day-light as possible, we reconnoitred the town; just as we had finished, and were returning from the southern part of the town, a firing was heard in the direction of the Pisa road, where we proceeded instantly, and found the marines were at that moment attacked by a considerable body of the enemy's troops, consisting of at least seven hundred men, cavalry and infantry, supported by two field pieces; the charge of the cavalry was received with great coolness by the marines, they opened and allowed them to pass, killing all but about fourteen, who, with two officers succeeded in getting through, but who were all killed or wounded, excepting one officer, by a small detachment of the Italian levy, that was formed at the entrance of the suburbs of the town. After the charge of the cavalry, the marines in-

* America, Armada, Edinburgh, Imperieuse, Furieuse, Rainbow, Termagant, and Mermaid.

stantly

stantly closed and charged the enemy's infantry, and put them entirely to the rout; they lost in this affair the officers commanding their cavalry and infantry, with about from two hundred and fifty to three hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners; the remainder retreated in the greatest disorder to Pisa.

In this affair my most particular thanks are due to Captain Hamilton, who I am sorry to say is slightly wounded, as well as to Captain Beale, of the Armada, who commanded the marines, as also to Captains Rea and Mitchell, of the America and Edinburgh; to the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, all possible credit is due for repelling the attack, and putting to rout the enemy, who were certainly double their force; the marines lost on this occasion, one killed and seven wounded

The Italian levy who were on the houses close round the ramparts, as well as those in the advance, were indefatigable in their exertions, and their bravery was truly conspicuous on all occasions. The enemy suffered by the destructive fire they kept up on the ramparts, killing or wounding those who attempted to come near the guns.

It being arranged between you and the Lieutenant-Colonel, that we should re-embark, the wounded and prisoners, with our two field guns and ammunition, were embarked at twelve o'clock last night, marched off in the best possible order, through bad roads, and incessant rain.

I beg to offer my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Catanelli, for his attention in pointing out what he wished to be done by us to forward his plan. My thanks are due to Captain Dunn, of the Mermaid, for forwarding every thing from the beach to us in advance; as well as to Lieutenants Mason, of the America, and Mapleton and Leach

of this ship, and Travers, of the Imperieuse; and to the midshipmen, and small arm men, and those stationed to a howitzer, for their steady good conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. H. L. DUNDAS, Captain.

Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. Captain of His Majesty's Ship America.

Return of killed and wounded seamen and marines of His Majesty's ships off Leghorn, 14th December 1813.

AMERICA.

James, Moodie, Lieutenant, drowned by the swamping of a boat, on the 13th December.
George White, able seaman, ditto.
William Ford, able seaman, ditto.

ARMADA.

Richard Gorton, private marine, severely wounded.
John Snell, ditto, dangerously wounded.
Robert Clark, ditto, severely wounded.

EDINBURGH.

Emanuel Key, private marine, dangerously wounded.
Richard Wilson, ditto, severely wounded.
Christopher Robson, ditto, slightly wounded.

IMPERIEUSE.

William Vaughan, private marine, slightly wounded.

RAINBOW.

Captain Hamilton, slightly wounded.
Samuel Page, marine, killed.
John Todd, master's mate, severely wounded.

TERMAGANT.

James Rowley, marine, severely wounded.
Robert Williams, ditto, severely wounded.

Total—1 killed, 3 drowned, 11 wounded.

(Signed) JOSIAS ROWLEY, Captain.
E. F. BROMLEY, Surgeon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of JANUARY 25th, 1813.

No. VIII.

Foreign-Office, January 25, 1814.

MR. Henry Addington arrived here this day with dispatches, of which the following are copies and extract, from General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K.B. and Edward Thornton, Esq.

MY LORD, *Basle, January* 14, 1814.

THE Emperor of Russia arrived at Lörrach on the 11th, and the reserves of the army having assembled in the course of that and the succeeding day, his Imperial Majesty crossed the Rhine on the 13th, after divine worship, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Emperor of Austria, who had arrived at Basle the preceding evening, went to meet the Emperor Alexander at some distance, and their Imperial and Royal Majesties entered Basle on horseback at the head of the Russian and Prussian guards, and

and some other regiments of the reserve. These troops afterwards passed in parade before their Majesties, and proceeded several leagues on their march in the direction of Montbeillard. The cavalry reached Ferrette the same night

The reinforcements which have joined the Russian guards, are very fine, and I have never seen these regiments appear in so great force, or in better condition, at any period of the campaign. Indeed some of the regiments have additional battalions.

I saw the reserve artillery on the march, part of which is quite fresh, and it is impossible to have any preparation in more complete order as to ordnance, carriages, men, and horses. The men in particular are remarkably fine. There are some batteries of horse artillery with twelve-pounders.

The Prussian reserve is also in very excellent condition.

The accounts I have received on arriving here, of the progress of the armies, are as follows :—

The Field-Marshal's head-quarters were at Vesoul, and are now, I understand, on the move to Langres, which place has for some time been occupied by General Giulay. I have no certain account of General Bubna, but I hear he moved from Geneva on Dole ; and that it was his intention to occupy Lyons. Dijon was also to be occupied by this time.

Marshal Blücher was expected to reach Metz about this time. General Count Platoff, supported by the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, has had an affair between Epinal and Nancy, in which a considerable number of the enemy has been killed and taken.

General Wrede has also had an action, in which the enemy is said to have sustained considerable loss, but the official accounts of these affairs have not as yet been received.

I have the honour to be, &c,

CATHCART.

The Viscount Castlereagh.

MY LORD, *Basle, January* 14, 1814.

THE columns of the allied armies continue their advance on all sides.

The head-quarters of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, were on the 12th at Vesoul, and were moving on. On the advance of Gen. Giulay's corps, to Langres, the inhabitants fired on the troops, but this is the only instance in which the Allies have not been well received. The Field Marshal's head-quarters were to be at Langres the 15th or 16th.

General Bubna's corps has had a new direction given it from Dole towards Lyons, and it is on its march.

General Bianchi still operates against Befort. Besançon is invested by the corps of Lichtenstein.

The Bavarians under General Wrede have had a very serious affair with the enemy near St. Drey under Marshal Victor. In the commencement of the action they were repulsed, and the French cavalry, commanded by General Mulhaud, had some success, but on the arrival of General de Roy's Bavarian brigade, the enemy were completely repulsed, and retired towards Luneville, with the loss of several officers, and some hundred prisoners.

The Cossacks continue very far in advance.

I stated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, how anxiously we expected important events from Marshal

Marshal Blücher. It seems, however, Marmont retired with precipitation from Kayserslautern, and passed the Saar. Marshal Blücher had his head-quarters on the 10th at Kussel, and it is said he is as far as Saarbruck, and that he will be at Metz on the 15th or 16th.

By accounts from Paris, the enemy are collecting some force near Chalons, if so, they will probably retire on it from Nancy.

The Russian and Prussian Guards and reserves, to the amount of thirty thousand men, crossed the Rhine yesterday at this place, and defiled before the Allied Sovereigns.

It is quite impossible to give an idea of these troops, by any description. Their warlike appearance, their admirable equipment, their military perfection: and when one considers what they have undergone, and contemplates the Russians, who have traversed their own regions, and marched in a few short months from Moscow across the Rhine, one is lost in wonder and admiration.

The condition in which the Russian cavalry appeared reflects the highest reputation on this branch of their service; and their artillery, your Lordship knows, is not to be surpassed.

I have the honour to be, &c,

CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a dispatch from Edward Thornton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Kiel, 14th Jan. 1814.

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that Baron de Wetterstedt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, have this day signed Treaties of Peace with the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 29th, 1814.

No. IX.

Admiralty-Office, January 29, 1814.

ADMIRAL Sir John Warren, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Brown, of His Majesty's ship Loire, giving an account of his having on the 10th of December captured the Rolla, American privateer, of five guns and eighty men, out the night before from Newport.

And also the following letters, forwarded to the Admiral by Captain Barrie, of the Dragon, senior officer in the Chesapeak, viz.

A letter from Captain Cator, of His Majesty's sloop Actæon, dated 22d September, reporting his having landed with a party of marines in Lynhaven Bay, and destroyed a barrack of the enemy, with all the military stores, after a short action with a body of American dragoons and infantry stationed there, in which nine of the enemy were taken, and several killed or wounded, with the loss of onl one marine badly wounded.

A letter from Captain Jackson, of His Majesty's ship

ship Lacedemonian, dated 23d September, stating the destruction of several American vessels, by the boats of the above ship, and Mohawk sloop, in Chereton and King's Creeks. The enemy assembled in numbers on the shore, but were scattered by the fire from the boats, with the loss of from twenty to thirty killed and wounded; one man in the boats was killed, and two wounded.

A letter from Lieutenant Pedlar, of the Dragon, dated the 5th November, giving an account of his having, with the boats of that ship and Sophie sloop, brought out, without loss, three American vessels from a creek in the River Potowmak.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 1st, 1814.

No. X.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, January 30, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K.G. dated St. Jean de Luz, 16th January 1814:

SINCE the army passed the Nive on the 9th of December, General Mina has had three battalions of the troops under his command at Bidarray, on the left of that river, and at St. Etienne de Baygorey, in observation of the enemy's movements from St. Jean Pied de Port.

The inhabitants of Baygorey were noted in the late war, for their opposition to the Spanish troops, and they are the only persons who in the present war have manifested any disposition to oppose the allies; and I was in hopes that the measures which I had adopted would have induced them to remain quiet.

With

With the aid of the inhabitants of Bidarray and Baygorey, and General Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, and such troops as he could collect belonging to the garrison of St. Jean Pied de Port, General D'Harispe moved upon the troops of General Mina's division on the 12th instant, and obliged them to retire into the valley of the Aldudes.

No movement has since been made on that side.

My last accounts from Catalonia are of the 31st ultimo, at which period there was no alteration in the situation of the troops in that quarter.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 8th, 1814.

No. XI.

Admiralty-Office, February 8, 1814.

Vessels captured, burnt, or destroyed by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on the Blockade of the Chesapeak, under the Orders of Captain Barrie, of His Majesty's Ship Dragon, between the 6th day of September 1813, *and the* 12*th day of January* 1814.

American sloop Alphonso, of 22 tons and 3 men, from New York, bound to Charleston, captured by the Lacedemonian off the Capes, September 7, 1813; cargo taken out and vessel burnt.

American sloop Dolphin, of 28 tons and 5 men, from New York, bound to Charleston, captured by the Lacedemonian off the Capes, September 8, 1813.

American sloop, name unknown, burnt by the Lacedemonian and Mohawk's boats in King's Creek, September 13, 1813.

Three American schooners, names unknown, burnt by

by the Lacedemonian and Mohawk's boats in King's Creek, September 23, 1813.

American sloop Little Belt, of 18 tons and 3 men, from New York, bound to Charleston, destroyed by the Armide off the Capes, September 26, 1813; cargo taken out.

American sloop Ambition, destroyed by the Acteon off the Capes, same date; cargo taken out.

American schooner Farmer, of 20 tons and 2 men, from Norfolk, bound to Baltimore, destroyed by the Lacedemonian up the Bay, between the 21st and 30th September 1813.

American schooner Lively John, of 27 tons and 2 men, from Vienna, bound to Norfolk, destroyed by the Lacedemonian up the Bay, between the 21st and 30th September 1813.

American schooner Nancy, of 30 tons and 2 men, from Vienna, bound to Norfolk, destroyed by the Lacedemonian up the Bay, between the 21st and 30th September 1813.

American schooner Halcyon, of 80 tons and 6 men, from Baltimore, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Lacedemonian up the Bay, between the 21st and 30th September 1813.

American schooner, name unknown, destroyed by the Lacedemonian up the Bay, between the 21st and 30th September 1813.

American schooner, name unknown, destroyed by the Lacedemonian up the Bay, between the 21st and 30th September 1813.

American sloop Eliza, of 60 tons and 4 men, from New York, bound to Savannah, captured by the Armide off the Capes, October 23, 1813.

American schooner Circe, of 7 tons and 3 men, from New York, bound to Charleston, captured by the Actæon off the Capes, October 23, 1813.

American brigantine, name unknown, of 110 tons, burnt in the Potowmac by the boats of the Dragon and Sophie, October 27, 1813.

American

American schooner, name unknown, burnt in the Potowmac by the boats of the Dragon and Sophie, October 30, 1813.

American schooner Two Brothers, of 70 tons and 3 men, from Kinsail, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Sophie and boats in the Potowmac, same date; cargo taken out, vessel destroyed.

American schooner Gannet, of 36 tons and 2 men, from Baltimore, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Sophie and boats in the Potowmac, October 31, 1813; cargo taken out, vessel destroyed.

American schooner Minerva, of 29 tons and 3 men, captured by the Sophie and boats in the Potowmac, same date; cargo taken out, vessel destroyed.

American schooner Alexander, of 90 tons, captured by the Dragon's boats in the Potowmac, November 5, 1813.

American schooner John, of George Tower, of 36 tons, captured by the Dragon's boats in the Potowmac, same date.

American sloop Quintessence, of 60 tons, captured by the Dragon's boats in the Potowmac, same date.

American schooner, name unknown, burnt by the Sophie in the Chesapeak, November 6, 1813.

American Sloop Frankling, of 12 tons and 2 men, from New York, bound to South Carolina, captured by the Sophie off the Capes, November 14, 1813.

American schooner Gleaner, from New York, bound to Charleston, captured by the Armide off the Capes, same date.

American sloop Liberty, destroyed by the Armide off the Capes, November 15, 1813.

American schooner Harmony, of 25 tons and 5 men, captured by the Lacedemonian off the Capes, same date.

American

American sloop Betsey, captured by the Lacedemonian off the Capes, November 16, 1813.

American schooner, name unknown, of 50 tons, from Norfolk, burnt by the Sophie up the Bay, November 17, 1813.

American schooner Bee, of 21 tons and 4 men, from New York, bound to Charleston, burnt by the Lacedemonian off the Capes, November 19, 1813.

American sloop, name unknown, burnt by the Sophie off Smith's Island, same date; not reported.

American schooner Regulator, of 80 tons and 4 men, from Norfolk, bound to Portland, captured by the Dragon's guard-boat, running out, November 22, 1813.

American schooner Sukey, of 80 tons and 6 men, from Norfolk, bound to Baltimore; sunk from a leak sprung in her hold at night.

American sloop New York, of 28 tons and 4 men, from New York, to Norfolk, captured by the Sophie and Actæon, up the Bay, New York, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

American schooner Phœbe, of 48 tons and 5 men, destroyed by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, New York, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

American sloop Caroline, of 45 tons and 4 men, captured by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, New York, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

American schooner Fredericksburgh, of 38 tons and 2 men, captured by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, New York, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

American sloop Polly, burnt by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, New York, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

American schooner Peggy, burnt by the Sophie and

and Actæon up the Bay, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

American schooner Lucy and Sally, of 48 tons and 4 men, from Fredericksburgh, bound to Onnacobe, captured by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

American schooner Poor Jack, of 26 tons and 3 men, from Fredericksburgh, bound to Onnacobe, captured by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, between the 22d and 28th November 1813.

Spanish schooner, name unknown, of 110 tons and 6 men, from Norfolk, bound to Havannah, captured by the Dragon's boat, attempting to run out, November 30, 1813.

American schooner Caroline, of 73 tons and 6 men, from Norfolk, bound to Havannah, captured by the Dragon's boat, attempting to run out, December 3, 1813.

American schooner, name unknown, burnt by the Armide off the Capes, December 7, 1813.

American schooner Republican, of 43 tons and 4 men, from New York, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Dragon's boats off the Capes, same date.

American schooner Peggy, of 5 tons and 2 men, from New York, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Dragon's boats off the Capes, same date.

American schooner, name unknown, burnt by the Dragon's boats off the Capes, same date.

American schooner Teacher, of 25 tons and 5 men, from New York, bound to Wilmington, captured by the Dragon's boats off the Capes, December 10, 1813.

American schooner Mariner, of 44 tons and 4 men, from Salem, bound to Norfolk, captured by the Dragon's boats off the Capes, December 11, 1813.

American schooner Sukey, from Norfolk, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Armide off the Bay, same date.

American schooner, name unknown, of 37 tons, burnt by the Sophie and Acæton off the Bay, same date.

American schooner Erie, of 78 tons and 9 men, from Havannah, bound to Baltimore, captured by the Sophie and Actæon off the Bay, December 12, 1813.

Two American schooners, names unknown, one of 25 tons, the other 60 tons, burnt by the Sophie and Actæon off the Bay, same date.

American schooner Little Ealnea, of 59 tons and 2 men, from Charleston, bound to Baltimore, burnt by the Sophie and Actæon, December 16, 1813.

American sloop, name unknown, of 69 tons, burnt by the Sophie and Actæon off the Bay, same date.

American schooner Phœbe, of 64 tons and 3 men, from Baltimore, bound to Savannah, captured by the Dragon's boat running out, December 17, 1813.

American schooner Sea Flower, of 66 tons and 4 men, from Baltimore, bound to Savannah, captured by the Actæon off the Capes, having escaped the boats, same date.

American schooner Antelope, of 69 tons, from Charleston, bound to Baltimore, burnt by the Sophie up the Bay, same date.

American sloop, name unknown, of 24 tons, from Norfolk, bound to Baltimore, burnt by the Dragon's boat off Smith's Island, same date.

Three small craft, destroyed by the Actæon off the Capes, not reported.

American sloop Sampson, of 80 tons and 5 men, from Richmond, bound to New York, captured by

by the Erie tender, Lieutenant Douglas, off the Capes, December 18, 1813.

American schooner George, of 105 tons and 11 men, from Baltimore, bound to Havannah, captured by the boats of the Dragon running out, December 22, 1813.

American schooner Michael and Eliza, of 105 tons and 9 men, from Baltimore, bound to Havannah, captured by the boats of the Dragon running out, same date.

American schooner Atalanta, of 149 tons, 1 gun, and 15 men, from Baltimore, bound to San Domingo, captured by the boats of the Dragon running out, same date.

American schooner, name unknown, of 9 tons, burnt by the Dragon's boat off Smith's Island, same date.

American schooner Tartar, of 300 tons, 18 guns, and 75 men, run on shore near Cape Henry by the Dragon's boats, and burnt.

American schooner Express, of 150 tons and 40 men, run on shore near Cape Henry by the Dragon's boats, and burnt.

American brig George, of 240 tons, from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, December 23, 1813.

American brig Betsy, of 249 tons, from Baltimore, bound to Lisbon, captured by the Sophie and Actæon up the Bay, same date.

American schooner Packet, of 30 tons and 4 men, from Boston, bound to Savannah, captured by the Armide off the Capes, same date.

American ship Mary Ann, of 250 tons and 18 men, from the South Seas, bound to Nantucket, captured by the Sophie off the Capes, December 26, 1813.

American schooner, name unknown, of 31 tons, run on shore near Cape Henry by the Dragon's boat, and burnt, December 28, 1813.

American schooner, name unknown, of 54 tons, burnt by the Dragon's boat under Cape Charles, at anchor, December 29, 1813.

American sloop, name unknown, of 51 tons, burnt by the Dragon's boat under Cape Charles, at anchor, same date.

American schooner Friends, of 49 tons and 4 men, bound to Norfolk, destroyed by the Erie, Lieutenant Douglas, on the beach near Cape Henry, January 6, 1814.

American schooner Pioneer, of 320 tons, 17 guns, and 170 men, from Baltimore, on a cruise, destroyed by the Sophie up the Bay, December 31, 1813.

(Signed) ROBERT BARRIE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 8th, 1814.

No. XII.

Foreign-Office, February 8, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at this Office from the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B.

Extract from Lord Burghersh, dated Vesoul, January 14, 1814.

IN pursuance of the system I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship in my last dispatch, as having been determined upon by Prince Schwartzenberg, the reserve, under the orders of the Prince of Hesse, moved upon Besançon on the 9th, and completed the investment of that fortress.

General Bubna had been destined to advance

upon Dole, but the direction of his march has been changed, and he has proceeded towards Lyons.

Since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordship, affairs of considerable importance have taken place between the corps of General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and the French forces in their front.

The advanced guard of General Wrede, under the orders of General de Roy, was attacked on the 10th at St. Diez, by the corps of General Milhaud, which had lately been in occupation of Colmar. This advanced guard was forced to retire behind St. Marguerithe. General de Roy having however there assembled the force under his command, attacked the enemy, though superior to him in numbers, and drove him to Roon l'Etappe, took five hundred prisoners, and killed or wounded a considerable number of the enemy. St. Diez was retaken. General de Roy was wounded in this affair; the pursuit of the first advantages was directed by Colonel Freyberg.

General Wrede lost, on this occasion, ten officers killed or wounded, amongst whom he regrets particularly Major Harret, of the 8th regiment of infantry, killed, and Major the Baron Pfetten, severely wounded; the loss in men amounts to about two hundred.

The intention of General Milhaud, in his attack upon the Bavarians, seems to have been to possess himself of the debouchés of the mountains of the Vosges into the valley of the Rhine. This object (of the greatest importance to the French armies) has been prevented by the good conduct of the troops, and the able dispositions of General de Roy. General Wrede has since advanced with his corps to Rombervillers and Bruyeres.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, having arrived at Remiremont on the 10th, where he received information

mation that a corps of French, amounting to four thousand men, and composed principally of the young guards of Buonaparte, was in occupation of Epinal, he determined to attack it. He moved forward with the corps under his orders to effect that object on the 12th. General Count Platow co-operated in this movement, and marched by the right of the enemy towards Charmes in his rear.

The French force retired on the advance of the Prince Royal.

That officer however pursued with his cavalry and some artillery, overtook the enemy, and took a considerable number of prisoners.

The advanced guard of General Platow, commanded by General Grechow, arrived upon the flank of the enemy, while retiring at Thaon, charged its cavalry, dispersed it, and took a number of prisoners.

The artillery of General Platow was delayed by the badness of the roads, but arrived later in the day, and did considerable execution.

The enemy was pursued to Charmes; five hundred prisoners, a considerable quantity of baggage, arms, and accoutrements remained in the power of the Allies. The loss sustained by the French, in killed and wounded, has also been considerable.

The results of the advantages obtained by General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, have been to clear the strong country upon the right of Prince Schwartzenberg of the presence of an enemy, to enable him to employ the force under the Prince Royal, in his operations in front of this place upon Langres, and to entrust the defence of his right to the corps only of General Wrede.

Since the passage of the Rhine by General Wittgenstein, the Cossacks under his orders have had several successful affairs with the enemy.

On the 7th, General Rudiger was directed to take possession of Wauzenau. Upon his approach the enemy abandoned the town, but took up a position with one thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry near Henheim; General Rudiger charged this force, took two officers and sixty men, and pursued the corps to the gates of Strasburg. The enemy left seventy men killed on the field of battle, and amongst them the Commandant of the corps.

Buonaparte appears to have taken every means in his power to induce the people of France to rise against the troops of the allies now established within their frontiers; as yet he has been unsuccessful. At Langres some shots were fired at a patrole of Austrians that entered that town; if they were fired upon by the inhabitants of the place, it was under the direct influence of the person sent for that purpose by Buonaparte.

It is due in justice to Prince Schwartzenberg, to state to your Lordship, the excellent discipline he has maintained in the army under his orders, since its entry into France; no act of outrage of any sort has been committed by the troops: violence has been repressed with the utmost severity. It is equally to the honour of the troops that they have abstained from the pursuance of a far different conduct, of which, in the different countries from which they have been here assembled, they have witnessed the cruel example held out to them by the troops of France.

Extract

Extract from Lord Burghersh, dated Langres, January 18, 1814.

IT is with considerable satisfaction I am enabled to date this dispatch from Langres.

Your Lordship will have been informed that a force consisting of Buonaparte's guards, had occupied the important position of this place.

The mountains of the Vosges, which form one of the principal barriers to the entry into the heart of France on this side, offered a formidable position to a defensive army in the neighbourhood of this town.

From the arrival of the guards, it had been presumed, that a considerable corps of French would be assembled here. Prince Schwartzenberg in consequence, determined to advance upon it with a force which should secure him success in the attack of the position.

Marshal Mortier did not await the advance of the allied army. It appears that on the 16th he began his retreat from this place. On the 17th, General Gyulay pushed forward his advance guard. The Commandant of the town endeavoured to capitulate for it, but he was told he must surrender; he was left without the means of resistance. The levy en masse which had been ordered by Buonaparte, had not been carried into effect by the people.

General Gyulay took possession of the place; thirteen cannon which had been brought from Dijon, a considerable quantity of powder, and two hundred men, have been captured by the allies.

Marshal Mortier retired towards Chaumont; he occupied this place with twelve thousand of the old guards, unsupported by any other troops.

At Chaumont there does not appear to be any reinforcement arrived for him: the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg has been directed to march upon that town,

town, and it is expected he will be in possession of it this evening.

General Count Platow has arrived with his Cossacks at Neuf Chateau, and has already pushed his patroles in advance of that place.

The head-quarters of General Blücher were to have been yesterday at Nancy. The Cossacks under Prince Tcherbatoff, according to the last report from that officer, were advancing upon Toul.

Extract from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, January 17, 1814.

THE details from all the advanced corps continue to be of the most encouraging description.

Marshal Blücher has taken near three thousand prisoners and twenty-five cannon since his passage of the Rhine—his last reports are from St. Arrol, of the 10th instant. Detachments of his corps occupy Treves, and in a few days Luxembourg will be invested.

Marshal Marmont has been under the necessity of making the most rapid forced marches to prevent the Silesian army getting into his rear by the Vosges mountains. In his retreat, he has broken drown all bridges over the Saar; but Marshal Blücher is pursning him.

Your Lordship will have, from the advance of the armies, more detailed information than I can give. Prince Schwartzenberg was still at Vesoul the 15th. The enemy were collecting at Langres, and the Prince Marshal was preparing to attack them if they remained there, which I should doubt; he had made his dispositions for this purpose. The main Russian army, under General Barclay de Tolly, will be ready to support Prince Schwartzenberg's offensive movement. General Wittgenstein's corps occupies the country between General Barclay de Tolly

Tolly and Marshal Blücher, and the Russian and Prussian reserves, together with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have left this place to march on Vesoul.

The French garrison that retired into Besançon amounts to eight thousand men.

Befort is still bombarded, and General Schöffer commands the forces which it engages.

General Bubna's last reports were from Bourg en Bresse, having left detachments at Geneva and Fort L'Ecluse, (which was taken) and Setten: the Simplon, and St. Bernard, are occupied. The Prince of Wurtemberg had advanced from Espinal, the enemy retiring after their defeat by General de Roy, towards Charmes. The Prince of Hesse Hombourg, from Dole, and General Scheither, surrounded the fort of Salins. General Platoff's Cossacks are heard of in every quarter.

Extract from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Basle, January 22, 1814.

THE details which your Lordship will receive from the advance of the grand army, will be more satisfactory than any I could relate. The entry of the Emperor of Russia into Vesoul with the Russian and Prussian reserves, the abandonment of Langres and the position around it by the enemy, the advance of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg to Chamont, are all subjects of congratulation. The movements of so powerful a force as the Allies now possess in all directions, upon any central point, render any position the enemy takes up so precarious, that I was satisfied (as I ventured to express in a former dispatch) they would not hold out at Langres.

Marshal Blücher's last reports are of the 17th, from Nancy. He sent the keys of this town to the grand

grand head-quarters; the Emperor of Russia met the officer bearing them, as he was on his march to Vesoul; he immediately sent two of the keys to the King of Prussia, reserving two for himself, with an appropriate message, which shews the anxious attention and consideration that exists between the Allied Sovereigns on every occasion. Marshal Blücher is in communication with General Wrede's corps, and thus with the grand army. This animated veteran gives a vigour and life to all his proceedings, that affords an invaluable example to every professional man.

It is with no small satisfaction I announce to your Lordship another brilliant achievement of the Prussian arms. His Prussian Majesty is again master of Wittenberg, and by no other means but the glorious valour of his brave soldiers. The siege was began on the 28th of December, and the place was in our possession on the 12th of January. No impediment of the season arrested the spirited exertions of the besiegers; the enemy made a valiant resistance. A breach was made on the 11th, and it was practicable on the 12th, when a proposal to surrender was made and refused. At midnight the assault was determined on in four columns; the gallant Prussians overcame every obstacle, and in less than half an hour they were masters of the place. All the garrison that did not throw down their arms were put to the sword. The Governor had entrenched the Castle and the Hotel de Ville; the latter was carried by the troops, and the Governor, who was in it, surrendered at discretion, with the rest of the garrison.

This capture would add much to the fame of that distinguished officer, General Tauentzien, were it capable of addition, but his exploits in this war are too well known, ever to be obliterated from the records of posterity.

The siege has cost about three hundred men killed

killed and wounded, and the assault about one hundred, and seven officers wounded.

The Prussians found ninety-six pieces of artillery here, and made two thousand prisoners. In Torgau they already had obtained possession of three hundred and sixteen pieces. In these fortresses the Prussians have found considerable magazines of corn and gun-powder.

General Tauentzien will now proceed to Magdebourg. It is not to be overlooked here, that every fortress that now falls by the admirable dispositions that have been made, augments very materially the force advancing against the enemy.

We have thus reinforcements and three lines of reserve, as it were on the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine, from which we constantly derive aid.

The head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, will be transferred this day to Vesoul.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 8, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir Thomas Graham, dated

Head-Quarters, Calmhout, January 14, 1814.

MY LORD,

GENERAL Bulow, Commander in Chief of the 3d corps of the Prussian army, having signified to me that in the morning of the 11th instant he was to carry into execution his intention of driving the enemy from their position at Hoogstraeten and Wortel, on the Merk, in order to make a reconnoissance on Antwerp, and that he wished me to cover the right flank of his corps; I moved such parts of the two divisions under my command as were disposable

posable from Rosendall, and arrived here at day-break on the morning of the 11th. The enemy were driven back, with loss, from West Wesel, Hoogstraeten, &c. after an obstinate resistance, by the Prussian troops, to Braeschat, Westmeille, &c.

Dispositions were made to attack them again the following day, but they retired in the night of the 11th, and took up a position near Antwerp, the left resting on Mercxem.

General Bulow occupied Braeschat in force that evening (the 12th.)

I moved to Capelle, on the great road from Bergen-op-zoom to Antwerp, to be ready to co-operate in the intended attack yesterday.

Major-General Cooke's divisioa remained in reserve at Capelle, and Major-General M'Kenzie's moved by Ekeren and Donc towards Mercxem, so as to avoid both great roads occupied by the Prussians. While the Prussians were engaged considerably more to the left, an attack on the village of Mercxem was made by Colonel M'Leod's brigade, led by himself, in the most gallant style, and under the immediate direction of Major-General M'Kenzie.

The rapid, but orderly advance of the detachment of the third battalion of the rifle corps, under Captain Fullarton's command, and of the second battalion of the 78th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, supported by the second battalion of the 25th, commanded by Major M'Donnell, and by the 33d, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, and an immediate charge with the bayonet by the 78th, ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, decided the contest much sooner, and with much less loss than might have been expected, from the strength of the post, and the numbers of the enemy.

Colonel Macleod received a severe wound through the arm, in the advance to the attack, but did not quit the command of the brigade till he became faint from loss of blood. I am happy to think that

the

the army will probably not be long deprived of the services of this distinguished officer.

The enemy were driven into Antwerp, with considerable loss, and some prisoners were taken.

I have the greatest satisfaction in expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of all these troops: no veterans ever behaved better than these men, who then met the enemy for the first time.

The discipline and intrepidity of the Highland battalion, which had the good fortune to lead the attack into the village, reflect equal credit on the officers and men.

The same spirit was manifested by the other troops employed.

Two guns of Major Fyer's brigade were advanced in support of the attack, and, by their excellent practice, soon silenced a battery of the enemy.

The 52d regiment, under the command of that experienced officer Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, was afterwards moved into the village of Mercxem, in order to cover the withdrawing of the troops from it, which was ordered as soon as the Prussian column arrived by the great road, the head of which had already driven in the outposts, when our attack began.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs remained with the 52d, and 3d battalion 95th, till after dark.

This reconnoisance having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Prussian troops are going into cantonments, and this corps will resume nearly those it occupied before.

The severity of the weather has been excessive. The soldiers have borne it with cheerfulness and patience, and I hope will not suffer very materially from it.

I send inclosed a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. in the Village of Mercxem, connected with the Reconnoissance upon Antwerp, on the 13th January 1814.

25th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded.

33d Foot—1 rank and file missing.

78th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 ensign, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 20 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery Drivers—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Total—1 ensign, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 lieutenants, 26 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

78th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign James Ormsby.

Wounded.

78th Foot, 2d Batt.—Colonel M'Leod, severely, not dangerously; Lieutenant William M'Kenzie, severely, since dead; Lieutenant William Bath, severely; Lieutenant J. Chisholm, slightly.

Prisoners taken from the Enemy.

2 corporals, 23 privates.

(Signed) A. MACDONALD,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

WAR

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 8, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated

St. Jean de Luz, January 23, 1814.

THE enemy withdrew on the 21st, in the morning, all their out-posts in front of the entrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time, the troops which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarey and Baygorey, marched from thence, apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced.

I have had no reports from Catalonia since I addressed you last.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 8th, 1814.

No. XIII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 8, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Montreal,
December 12, 1813.

MY LORD,

HAVING had the honour to report to your Lordship, on the 30th of October and the 15th November last, the affairs which took place between His Majesty's forces and the American armies, led on by Major-General Hampton and Major-General Wilkinson, I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the signal defeats experienced

by the enemy on the Chateauguay River, in Lower Canada, and near Chrystler's Farm, in Upper Canada, have relieved both provinces from the pressure of the armies invading them, and have obliged the divisions of General Hampton and General Wilkinson to retire to their own territory, and seek for winter quarters, under circumstances so highly disadvantageous as to have produced in both of them discontent, desertion, and disease.

The well-timed appearance of a small regular force in General Wilkinson's front, which I had pushed forward from the Coteau de Lac to support and give confidence to the Glengarry and Stormont militia, very shortly after the severe lesson his vanity had received from the corps of observation, operated so powerfully as to induce him to commence a precipitate retreat from our shore to St. Regis, and up the Salmon River, and to abandon his avowed project, of passing his winter in Montreal.

It appears the American army, upon arriving at the French Mills, which are situated on the Salmon River, about six miles from its mouth, proceeded to dismantle their river craft and gun-boats, and to arrange on shore, round their block-house, a most cumbersome train of artillery, for the preservation of which the whole of Major-General Wilkinson's infantry is retained in tents and huts, at this most inclement season of the year, until the winter roads shall be sufficiently established to enable him to retire his guns to Platsburg.

A rapid succession of severe frost, light snow and sudden thaw, to which the American army has been so long and so much exposed, has made it impossible for me to execute any enterprize against it, without risking more than my means could justify.

A division of gun-boats with a detachment of troops, which I had ordered on the 1st of this month to advance into Lake Champlain, for the purpose of molesting General Hampton's division,

succeeded in burning an extensive building lately erected near Platsburg, as a depôt magazine; some batteaux, together with the ammunition, provisions, and stores found in it, were either brought away or destroyed.

The severity of the weather obliged Captain Pring, of the Royal Navy, under whose command I had placed the expedition, to return to the Isle aux Noix on the 5th; in effecting which, he was obliged to cut a channel for his boats through several miles of ice. The enemy's troops were in considerable number in the vicinity of Platsburg, but no attempt was made to annoy our force employed on this occasion.

In Upper Canada a conjoint attack on Burlington Heights, planned by Major-General Harrison and Commodore Chauncey, has been frustrated by the lateness of the season and severity of the weather.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Head-Quarters, Montreal,
25th Nov. 1813.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter from Commodore Sir James Yeo, together with Captain Barclay's official account of the action on Lake Erie, referred to in my dispatch to your Lordship of 22d September and 8th October last. I am happy to be able to add, that Captain Barclay is recovering of his wounds, and that there is a prospect of his valuable life and services being preserved for the benefit of his country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

The Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

His

His Majesty's Ship Wolfe, at Kingston,
SIR, *November* 15, 1813.

I YESTERDAY received Captain Barclay's official statement of the ill-fated action in Lake Erie, and as your Excellency must wish to be informed of every particular, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the same; it appears to me that though His Majesty's squadron were very deficient in seamen, weight of metal, and particularly long guns, yet the greatest misfortune was the loss of every officer, particularly Captain Finnis, whose life, had it been spared, would, in my opinion, have saved the squadron.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JAMES LUCAS YEO, Commodore.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart.
Governor and General in Chief.

His Majesty's late ship, Detroit, Put-in
SIR, *Bay, Lake Erie, Sept.* 12, 1813.

THE last letter I had the honour of writing to you, dated the 6th instant, I informed you, that unless certain intimation was received of more seamen being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron, deplorably manned as it was, to fight the enemy (who blockaded the port) to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description; so perfectly destitute of provisions was the post, that there was not a day's flour in store, and the crews of the squadron under my command were on half allowance of many things, and when that was done there was no more. Such were the motives which induced Major-General Proctor (whom by your instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes

I was enjoined to execute, as far as related to the good of the country), to concur in the necessity of a battle being risked, under the many disadvantages which I laboured, and it now remains for me the most melancholy task to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances that led to that event.

No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed, on the 9th instant, fully expecting to meet the enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the islands; nor was I mistaken: soon after daylight they were seen in motion in Put-in-Bay, the wind then at south west, and light, giving us the weather-gage. I bore up for them, in hopes of bringing them to action among the islands, but that intention was soon frustrated, by the wind suddenly shifting to the south east, which brought the enemy directly to windward.

The line was formed according to a given plan, so that each ship might be supported against the superior force of the two brigs opposed to them. About ten the enemy had cleared the islands, and immediately bore up, under easy sail, in a line abreast, each brig being also supported by the small vessels. At a quarter before twelve I commenced the action, by firing a few long guns; about a quarter past the American Commodore, also supported by two schooners, one carrying four long twelve-pounders, the other a long thirty-two and twenty-four-pounder, came to close action with the Detroit; the other brig of the enemy, apparently destined to engage the Queen Charlotte, supported in like manner by two schooners, kept so far to windward as to render the Queen Charlotte's twenty-pounder carronades useless, while she was, with the Lady Prevost, exposed to the heavy and destructive fire of the Caledonian, and four other schooners, armed with long and heavy guns, like those I have already described.

Too

Too soon, alas! was I deprived of the services of the noble and intrepid Capt Finnis, who soon after the commencement of the action fell, and with him fell my greatest support; soon after Lieutenant Stokes, of the Queen Charlotte, was struck senseless by a splinter, which deprived the country of his services at this very critical period.

As I perceived the Detroit had enough to contend with, without the prospect of a fresh brig, Provincial Lieutenant Irvine, who then had charge of the Queen Charlotte, behaved with great courage, but his experience was much too limited to supply the place of such on afficer as Captain Finnis, hence she proved of far less assistance than I expected.

The action continued with great fury until half past two, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, and a boat passing from him to the Niagara, (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh) the American Commodore seeing that as yet the day was against him, (his vessel having struck soon after he left her,) and also the very defenceless state of the Detroit, which ship was now a perfect wreck, principally from the raking fire of the gun-boats, and also that the Queen Charlotte was in such a situation, that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the Lady Prevost being at this time too far to leeward, from her rudder being injured, made a noble, and, alas! too successful an effort to regain it, for he bore up, and, supported by his small vessels, passed within pistol-shot, and took a raking position on our bow; nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the Queen Charlotte prevented us from wearing; in attempting it we fell on board her; my gallant First Lieutenant Garland was now mortally wounded, and myself so severely, that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the squadron was, with not more than fifty British seamen, the rest a mixed

crew of Canadians and soldiers, and who were totally unacquainted with such service, rendered the loss of officers more sensibly felt, and never in any action was the loss more severe; every officer commanding vessels, and their seconds, was either killed, or wounded so severely, as to be unable to keep the deck.

Lieutenant Buchan, in the Lady Prevost, behaved most nobly, and did every thing that a brave and experienced officer could do in a vessel armed with twelve-pound carronades, against vessels carrying long guns. I regret to state, that he was severely wounded. Lieutenant Bignal, of the Dover, commanding the Hunter, displayed the greatest intrepidity; but his guns being small, (two, four, and six-pounders) he could be of much less service than he wished.

Every officer in the Detroit behaved in the most exemplary manner. Lieutenant Inglis shewed such calm intrepidity, that I was fully convinced that, on leaving the deck, I left the ship in excellent hands; and for an account of the battle after that, I refer you to his letter which he wrote me, for your information.

Mr. Hoffmeister, purser of the Detroit, nobly volunteered his services on deck, and behaved in a manner that reflects the highest honour on him. I regret to add, that he is very severely wounded in the knee.

Provincial Lieutenant Purvis, and the military officers, Lieutenants Garden, of the Royal Newfoundland Rangers, and O'Keefe of the 41st regiment, behaved in a manner which excited my warmest admiration; the few British seamen I had, behaved with their usual intrepidity, and as long as I was on deck the troops behaved with a calmness and courage, worthy of a more fortunate issue to their exertions.

The weather gage gave the enemy a prodigious ad-

advantage, as it enabled them not only to choose their position, but their distance also, which they did in such a manner as to prevent the carronades of the Queen Charlotte and Lady Prevost, from having much effect; while their long guns did great execution, particularly against the Queen Charlotte.

Captain Perry has behaved in a most humane and attentive manner, not only to myself and officers, but to all the wounded.

I trust that although unsuccessful, you will approve of the motives that induced me to sail under so many disadvantages, and that it may be hereafter proved that, under such circumstances the honour of His Majesty's flag has not been tarnished.

I inclose the list of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. H. BARCLAY, Commander, and late Senior Officer.

His Majesty's late Ship Detroit,
September 10, 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you an account of the termination of the late unfortunate battle with the enemy's squadron.

On coming on the quarter-deck, after your being wounded, the enemy's second brig, at that time on our weather beam, shortly afterwards took a position on our weather bow, to rake us, to prevent which, in attempting to wear, to get our starboard broadside to bear upon her, a number of the guns of the larboard broadside being at this time disabled, fell on board the Queen Charlotte, at this time running up to leeward of us; in this situation the two ships remained for some time. As soon as we got clear of her, I ordered the Queen Charlotte to shoot ahead of us if possible, and attempted to back our

our foretop-sail to get astern, but the ship laying completely unmanageable, every brace cut away, the mizen-top-mast and gaff down, all the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, hull shattered very much, a number of the guns disabled, and the enemy's squadron raking both ships ahead and astern, none of our own in a situation to support us, I was under the painful necessity of answering the enemy, to say we had struck, the Queen Charlotte having previously done so.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE INGLIS.

To Captain Barclay, &c. &c. &c.

A Statement of the Force of His Majesty's Squadron on Lake Erie, and that of the United States.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Detroit—2 long twenty-four-pounders, 1 long eighteen-pounder, 6 long twelve-pounders, 8 long nine-pounders, 1 twenty-four-pounder carronade, 1 eighteen-pounder carronade.

Queen Charlotte—3 long twelve-pounders, 14 twenty-four-pounder carronades.

Lady Prevost—3 long nine-pounders, 10 twelve-pounder carronades.

Hunter—2 long six-pounders, 4 long four-pounders, 2 long two-pounders, 2 twelve-pounder carronades.

Little Belt—1 long nine-pounder, 2 long six-pounders.

Chippeway—1 long nine-pounder.

UNITED

UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

Lawrence—2 long twelve-pounders, 18 thirty-two-pounder carronades.
Niagara—2 long twelve-pounders, 18 thirty-two-pounder carronades.
Caledonia—2 long twenty-four-pounders, 1 thirty-two-pounder carronades; all on pivots.
Ariel—4 long twelve-pounders; all on pivots.
Summers—1 long twenty-four-pounder, 1 thirty-two-pounder carronade; all on pivots.
Porcupine—1 long thirty-two-pounder, on a pivot.
Tigress—1 long thirty-two-pounder, on a pivot.
Scorpion—1 long thirty-two-pounder, 1 twenty-four-pounder; all on pivots.
Trip—1 long-twenty-four-pounder, on a pivot.

(A true copy,)
(Signed) R. H. BARCLAY, Commander.

A List of Killed and Wounded in His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in an Action with the American Squadron on Lake Erie, the 10th September 1813.

3 officers, 38 men, killed; 9 officers, 85 men, wounded.

Total—41 killed; 94 wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant James Garden, Royal Newfoundland regiment, killed.

DETROIT.

Killed.

First Lieutenant John Garland.

Wounded.

Wounded.

Captain R. H. Barclay, dangerously.
J. R. Hoffmeister, purser, dangerously.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Killed.

Captain Robert Finnis.

Wounded.

First Lieutenant James Stokoe, severely.
James Foster, midshipman, slightly.

LADY PREVOST.

Wounded.

Lieutenant Edward Buchan, commanding, dangerously.
First Lieutenant F. Rolette, severely.

HUNTER.

Wounded.

Lieutenant George Bignall, commanding, severely.
Henry Gateshill, master's-mate, slightly.

CHIPPEWAY.

Wounded.

Master's-Mate J. Campbell, commanding, slightly.

(Signed) R. H. BARCLAY,
Commander, and late Senior Officer.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 12th, 1814.

No. XIV.

Foreign-Office, February 12, 1814.

THE Messenger, Sylvester, has arrived at this Office with dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Chateau de Brienne, February 2, 1814.

I AM gratified in being enabled to send your Lordship a far better report of the details of the battle of La Rothière, than if I had been so fortunate as to have been myself in the field.

Colonel Lowe's detail is so satisfsctory, and so accurate, from his having had the advantage of being with

with Marshal Blücher in the advance during the whole day, that there is little in the officical reports that have come in, which Colonel Lowe has not already noticed.

If Marshal Blücher was not long since immortalized, this day would have crowned him in the annals of fame, for whatever were the apprehensions entertained by many for the result of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg's attack on the right, your Lordship will see by Colonel Lowe's report, the Marshal steadily pursued the combination upon which the result of the day depended; this foresight, judgment, and decision, is done justice to by all the allied army. The Russian artillery are spoken of in the highest terms of praise; the ground was so covered with snow, and so deep, that they were obliged to leave half their guns in the rear, and by harnessing double teams to the other half, they contrived to bring them forward and get a sufficient number into action.

The allies had about seventy or eighty thousand men in the battle; the other corps of the army which are not enumerated in the report, were not up. The enemy are supposed to have had about the same strength.

The enemy's last attack on the village of La Rothiere, was at two o'clock this morning; immediately after they seem to have commenced their retreat, passing the Aube River; they took up a very strong rear-guard position at Lesmont with their right, and extending behind the Voire. Dispositions were made to attack it with the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and Generals Wrede and Guilay, and there was a sharp fire all this morning on this spot, but the day was so very unfavourable, and the fall of snow so excessive, the troops could make no progress.

In the mean time Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg

senberg has made his arrangements for the pursuit of the enemy, who have retired on Vitry, Troyes, and Areis.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe to the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Trannes, Feb. 1, 1814.

SIR,

MY report of last night will have informed you of the state of preparation in which both armies stood for a general battle on this day. The confidence of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the Commanders of their armies, having placed at Field-Marshal Blücher's disposal the Austrian corps of General Count Guilay, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh, in addition to the forces under his own immediate command, he, after a reconnoissance this morning, made the following disposition for an attack:

The corps of General Baron Sachen was ordered to move forward in two columns from Trannes, one directing itself upon Brienne, by the road of Dienville, and the second on the village of La Rothiere. The corps of General Count Guilay forming the reserve of the 1st column, and that of General Alsufief of the second.

The Russian guards and cuirassiers, it was announced, would arrive and form a reserve for the whole on the heights between Trannes and Eclance.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh was directed to march from Eclance upon Chaumenil, leaving a small wood in front of the right of our position, occupied by the enemy, to his left, and thus turning it, and opening his communication with General Count Wrede, who, it was announced, was advancing also upon Chaumenil from Doulevent.

The attack commenced precisely at twelve o'clock.

The

The enemy was in position at Dienville and La Rothiere, and having his left at the small village of La Gibrie.

His cavalry, as well as that of the Allied Forces, was drawn out in the plain between the two positions; his infantry disposed in large masses on the flanks of, and within the villages, which were lined with artillery.

Skirmishing and cannonading in the plain were the preludes to the attack, but the attention was soon directed from this to a very heavy cannonading and musketry from the small wood on the right, and the village of La Gibrie. The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh drove the enemy from the village; but they returned in force, and again expelled him. A brigade of grenadiers was ordered to his support, but his own zeal and activity rendered this aid unnecessary. He attacked again, and remained master of both the wood and village. The movements in this quarter occupied nearly three hours. The enemy's demonstration menaced the flank of the position of the Allies; but Field-Marshal Blücher was not to be diverted from his object by them. The effect of the combination of General Wrede's movement was foreseen with the most accurate judgment; and before the village of La Gibrie was in the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh's possession, every requisite order was given for the execution of the movements just directed.

The enemy having moved a corps to his left, Gen. Baron Sachen drew all his force to the attack of La Rothiere, which formed the key of the enemy's position.

General Count Guilay attacked the town of Dienville, but met with very considerable opposition. The contest was protracted to a very late hour, and it was not until after mid-night, that it was announced to the Marshal that the enemy was ex-

expelled, leaving two hundred and eighty prisoners in Count Guilay's possession.

The most obstinate resistance however was made at La Rothiere; Baron Sachen expelled the enemy, but he returned with heavy columns of infantry and batteries of artillery, and renewed the attack with great vigour, gaining possession of the church and some of the houses, whilst the Russians occupied the others. Buonaparte in person, it is reported by the prisoners, led on the attack himself, at the head of the young guard, and had a horse shot under him. The fire with which they were received, rendered the attempt of no avail, and about ten o'clock at night, the whole village was ceded to the more obstinate valour of the Russian troops.

On the right of the village General Sachen took upwards of twenty pieces of cannon; near a thousand prisoners were also taken; the loss in killed and wounded was very great.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh advanced upon Chaumenil, and formed his junction with the General Count Wrede. The former took six pieces of cannon, and the latter seventeen.

Thus was the victory complete in every quarter.

Immediately after the battle commenced the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenburgh came on the ground. Field-Marshal Blücher immediately afterwards proceeded to the front, to carry into effect the dispositions he had made. He was among the foremost in the attack of the village of La Rothiere, and in supporting the troops who were attacked in it. A cossack orderly, of General Gniesenau, was shot by his side. Reserves were moved forward by the orders of His Imperial Majesty and Prince Schwartzenburgh, but only three battalions were employed.

There are prisoners taken of the 3d, 4th, and

6th corps, and of the guards. Buonaparte is supposed to have had the great body of his army collected.

There are many details which time does not admit my at present giving, but in proportion as they become known, the battle of La Rothiere, in the numbers engaged, in the losses on the part of the enemy, and in its consequences, will perhaps be found one of the most important of the war.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

P. S. The reports state sixty pieces of cannon taken.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe to the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, dated St. Ouen, February 4, 1814, Nine A. M.

SIR,

THE reports of this morning are that a cannonading was heard on yesterday afternoon at Pogny, on the road between Vitry and Chalons, which it is supposed must have been in consequence of a rencontre between the corps of General D'York and Marshal Macdonald. A reconnoissance, pushed on yesterday as far as Sogny, on the road from hence to Chalons, ascertained the enemy to be there posted with a force of about two thousand infantry and two squadrons of cavalry. The enemy had a force at Vitry which will probably endeavour to effect a junction with Marshal Macdonald or with Marshal Marmont, who, there is every reason to suppose, proceeded, after the retreat, to Arcis.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Dis-

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aube, Feb. 1, 1814.

My Lord,

I HAVE the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship, that the enemy, commanded by Buonaparte, have this day been defeated. Thirty-six pieces of cannon, and three thousand prisoners, are already in the hands of the Allies.

Buonaparte had placed his army in two lines, extending across the plain from the front of Dienville, on the right, by the village of La Rothiere, towards Tremilly, on the left.

In front of the left, he occupied the village of La Gibrie, and the woods by which it was surrounded.

In reserve, General Marmont was placed in the village of Morvilliers. The heights also about the town of Brienne were occupied.

Your Lordship has been informed that the corps of Marshal Blücher, consisting only of General Sachen's division, and part of General Langeron's division, had yesterday taken up a position near Trannes.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was in communication with the right of General Blücher, and in position at Maison.

General Guilay removed from Bar Sur Aube to support General Blücher: his corps was formed on the great road between Trannes and Dienville.

I reported to your Lordship that General Wrede was to co-operate with General Wittgenstein, in his attack on Vassy. The enemy having, however, abandoned that position, General Wrede marched upon Doulevent, from whence he was directed to advance upon the road by Tremilly to Chaumenil.

Two divisions of Russian grenadiers, and a division of cuirassiers, amounting to about six thou-

sand men, and forming a part of the reserve under the orders of General Barclay de Tolli, formed the support of the different corps, and were engaged in the action of this day.

General Blücher began his attack about twelve o'clock, by advancing the corps of General Guilay towards Dienville, and by forming the divisions of his own corps in front of La Rothiere.

The Prinee Royal of Wirtemburgh advanced about the same time from Maison upon La Gibriè; he was strongly opposed in the woods about that place, bnt at last succeeded in forcing the enemy to retire, and in carrying the village. The enemy made an attempt to retake this position, but was received most gallantly by the troops of the Prince Royal, and totally repulsed. During the latter part of this attack, the corps of General Wrede arrived upon the right of the Prince Royal, and immediately advanced upon Tremilly.

The Uhlans of Prince Schwartzenburgh made a most successful charge in front of that village, and took six pieces of cannon. General Wrede possessed himself of the place.

General Sachen finding that his right was secured by the successes which had attended the attack of the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh and General Wrede, determined to attack the centre of the enemy's position at La Rothiere. While his infantry were engaged in the attack of the village, General Blücher directed a charge of cavalry upon the right of it, which was attended with complete success; twenty pieces of cannon were captured, and a considerable number of the cavalry of Buonaparte's guard were killed or taken.

The enemy was driven from La Rothiere, and notwithstanding several attempts to retake it, was finally baffled in his object.

General Guilay, late in the evening, advanced upon Dienville. I left the ground with Prince Schwart-

Schwartzenburgh before this movement had been completed, but the report has since arrived, that he succeeded in taking the part of the village on the right of the Aube, the enemy having retired to the other side of that river, and having destroyed the bridge.

So ended, my Lord, the affair of this day; the enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and was still in possession at dark of the heights of Brienne.

The Russian and Prussian guards have alveady arrived near Trannes, and to-morrow will be in position to support the attack of the enemy's remaining positions.

The corps of General Colloredo arrived this day at Vendœuvres, and will arrive to-morrow morning at Dienville.

The corps of General Wittgenstein and D'York are marching upon Vitry.

It appears that the three corps of Marshals Marmont, Mortier, and Victor, were present in the action of this day. Generals Colbert and Grouchy were also present.

I have not been able to ascertain the remaining corps which formed part of the enemy's force.

I beg to congratulate your Lordship upon this first success in a general affair on the territory of France.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BURGHERSH.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Aubre, February 2, 1814.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my report of yesterday, I have this day to announce to your Lordship the retreat of the enemy from all his positions about Brienne; with the loss of seventy-three pieces of cannon, and about four thousand prisoners.

Buonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night: his principal efforts were directed to the re-occupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young Guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

General Blücher was present at the defence of this village, and contributed materially by his exertions in the repulse of the enemy.

General Guilay was engaged till near twelve o'clock in the attack of Dienville; the vigorous opposition he met with was only to be overcome by the skill and ability he displayed, and by the gallantry of his troops. The place, after several hours of the most severe contest, remained in his undisputed possession.

Baffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Buonaparte at last decided upon a retreat: his columns appear to have began their movement to the rear about one in the morning, his rear guard was however in occupation of the position of Brienne at daylight.

General Guilay moved along the Aube upon the enemy's right, the Prince Royal of Wirtemburgh marched upon Brienne, General Wrede advanced upon the right of the Prince Royal.

The enemy retreated in two columns, the right upon Lesmont, the left upon Lassicourt and Ronay.

The

The Prince Royal of Wirtembergh made a most brilliant charge upon the cavalry which covered the enemy's retreat near St. Christophe.

General Wrede dislodged a corps of infantry from a strong position upon the Voire, near Lassicourt.

General Guilay, assisted by the infantry of the Prince Royal, took Lesmont by assault.

It is due to the character of Prince Schwartzenburgh, to call your Lordship's attention to the skill and talent he has displayed in bringing the troops under his orders to the brilliant situation in which they at present stand.

From the frontiers of Switzerland, after traversing all the great defences on this side of France, he has formed a junction with the army of Field-Marshal Blücher, and, in conjunction with it, has baffled the enemy's attempts to fall with superior numbers on a separate corps, and has achieved a most glorious victory.

Prince Schwartzenburgh has received a sword from the Emperor Alexander, in token of the high sense he entertains of his merit. General Wrede and the Prince Royal of Wirtembergh have been decorated on the field of battle with the Second Class of the Order of St. George.

The distinguished gallantry and enterprise of Field-Marshal Blücher, was never more conspicuous than in the battles of Brienne.

Generals Guilay and Frenelle have particularly distinguished themselves.

The troops of the allies have universally fought with the most distinguished gallantry; they merit the gratitude and admiration of the world.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BURGHERSH, Lieut. Col. 63d Reg.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Bar Sur Seine, February 6, 1814.

I HAVE the satisfaction of being able to report to your Lordship, that the advanced guard of General D'York made yesterday a successful attack upon the rear of Marshal Macdonald's army near La Chaussee, between Vitry and Chalons. Three cannon and several hundred prisoners were taken by the Allies; the enemy was pursued on the road to Chalons.

I am sorry to have to report to your Lordship, that General Coloredo was yeterday wounded, while reconnoitring the enemy's position upon the Barce.

Although the wound is not considered dangerous, yet the whole army will lament the necessary absence of that gallant and distinguished officer from his active duties in the field in this important moment.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 9, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. commanding His Majesty's forces in North America.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, December 22, 1813.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, Colonel Murray's report to Major-General Vincent of his having taken possession of Fort George, at Niagara, on the 12th instant, without opposition.

In

In consequence of my having directed a forward movement to be made by the advance of the right division of the army serving in the Canadas, for the purpose of checking a system of plunder organised by the enemy against the loyal inhabitants of the Niagara district; Colonel Murray was ordered to march with two six-pounders, a small detachment of light dragoons, and three hundred and fifty rank and file of the 100th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, together with seventy of the western warriors, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the Indian department, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, this force arrived in the neighbourhood of Fort George in time to frustrate the enemy's predatory designs, and to compel him to effect a precipitate retreat across the Niagara River, having previously sent his ordnance and stores to his own side, and stained the character of the American nation by the wanton conflagration of the town of Newark, reduced at this most inclement season to a heap of ashes, in direct violation of the reiterated protestations of the American commanding Generals to respect and protect private property. I have much satisfaction in adding to my report, that the promptitude with which Colonel Murray executed this service, has been the means of rescuing a fertile and extensive district from premeditated plunder, and its loyal inhabitants from further outrage and captivity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Fort

SIR, *Fort George, December* 12, 1813.

HAVING obtained information that the enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort George and the advance, and was carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, I deemed it my duty to make a rapid and forced march towards him with the light troops under my command, which not only frustrated his designs, but compelled him to evacuate Fort George, by precipitately crossing the river and abandoning the whole of the Niagara frontier. On learning our approach he layed the town of Newark in ashes, passed over his cannon and stores, but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which are evidently so much strengthened whilst in his possession, as might have enabled General M'Cleure (the Commanding Officer) to have maintained a regular siege; but such was the apparent panic, that he left the whole of his tents standing.

I trust the indefatigable exertions of this handful of men have rendered an essential service to the country, by rescuing from a merciless enemy, the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land, stored with cattle, grain, and provisions, of every description; and it must be an exultation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti, composed of the disaffected of the country, organised under the direct influence of the American Government, who carried terror and dismay into every family.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Colonel.

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

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 12th, 1814.

No. XV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 13, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General Sir Thomas Graham, dated Merxem, February 6, 1814.

Head-Quarters, Merxem, February 6, 1814.

MY LORD,

I SHOULD have been happy to have had to announce to your Lordship, that the movement on Antwerp, fixed by General Bulow for the 2d instant, had produced a greater effect; but the want of time, and of greater means, will account to your Lordship for the disappointment of our hopes

hopes of a more satisfactory result; for General Bulow received (after we had got the better of all the great obstacles in the way of taking a position near the town,) orders to proceed to the southward to act in concert with the grand army; and the state of the weather, for some time back, not only prevented my receiving the supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores from England, but made it impossible to land much of what was on board the transports near Williamstadt, the ice cutting off all communication with them.

I have, however, sincere pleasure in assuring your Lordship, that every part of the service was conducted by the officers at the head of the different departments, with all the zeal and intelligence possible.

To make up for the want of our owu artillery, all the serviceable Dutch mortars, with all the ammunition that could be collected, were prepared at Williamstadt, and on the evening of the 1st, the troops of the first and second divisions, that could be spared from other services, were collected at Braeschat, and next morning this village (fortified with much labour ever since our former attack) was carried in the most gallant style, in a much shorter time, and with much less loss than I could have believed possible.

Major-General Gibbs, commanding the 2d division (in the absence of Major-General M'Kenzie, confined by a dangerous fall from his horse), ably seconded by Major-General Taylor, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Herries, commanding Major-General Gibbs's brigade, conducted this attack, in which all the troops engaged behaved with the usual spirit and intrepidity of British soldiers.

I feel particularly indebted to the officers already named, and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, commanding the detachments of the three battalions of the 95th; to Lieutenant-Colonel Hompesch with the

the 25th regiment; to Major A. Kelly with the 54th; to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown with the 56th; and Major Kelly with the 73d; for the distinguished manner in which those corps attacked the left and center of the village, forcing the enemy from every strong hold, and storming the mill-battery on Ferdinand's-Dyke; while Major-General Taylor with the 52d, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, the 35th, under Major Macalister, and the 78th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, marching to the right, and directly on the mill of Ferdinand's-Dyke, threatened the enemy's communication from Merxem towards Antwerp.

Two pieces of cannon and a considerable number of prisoners fell into our hands.

No time was lost in marking out the batteries, which by the very great exertions of the artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Wood, and the engineers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael Smyth, and the good-will of the working parties, were completed by half-past three, P. M. of the 3d.

The batteries, as per margin *, opened at that hour. During the short trial of the fire that evening, the defective state of the Williamstadt mortars and ammunition was too visible. Our means were thus diminished, and much time was lost, as it was not till twelve, at noon, the following day (the 4th) that the fire could be opened again†.

That day's fire disabled five of the six twenty-four-

* English Ordnance—4 ten-inch mortars, 2 eight-inch howitzers, 6 twenty-four-pounders.—Total 12.
Dutch Ordnance—3 twelve-inch Gomer's mortars, 4 eleven-inch mortars, 6 seven and half-inch mortars.
On 3d total 25.

† English Ordnance as before—12.
Dutch Ordnance—3 twelve-inch Gomer's, 2 seven and half-inch mortars.
On the 4th, total 17.

pounders.

pounders. Yesterday the fire was kept up all day with as per margin*. The practice was admirable, but there was not a sufficient number of shells falling to prevent the enemy from extinguishing fire whenever it broke out among the ships, and our fire ceased entirely at sun-set yesterday.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the indefatigable exertions of the two branches of the Ordnance Department.

I have much reason to be satisfied with the steadiness of the troops, and the attention of the Officers of all ranks, during the continuance of this service. Detachments of the rifle corps did the most advanced duty, under the able direction of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, in a way that gave security to the batteries on Ferdinand's Dyke, and though this line was infiladed, and every part of the village under the range of shot and shells from the enemy, I am happy to say the casualties, on the whole, have not been numerous.

As soon as every thing is cleared away, we shall move back into such cantonments as I have concerted with General Bulow.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing my admiration of the manner in which General Bulow formed the disposition of the movement and supported this attack.

The enemy were in great force on the Deurne and Berchem Roads, but were every where driven by the gallant Prussians, though not without considerable loss.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GRAHAM.

* English Ordnance—4 ten-inch mortars, 2 eight-inch howitzers, 3 twenty-four-pounders.

Dutch Ordnance—3 twelve-inch Gomer's, 6 seven and half-inch mortars without beds.

On the 5th, total 18.

P. S. His

P. S. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence returned from the Hague on the 1st instant, and has accompanied this advance on Antwerp.

I enclose a list of the casualties.

Captain Mills, of the Guards, going home on promotion, is the bearer of this dispatch.

General Bulow's head-quarters are to be to-morrow at Malines. T. G.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured from the Enemy in the Affairs of Merxem, February 2, 1814.

2 eight-pounder iron guns, 2 cast iron carriages, 35 fixed ammunition rounds.

(Signed) EDWARD MICHELL,
Brigade-Major R. A.

(True copy.)
A. M'DONALD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. in the Attack upon the Village of Merxem, on the Morning of the 2d February 1814.

6 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 121 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

N. B. One hundred and eighty prisoners taken from the enemy.

A. MACDONALD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Rank

Rank and Names of Officers wounded on the 2d of February 1814.

Royal Artillery Drivers—Lieutenant William Smith, slightly.

2d Batt. 25th Foot—Lieutenant Samuel Brown, severely; Volunteer Sinclair, slightly.

2d Batt. 35th Foot—Lieutenant Austen, severely (not dangerously).

2d Batt. 54th Foot—Captain Blakeman, Lieutenants Blake, Potts, and Evanson, slightly.

3d Batt. 56th Foot—Ensign Sparks, slightly.

2d Batt. 73d Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant James, slightly; Lieutenant M'Connell, Volunteer J. Simpson, severely (not dangerously.)

Provincial Batt. 95th Foot—Captain Eeles, First Lieutenant Ferguson, and Second Lieutenant Fitzgerald, severely; Second Lieutenant Wright, slightly.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Graham, K.B. from the 3d to the 5th February 1814, *both Days inclusive.*

3 rank and file, 16 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 48 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 12 horses missing.

N.B. The horses returned missing of the artillery, escaped from the drivers during the firing; they were Dutch horses.

Names of Officers wounded.

2d Batt. 37th Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Stowers, severely, leg amputated; Ensign George Chapman, severely, leg amputated.

2d Batt.

2d Batt. 44th Foot—Ensign Alexander Reddock, slightly.

(Signed) A. M'DONALD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Foreign-Office, February 13, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received at this Office from the Earl of Clancarty, dated

The Hague, February 5, 1814.

The Prince of Orange this morning acquainted me, that he had at an early hour received a report from Colonel Fagel, commanding the Dutch levies before Gorcum, stating, that this place had at length capitulated. His Royal Highness could not then inform me of the terms of the capitulation, as these had not been transmitted with the report. I have since seen M. de Bentinck, Minister of the War Department, who acquaints me that the terms are generally as follows :—The place to be held by the French till the 20th of this month, and on that day, unless sooner relieved, the garrison is to march out with the honours of war, to lay down their arms and surrender prisoners of war; officers to keep their swords and private baggage. In the mean time, an armistice to exist between the garrison and blockading troops, and both parties to join in reparation of the digues.

I very heartily congratulate your Lordship on this event, by which a considerable force will be liberated from an irksome service for active operations at the close of a fortnight from this day, and the inhabitants of the fertile country of the Albasser Waert, immediately relieved from the apprehension of the inundations of their valuable lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 14, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are an extract and copies, have been addressed to Earl Bathurst by Major Mac Donald, dated Olivia, 11th December, 1813, 8th and 18th January, 1814.

December 11, 1813.

For any information which your Lordship may be desirous of obtaining, relative either to the operations of the siege, or the state of the ordnance, &c. I shall refer your Lordship to Captain Macleod, who will deliver this, and whom I beg leave to mention to your Lordship as a most deserving Officer.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that Modlin, which is a fortress of considerable strength, and which is also on the Vistula, and of great consequence to the interests of Dantzic, in a commercial point of view, has surrendered.

Oliva, near Dantzic,
Janunry 8, 1814.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the city and fortifications of Dantzic were taken possession of by the allied troops on the 2d instant.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the principal articles of the capitulation for the surrender of Dantzic, of which I have had the honour of transmitting a copy to your Lordship, General Rapp, who commanded the garrison, has been obliged to accede to terms which were proposed to him by his Serene Highness

ness the Duke of Wirtemburgh on the 29th ult., by which the whole of the French, with the few Neapolitan and Italian troops that were in the place, to the number of eleven thousand eight hundred, have become prisoners of war, and are to be conducted into Russia.

The Poles, amounting to three thousand five hundred men, are to be disbanded, and permitted to return to their homes. The remainder of the garrison, with the exception of one hundred and ninety Dutch, mostly artillerymen, was composed of troops belonging to those States which formed the Confederation of the Rhine, who may be estimated at two thousand three hundred, and a battalion of three hundred and seventy Spaniards and Portuguese, who were employed as labourers in repairing the fortificatiohs. The former, including the Dutch troops, are immediately to be placed at the disposal of their respective Sovereigns; and will, I trust, ere long, appear in the ranks of the Allied Armies. The latter, of whom it is but justice to observe, that they resisted every attempt that was made to prevail on them to carry arms against the besiegers, will remain in this country, and be maintained at the expence of the Russian Government, until an opportunity offers of forwarding them to England.

Having examined the fortifications of Dantzic, I am now enabled to inform your Lordship, that they might have been defended until the month of May, had not the greater part of the enemy's provisions been destroyed with the magazines which were burnt by the fire of the batteries.

The reasons which principally influenced his Serene Highness in granting to the garrison the former csmparatively favourable capitulation were, the impracticability of continuing any longer to carry on approaches at so advanced a season, and the great advantage arising from the occupation of

the works of the Wester Plat and Tahrwasser, which that capitulation gave him the immediate possession of, and by which the enemy was cut off from all communication with the sea, it being well known that every effort would be made by the Danes to throw supplies into the place, immediately our cruisers were obliged to quit the station.

The system of exaction which has been practised by the French since they have had possession of Dantzic has borne hard on all ranks of people, and by which many of the most respectable inhabitants have been robbed of their property, and reduced from affluence to a comparative state of indigence.

But, not to dwell on so distressing a subject, it is truly gratifying to me to assure your Lordship, that there exists one general feeling of gratitude among the inhabitants of this country towards Great Britain, for the liberal aid she has afforded them in the glorious work of the recovery of their independence.

May I be allowed to offer my congratulations to your Lordship on the brilliant successes which have hitherto attended the exertions of the Allied Armies, and which I sincerely trust will in their consequences lead to the restoration of the liberties of those nations who have been so long suffering from French aggression.

I have the honour, &c.
ALEX. MACDONALD,
Major of the Royal Horse Artillery.

My Lord, *January* 18, 1814.

I DO myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship the names of the General Officers who were in Dantzig at the time of its surrrender, which I have only this instant received:

General in Chief—Comte Rapp.

Generaux de Division—Compte de Heudlet, Grandjean, Bachellu, Lepin, Campredon.

Generaux de Brigade—L'Ameral Dumanoir, D'Hericourt, Devilliers, Husson, Bagancourt, Farine, Cavagnac, Prince Rudziville.

Genereaux deBrigade des Troupes Neopolitains—D'Etrees, Pepe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. MACDONALD.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 15th, 1814.

No. XVI.

Foreign-Office, February 15, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning at this Office from Lord Burghersh, dated

Troyes, February 8, 1814.

THE important position and town of Troyes was yesterday taken possession of by the Allies; the enemy retired from it the night preceding, and took his direction upon Nogent.

The number of roads leading from the different points of France, and uniting at Troyes, the resources of the place itself, with a population of thirty thousand inhabitants, render its occupation of the greatest importance.

The Prince Royal of Wirtembergh was the first who entered the town with his corps: on the day preceding he had turned the enemy's position near Ruvigni, and had taken possession of the village of Lanbrissel on his left.

I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship,

ship, that a detachment from the corps of General D'Yorck took possession of Vitry on the 5th.

General D'Yorck, as I have already informed your Lordship, attacked and defeated the rear guard of the corps of Marshal Macdonald's army at Chaussée on the 5th. On the same day General D'Yorck pursued the enemy to the gates of Chalons, and bombarded the town. Marshal Macdonald entered into a capitulation for the evacuation of the place, which he effected on the morning of the 6th, retiring with his army, composed of the corps under his immediate orders, and of those of Generals Sebastiani and Arighi, to the left bank of the Marne.

Chalons Sur Saone has been captured by the Austrians. General Le Grand was assembling a French force at that place; the Prince of Hesse Hombourg directed it to be attacked; some guns were captured in the town. General Le Grand retired upon the road to Lyons, where Marshal Augereau has collected a force of about four thousand men.

General Bubna occupies an extent of country from near Grenoble on his left, by Bourg his center, from the environs of Maçon on his right.

The advanced guard of General Wrede has this day followed the retreat of the enemy as far as Les Granges, on the road to Nogent. Several hundred prisoners have been taken since the enemy evacuated the town of Troyes.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 26th, 1814.

No. XVII.

Foreign-Office, February 26, 1814.

THE Right Honourable Frederick Robinson has arrived at this office with dispatches, of which the following are copies, and an extract.

Dispatch from the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, dated Chatillon, February 17, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, several reports which I have received from Colonel Lowe, of the operations of Marshal Blücher's army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Military

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Sandron, February 6, 1814.

SIR,

AN Aid-de-Camp of General D'Yorck has just arrived here, and brought to Marshal Blücher the keys of the town of Chalons and Vitri, with the eagle and banner of the national guard of the department of the Marne.

General D'Yorck attacked Chalons yesterday, and after some firing on both sides, sent in an officer with a summons to surrender. Marshal M'Donald, who commanded the enemy's troops in the town, wished him to negociate with the magistrates, but on this being declined, entered himself into a capitulation, by which it was agreed that the town should be delivered up, the French troops evacuating it, leaving every thing as it stood, and the stores and magazines untouched. It appeared, however, that the principle of these conditions was not very scrupulously observed by the French Marshal, as the bridge over the Marne was found to be blown up, and the casks which had held brandy in the stores all leaked out.

Marshal M'Donald took the direction of Meaux. He has with him besides his own corps, (the 11th) the corps of Generals Sebastiani and Arrighi.

Accounts have been received that General Kleist is arrived at St. Dizier, and that General Kapsiewitz, of General Count Langeron's corps, is soon expected there also, with a principal division of that corps, so that Field-Marshal Blücher is now in direct communication with all the corps of his army.

Part of them have been left opposite Urdun and other fortresses, but the corps of the Prince of Coburg

Coburg will undertake the blockade of the several fortresses left in the rear of the Prussian army.

Sezannes and Vertus are probably both occupied by the Marshal's troops at this time, but he does not move his head-quarters forward until to-morrow.

Sixty-four powder waggons were taken from the enemy in the affair of last night.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut. Gen. the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Vertus, February 8, 1814.

SIR,

FIELD-Marshal Blücher moves his head-quarters to-day to Etoges: General Baron Sacken is at Montmirail, with his advanced parties about two leagues in front. General D'Yorck is supposed to be at Chateau Thierry: General Kleist is at Chalons, and General Kapsiewitz, with the divisions of Count Langeron's corps, is fast coming up. Marshal M'Donald has been heard of, retiring with about an hundred pieces of artillery, drawn principally by peasant horses, and some hopes are entertained of coming up with them. General Wintzingerode, who was heard of, advancing, in this direction, a few days since, has turned off again towards Brabant; possibly from orders to form his junction with the Prince Royal of Sweden, who, by the last Frankfort papers, must be moving down on the Rhine.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Vertus, February 9, 1814.

SIR,

MY last to you was sent by Mr. Swinnie, of the Russian embassy in London, who was the bearer of some dispatches to you from England. Field-Marshal Blücher moved his head-quarters immediately afterwards to Etoges; but about seven o'clock in the evening a report arrived from Baye, of the enemy having advanced against a Russian regiment, which had halted there, in force four or five squadrons of cavalry, and two guns; but having been resisted, had not pushed on any further. As it was totally uncertain what might be the object of this movement, the Field-Marshal moved back his head-quarters for the night to this place. The corps of General Kapsiewitz had just arrived here, and General Kleist was close in the vicinity at Chalons.

General Baron Sacken was at Montmirail, and General D'Yorck at Dormant, both having their advanced guards pushed on two or three leagues in front at or near La Ferte Sous Joarre and Chateau Thierry. It is now eleven A. M., and no further information has been received of the enemy's movement. In the mean time, accounts are arrived of the grand army being at Troyes; so that there is no reason to speculate on any significant movement of the enemy in this transverse direction. It is supposed the corps pushed forward must have come from Sezannes, and have belonged to Marmont. General Kleist is arriving here to-day. General Baron Sacken and General D'Yorck will probably remain in their

their present position until the whole of the corps unite.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Bergeres, February 11, 1814.

SIR,

I AM concerned to acquaint you, that the Russian division of General Alsufief suffered very considerably on yesterday afternoon, by an attack of the enemy. My report of yesterday will have mentioned the information that had been received of Buonaparte being at Sezanne. General Alsufief had his division, consisting of about three thousand five hundred infantry, posted at Champaubert. He was attacked by a very superior corps of the enemy, five or six thousand of which were cavalry, and though he formed squares, and resisted most obstinately for a long time, the enemy finally succeeded in compelling him to fall back, after suffering a very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He had twenty-four pieces of cannon with him, of which fifteen were saved, and nine fell into the hands of the enemy. Fifteen hundred men are announced to have got off unmolested; the remainder must have suffered or been dispersed, but great hopes are entertained that many of the latter will have been enabled to regain their corps. There has been no time as yet for any information regarding them.

General D'Yorck is at Chateau Thierry. General Baron Sacken at Ferte sous Jouarre. General Kleist, who with General Kapsiewitz had moved on yesterday to Ferre Champeuoise, is now in position at

at this place. Field-Marshal Blücher is with them. Further intelligence is expected of the enemy's movements to decide his. The last accounts are, that he had shewn two squadrons of cavalry a little on this side of Etoges.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c &c.

My report of yesterday, which I hope you will have received, mentioned that General Vasilichoff had been attacked by the enemy near Ferte sous Jouarre, but he repulsed him and took three pieces of artillery and two tumbrils. H. L.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Bergeres, February 12, 1814.

SIR,

A VERY heavy cannonading was heard during the whole of the afternoon of yesterday, in the direction of Montmirail. By a report just received from General D'Yorck, it appears that his corps and that of General Baron Sacken had marched in that direction, and attacked the enemy, who was advancing against him. The corps of General Baron Sacken, and three brigades of that of General D'Yorck, were engaged, and after an action of several hours, both armies remained on the ground, in the same positions they had occupied at the commencement. Six pieces of cannon were at one time taken by General Baron Sacken, but these were left, from the difficulty of the roads, as well as four pieces of his own, which he had advanced in the attack and could not again withdraw. The force opposed was the old guard and other detached corps, amounting to about thirty thousand men, commanded by Buonaparte

naparte in person. General Baron Sacken attacked the enemy in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times. The enemy made a movement on his right flank, which compelled him to fall back on General D'Yorck. The enemy attacked again but could make no impression, night leaving both him and the allied troops in the same position. General Baron Sacken had his head-quarters this morning at Chateau Thierry, and General D'Yorck at Biffert. Buonaparte was to have returned to Montmirail last night, but bivouacked on the ground.

Marshal Marmont, with the 6th corps, is at Etoges.

Field-Marshal Blücher, with the corps of General Kleist and General Kapsiewitz, is in position at this place. Marshal Marmont sent in an officer with a flag of truce this morning, with a letter to the Field-Marshal, which he was directed to deliver personally, but he was not received.

I have the honour to be, &c,

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Champaubert, February 13, 1814.

SIR,

FIELD-MARSHAL Blücher having remained in his position at Bergeres for two days without any movement being undertaken by the enemy at Etoges, resolved on marching to attack Marshal Marmont in his position at the latter place.

The advanced guard of the corps of General Kleist, under the command of General Zieten, was

sent

sent forward to commence the attack. The enemy occupied the village of Etoges, and a woody height on the left of it: he shewed a large body of cavalry and several columns of infantry. His force supposed to be about nine or ten thousand men. As the advanced guard approached he gradually retired, maintaining, however, a very brisk fire, and giving occasion for some very bold and successful attacks on his rear, principally by the Cossacks, who displayed the greatest intrepidity, and experienced some loss. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond the village of Champaubert, where the Field-Marshal has halted for the night.

The enemy has bivouacked in front of Fromentieres, and will be attacked again tomorrow, should he remain in that vicinity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, 15th February 1814.

SIR,

FIELD-MARSHAL Blücher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the enemy, under the command of Buonaparte in person.

After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges on the 13th, he there learnt that Buonaparte had marched with his guards on the preceding day to Chateau Thierry; General D'Yorck and General Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town, and retired behind the Marne.

Yester-

Yesterday morning, Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Fromentieres, Field-Marshal Blücher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of General Kleist and General Kapsiewitz's division of General Count Langeron's corps.

The enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable body of cavalry was observed to be collected.

In the ardour of pursuit, six guns, which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry, under Gen. Zieten and Col. Blücher, son of the Field-Marshal, immediately charged, and retook them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, and from them it was learnt that Buonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived, with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry. They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry.

The infantry of Field-Marshal Blücher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chaussée leading through the village.

The cavalry, which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury the columns of infantry on the plain. The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their ground, and commenced a heavy fire from their front, flanks, and rear. In a large field on the right of the village six squares were attacked at the same time; all succeeded in repelling the enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard in the mean time retiring in the intervals, forming in the rear, and advancing again to charge the enemy's cavalry, after it

it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the village, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field-Marshal Blücher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on withdrawing his force from a position where such an unequal contest must be waged.

The infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the intervals, covered on the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry. The enemy lost no time in making the boldest and most direct attacks. The country through which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without inclosures, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided in general entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly four leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, not a single column or square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the enemy, whilst a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march firing and loading as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares, and always, in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without any effect.

At sun-set it was observed, that the corps of cavalry which had been seen to take a circuit round the flanks had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about half way between Champaubert

 and

and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussée and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field-Marshal Blücher found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was as prompt as the resolution determined to execute it —to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.

The columns and squares, assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry that had planted itself on the chaussée, which was succeeded by vollies of musquetry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussée, and leave the passages on each side of it open, and to limit their further attacks solely to the flanks and rear. The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed, and not a single one during the whole of the time was broken, or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by vollies of musquetry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molestation, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivouacked for the night.

The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about three thousand five hundred men, with seven pieces of artillery. The enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole corps. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a

treble

treble proportion, probably eight thousand horses. Field-Marshal Blücher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulses of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been excessive.

I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops. The example of Field Marshal Blücher himself, who was every where, and in the most exposed situations; of Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz; of General Gniesenan, who directed the movement on the chaussée; of General Zieten, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the enemy with admiration and surprise.

The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field Marshal Blücher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Generals D'Yorck and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that General Wintzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the Army of Silesia will thus soon be united, and be enabled to advanced against the enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union affords.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

P. S. Your Aid-de-camp, Captain Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, February 16, 1814.

SIR,

I AM happy to inform you, Field-Marshal Blücher has just received accounts, that General Wintzingerode attacked the town of Soissons, carried it by assault, made prisoners three generals and about three thousand men, and took thirteen pieces of cannon. General D'Yorck has just arrived here. His corps is following, and, with that of General Baron Sacken, will arrive here this evening. General Wintzingerode is marching upon Epernay. Field-Marshal Blücher will thus be speedily enabled to form a junction of the whole of his force. This union, with General Wintzingerode's success, present the prospect of a full compensation for any losses that have been sustained. Buonaparte was at Etoges yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

Field-Marshal Blücher's head-quarters will remain here to-day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE.

Lieut.-Gen. the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

P. S. The account of General Wintzingerode's affair is from a Russian Colonel, who left him before the attack commenced, but was joined on the road to Rheims, by an officer from General Wintzingerode, who brought him the information. It is regarded here as certain.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of Silesia, Chalons, February 17, 1814.

SIR,

ACCOUNTS have been received of General Wintzingerode's arrival at Rheims. He will march to and form his junction with Field-Marshal Blücher at this place; the official detail of the affair at Soissons has not been yet received, but the news is confirmed through a variety of channels, with the sole difference of their having been *two* instead of three Generals made prisoners.

I have just spoken to an Aid-de-Camp of General Count Langeron, who acquaints me he is on his march hither. General Count St. Priest was expected soon to follow. The advanced guard of the troops under General Count Langeron, was at St. Dizier on yesterday.

Field-Marshal Blücher's head-quarters remain here this day. His army has been speedily refitting with every thing that is necessary.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, Feb. 13, 1814.

MY LORD,

THE army under the immediate orders of Prince Schwartzenberg has continued the movement, the details of which I had the honour of transmitting to you in the last dispatch.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg summoned the commandant of Sens on the 11th to surrender; upon the refusal of that officer, the barricades of the place were forced, and after considerable resistance the town was taken.

The Prince Royal afterwards directed his force

on Pont-Sur-Yonne, from whence he has marched upon Bray.

On the 9th, at night, a report was received from General Wittgenstein, at Mery, that Villenox was occupied by a considerable force of French, and that Buonaparte was there in person. Prince Schwartzenberg proceeded himself the next day to reconnoitre Nogent, and make a movement upon it calculated to attract the attention of the enemy.

On the 9th General Count Hardegg had attacked the rear-guard of the enemy, in a position between Romilly and St. Hilaire, and had driven it with some loss towards Nogent. Prince Schwartzenberg upon his arrival near that town, directed another attack to be made upon this rear-guard, which occupied a position between Marnay, St. Aubin, and Macon. General Hardegg attacked upon the road towards St. Aubin, the advance of General Wittgenstein upon the road to Marnay. The enemy was driven from his position, and forced to retire into Nogent. Count Hardegg pursued him into that town, and established himself on the 10th in a part of the place.

General Wittgenstein was ordered to assemble his corps near Pont-sur-Seine; General Wrede to advance from Nogent towards Bray.

In consequence of these movements, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges over that river.

In pursuance of Prince Schwartzenberg's directions, General Wittgenstein has already crossed the Seine, near Pont. General Wrede has re-established the bridge at Bray, has passed a part of his force on the right bank of that river, and has directed it towards Provins.

General Bianchi is marching upon Montereau; General Gyulay will support him; the remainder of Prince Schwartzenberg's army will be assembled on the left of the Seine.

Your

Your Lordship will already have been informed that Buonaparte marched with a considerable portion of his army against the corps under the orders of Marshal Blücher. You will be acquainted with the result of his operations. I fear they have been, to a certain degree, unfavourable to the Allies. The separation of the army of Silesia from that under the orders of Prince Schwartzenberg, is likely to follow from the efforts of Buonaparte.

With a view, however, of stopping the pursuit of any advantages he may have gained, Prince Schwartzenberg has determined to carry the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, to Provins and Villenox. The corps of Russian reserves will be placed between Mery and Nogent, and the whole army will stand, in position, the right at Mery, the left at Montereau, with the corps at Provins and Villenox ready to push forward, if necessary, upon the rear of Buonaparte's present line of operations, or within reach to protect the movements of Prince Schwartzenberg's army along the left of the Seine, towards Fontainebleau.

Prince Lubomirsky, with a corps of cavalry, occupies Sezanne. Plancy is occupied by a detachment from the corps of reserve.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH,
Lieut. Col. 63d Regt.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Nogent, February 10, 1814.

SINCE I had the honour of addressing you last night, a report has been received by Prince Schwartzenberg from General Debitch, containing the satisfactory intelligence that Marshal Blücher had repulsed the enemy that was moving against him beyond Etoges.

General Debitch was already in communication with Marshal Blücher, and at the time his dispatch was dated, entertained no doubt of the enemy's retreat.

In consequence of this information, Prince Schwartzenberg has suspended the operation, the detail of which I transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, and will resume the offensive movement, before in progress.

The head-quarters will this day be removed to Bray.

The corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein will advance by Nangis towards Melun. General Bianchi will push upon the road towards Fontainebleau.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Right Honourable Frederick Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London, February 24, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I left Chatillon on the night of the 18th inst. on my way to England. Having been detained for some hours at Troyes on the 19th, I there received information of some events which had occurred, of a date later than that of the dispatches of which I was the bearer. It appeared that on the 16th or 17th

17th (I believe the latter), the corps of Count Hardegg, and Count Thurn (Austrians), and the Cossacks under Count Platow, had succeeded in capturing Fentainebleau, where they took one General, some cannon, and several prisoners. On the 17th, Buonaparte (who, upon the advance of Prince Schwartzenberg across the Seine, had desisted from his operations against Marshal Blücher) fell, with a very considerable body of cavalry, upon the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps at Nanges, under the command of Count Pahlen. This advanced guard, which consisted of several regiments of cavalry, was driven back, with considerable loss both of men and artillery, and Prince Schwartzenberg determined to withdraw the greater part of his army across the Seine. He still, however, occupied the bridges over that river at Montereau, Bray, and Nogent. In the morning of the 18th the two former posts were attacked with considerable vigour, but without effect: and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who commanded at Montereau, not only repulsed three attacks made upon him, but took both prisoners and cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed, with increased force, and the enemy finally succeeded in driving the Prince Royal across the river, and pressed him so severely that he had not time to destroy the bridge. He retired in the direction of Bray, and it was understood that the enemy passed a considerable part of his army across the river. The result of this affair induced Prince Schwartzenberg to withdraw the grand army from their advanced position upon the Seine, and I understood that his head-quarters were to be established at Troyes in the night of the 19th.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole of Marshal Blücher's army reunited, and on its march from Chalons to join

join the grand army. It was moving upon the high road to Troyes; and the head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, between eighteen and twenty English miles from Prince Schwartzenberg's head-quarters. After the severe action in which this incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troops composing it, who amounted to nearly sixty thousand men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. ROBINSON.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, February 24, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. commanding His Majesty's forces in North America.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, December 27, 1813.

MY LORD,

I DO myself the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, since my dispatch of the 22d instant, I have received a communication from Lieutenant-General Drummond, containing a supplementary report from Colonel Murray, dated at Fort George the 13th December, correcting his statement of the preceding day, respecting the enemy having passed over the river all his cannon and stores, having since discovered, in the ditch of the fortification, one long eighteen-pounder, four twelve, and several nine-pounders, together with a large supply of shot; some of the temporary magazines, with a propor-

proportion of fixed ammunition, have been saved; a camp equipage for fifteen hundred men, has fallen into our possession.

The new barracks, erected in the vicinity of Fort George and at Chippawa, have, from the precipitancy of the enemy's flight, escaped being burned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

The Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, January 6, 1814.

My Lord,

HAVING ascertained the enemy's force at Forts George and Niagara, and on that frontier, to have been considerably reduced for the purpose of strengthening the division of the American army, commanded by Major-General Wilkinson, now acting against Lower Canada, I directed Lieutenant-General Drummond, on the 3d of last month, to hold the right division of the army in the Canadas, placed under the immediate command of Major-General Rial, in so perfect a state of preparation as to be enabled to act with promptitude when required to take advantage of the weakness or negligence of the enemy; and I feel a high satisfaction in having the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the Lieutenant-General's letters, containing the reports of the capture of Fort Niagara, on the morning of the 19th December, and of the flight of the enemy's force from Lewistown, on the approach of the corps commanded by Major-General Rial.

The arrangements of Lieutenant-General Drummond, and the brilliant manner in which they were executed, have excited my warmest applause, and afford me infinite satisfaction in the communication

I now

I now make to your Lordship. I request to call the gracious consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the various officers who have distinguished themselves on the occasion, more especially to Colonel Murray, who has availed himself of this favourable opportunity fully to confirm my opinion of his zeal, intelligence, and military talents.

After the dispersion of the enemy's force at Lewistown, and the destruction of that village, Major-General Rial's brigade pressed forward towards Black Rock and Buffalo, and on its march obtained possession, after a feeble resistance, of the Mills and Rope Walk of General Porter, one of the principal contractors for supplying the American army, which were destroyed. On this occasion an American officer and a few men were killed, and one officer and eleven privates taken prisoners, but not a British soldier suffered.

The bridge over the Tonawanto Creek having been destroyed by the enemy, the progress of Major-General Rial's brigade has been impeded until the arrival of a sufficient number of boats at Chippawa, to enable the troops intended to co-operate with it on the destruction of the vessels, and stores at Buffalo, to cross the river. When the last accounts left Fort George, the weather had not then become too severe to render the movement impracticable, I therefore hope to be able to report its success to your Lordship by the next opportunity, as the enemy appears in great consternation, and without plan, or organization for defence.

Having been under the necessity of employing the western Indians who had retreated with General Proctor from Amherstburg, as well as those inhabiting near the Niagara frontier, in conjunction with the force acting under Major-General Rial, I have not failed strongly to enjoin upon Lieutenant-General Drummond, to restrain by every means in

his

his power any excesses or cruelties on their part, which might give just cause of complaint to the American Government, or attach disgrace to His Majesty's arms. The enemy set an example in his retreat from Fort George, by burning the town of Newark, that has produced calamitous consequences to himself since the theatre of war has been transferred into his own territory. Painful is such a retribution to those who execute it—I have felt the authority most repugnant, and I sincerely hope it may not again be excited.

I have sent my Aid-de-Camp Captain Cochrane overland to Halifax, as the bearer of my dispatches to your Lordship; he carries with him a stand of colours taken in the fort of Niagara, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and I beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for such information as you may require respecting this command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Fort Niagara, December* 20, 1813.

CONCEIVING the possession of Fort Niagara to be of the highest importance in every point of view to the tranquility and security of this frontier, immediately on my arrival at St. Davids, I determined upon its reduction, if practicable, without too great a sacrifice. There being however but two batteaux at this side of the water, I did not think proper to make the attempt until a sufficient number should be brought from Burlington, at this season of the year a most difficult undertaking. But by the indefatigable exertions of Captain Elliot, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, every difficulty, particularly in the carriage of

of the batteaux by land for several miles, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather (the ground being covered with snow, and the frost severe,) was overcome; they were again launched; and the troops, consisting of a small detachment of royal artillery; the grenadier company of the royal scots; the flank companies of the 41st and the 100th regiments; amounting in the whole to about five hundred and fifty, which I had placed under the immediate orders of Colonel Murray, Inspecting Field-Officer, were embarked. The inclosed report of that most zealous and judicious officer, will point out to you the detail of their further proceedings.

At five o'clock A. M. the fort was attacked by assault, at the point of the bayonet; two picquets, posted at the distance of a mile, and of a mile and a half from the works, having previously been destroyed to a man by the same weapon, and at half an hour afterwards this important place was completely in our possession. By this gallant achievement twenty-seven pieces of ordnance (mounted on the several defences), three thousand stand of arms, a number of rifles, a quantity of ammunition, blankets, clothing, several thousand pairs of shoes, &c. have fallen into our hands, besides fourteen officers and three hundred and thirty other prisoners, and eight respectable inhabitants of this part of the country, who had been dragged from the peaceful enjoyment of their property to a most unwarrantable confinement, were released, together with some Indian warriors of the Cookuawaga and Six Nation tribes. The enemy's loss amounted to sixty-five in killed, and to but twelve in wounded, which clearly proves how irresistible a weapon the bayonet is in the hands of British soldiers. Our loss was only five killed and three wounded. I have to regret the death of a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Nolan, of the 100th regiment.

I beg

I beg leave to bear the highest testimony of the anxious, active, and meritorious exertions of Colonel Murray, who, I regret to say, received a severe, though not dangerous wound in the wrist, which, I hope, will not at this critical period deprive me for any great length of time of his valuable services; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of the 100th regiment, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who so gallantly achieved this most daring and brilliant enterprize.

The militia came forward with alacrity, and assisted much in landing and transporting the batteaux across the river, in a very rapid current, for which service they are deserving of the highest praise.

Captain Norton, the Indian Chief, volunteered his services, and accompanied the troops. And I beg to recommend in the strongest terms to the favour and protection of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Captain Elliot of the 103d regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, whose conduct on this, as on every other occasion, has been so distinguished; as also Lieutenant Dawson, of the 100th regiment, who commanded the forlorn hope; Captain Fawcett, of the same regiment, who immediately supported him with the grenadiers; and Captain Martin, who with three companies, gallantly stormed the eastern demi-bastion.

My best acknowledgements are due to Major-Generals Riall and Vincent, for the cordial and zealous assistance I received from them in making the arrangements; to Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy-Adjutant-General, and to the officers of my personal staff.

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the American colours taken on this occasion, by Captain Foster, my Aide-de-Camp, who being in my

my fullest confidence, will give your Excellency such further information as you may require.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lieutenant-General.

SIR, *Fort Niagara, 19th Dec.* 1813.

IN obedience to your Honour's commands, directing me to attack Fort Niagara, with the advance of the army of the right, I resolved upon attempting a surprise. The embarkation commenced on the 18th, at night, and the whole of the troops were landed three miles from the fort early on the following morning, in the following order of attack :—Advanced guard, one subaltern and twenty rank and file; grenadiers 100th regiment; Royal Artillery, with grenades; five companies 100th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, to assault the main gate, and escalade the works adjacent; three companies of the 100th regiment, under Captain Martin, to storm the eastern demi bastion; Captain Bailey, with the grenadiers Royal Scots, was directed to attack the salient angle of the fortification; and the flank companies of the 41st regiment were ordered to support the principal attack.—Each party was provided with scaling ladders and axes. I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Honour, that the fortress was carried by assault in the most resolute and gallant manner, after a short but spirited resistance.

The highly gratifying but difficult duty remains, of endeavouring to do justice to the bravery, intrepidity, and devotion of the 100th regiment to the service of their country, under that gallant officer Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, to whom I feel highly indebted for his cordial assistance. Captain Martin,

Martin, 100th regiment, who executed the task allotted to him in the most intrepid manner, merits the greatest praise; I have to express my admiration of the valour of the Royals, grenadiers, under Captain Bailey, whose zeal and gallantry were very conspicuous. The just tribute of my applause is equally due to the flank companies of the 41st regiment, under Lieutenant Bullock, who advanced to the attack with great spirit. The Royal Artillery under Lieutenant Charlton, deserve my particular notice. To Captain Elliot, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, who conducted one of the columns of attack and superintended the embarkation, I feel highly obliged. I cannot pass over the brilliant services of Lieutenant Dawson and Captain Fawcet, 100th, in command of the advance and grenadiers, who gallantly executed the orders entrusted to them, by entirely cutting off two of the enemy's picquets, and surprising the sentries on the Glacis and at the gate, by which means the watch-word was obtained, and the entrance into the fort greatly facilitated, to which may be attributed in a great degree our trifling loss. I beg leave to recommend these meritorious officers to your honour's protection. The scientific knowledge of Lieutenant Gengruben, Royal Engineers, in suggesting arrangements previous to the attack, and for securing the fort afterwards, I cannot too highly appreciate. The unwearied exertions of acting Quarter-Master Pilkington, 100th regiment, in bringing forward the materials requisite for the attack, demand my acknowledgements.

Captain Kirby, Lieutenants Ball, Serjos, and Hamilton, of the different provincial corps, deserve my thanks; my Staff-Adjutant, Mr. Brampton, will have the honour of presenting this dispatch, and the standard of the American garrison; to his intelligence, valour, and friendly assistance, not

only on this trying occasion, but on many former, I feel most grateful.

Our force consisted of about five hundred rank and file.—Annexed is a return of our casualties, and the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The ordnance and commissariat stores are so immense that it is totally out of my power to forward to you a correct statement for some days, but twenty-seven pieces of cannon, of different calibres, are on the works, and upwards of three thousand stand of arms and many rifles in the arsenal. The store-houses are full of clothing and camp equipage of every description.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Colonel.

His Honour Lieut.-General Drummond,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Return of Killed and Wounded in an Assault of Fort Niagara, at Daybreak, on the Morning of the 19th December 1813.

General Staff—1 officer wounded.
Royal Artillery—1 staff wounded.
41st Foot—1 rank and file wounded.
100th Foot—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

Names

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

100th Foot—Lieutenant Nowlan.

Wounded.

Colonel Murray, commanding, severely (not dangerously.)

Royal Artillery—Assistant-Surgeon Ogilvy, slightly.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Enemy's Loss in Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, who fell into our Hands, in an Assault on Fort Niagara, on the Morning of the 19th December 1813.

Killed—65.

Wounded—1 lieutenant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 12 rank and file.

Prisoners—1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 1 commissary, 12 serjeants, 318 rank and file.

Total in Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners—1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 commissary, 12 serjeants, 395 rank and file.

The whole belong to the artillery and line.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. North America.

SIR, *Queenstown, December* 20, 1813.

THE enemy having established a force, and erected some batteries at Lewistown, with the avowed intention of destroying the town of Queenstown, situated immediately opposite, I determined to dislodge them from thence, and, with that view, the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, and the 41st regiment, with the whole body of the Western Indians, were crossed to the American frontier, under the command of Major-General Riall, in batteaux; immediately after landing the force under Colonel Murray, the enemy retired on the approach of our troops, and permitted thereby two guns, a twelve and six-pounder, to fall into our hands.

From Major-General Riall's report of the good conduct of the troops employed on this service, I am convinced that if an opportunity had offered, they would have equally distinguished themselves with those at Niagara.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, January 12, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE great satisfaction in transmitting herewith to your Lordship, the copy of a letter I have just received from Lieutenant-General Drummond, containing a report of a successful attack made on the enemy's positions of Black Rock and Buffalo, by a brigade of His Majesty's troops under the command of Major-General Riall, on the 30th ult.

In

In this brilliant affair, as in that of the capture of fort Niagara, the officers and men engaged have acquitted themselves with determined bravery, and are distinguished by their devotion to the service of their country, under peculiar hardships and privations. Eight pieces of ordnance, and one hundred and thirty prisoners have fallen into our possession; and the towns of Black Rock and Buffalo have been totally destroyed, the inhabitants having previously abandoned those places.

Four of the enemy's armed sloops and schooners have also been burnt. I beg your Lordship's indulgence in submitting to the gracious consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the officers who are particularly mentioned by the Lieutenant-General, as having acted with great gallantry upon this occasion.

Captain Robinson, who commanded the King's regiment after Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie was disabled, and to whose judicious and prompt execution of a flank movement, much merit and great advantage have been ascribed; Captain Fawcett, of the 100th regiment, who was wounded; Captain Jervoise Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Drummond, and Captain Holland Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Riall, appear to have been very forward in a zealous performance of their respective duties, and present themselves as objects entitled to my commendation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

To Earl Bathurst.

Niagara Frontier, near Fort Erie,
SIR, *2d January,* 1814.

HAVING pushed forward the troops as nearly opposite the head of Grand Island as I could, without discovering them to the enemy, I moved my head-quarters to Chippawa on the 28th, and on the following day to within two miles of Fort Erie, when, having reconnoitred the enemy's position at Black Rock, I determined to attack him that night. The boats were accordingly moved up from Chippawa Creek on the evening of the 29th, and Major-General Riall proceeded to execute the instructions with which I had previously furnished him. As soon as the troops destined under the immediate direction of Major-General Riall to advance upon Black Rock from below, had been passed across the river, the boats were tracked up as high as the foot of the Rapids, immediately below Fort Erie. In doing this, which cost much time and labour, it was necessary to observe considerable caution, and the greatest silence, as the river there narrows very much, and the point in particular to which the boats were brought, and from whence the troops were to embark, was immediately under the point blank fire of the enemy's heaviest batteries.

Owing to the boats having been brought in the dark to a part of the beach which was shoal and full of rocks, and on which they had grounded before any thing was ready for pushing off, the day appeared, and at the same moment the attack on the enemy's out-posts was commenced by the troops under Major-General Riall.

By the uncommon exertion of all, the boats were got off, and the Royals, after being exposed to a galling fire of musketry, in their passage across, (notwithstanding the well directed fire of five field pieces, with which I had directed the old batteries

to

to be occupied) reached the opposite shore in time to co-operate with the troops under Major-General Riall, in the defeat of the enemy. I beg to refer your Excellency to the Major-General's report for a detailed account of the operations of the troops, of whose gallantry and exertion he speaks in terms of the highest praise.

To the Major-General himself I feel greatly indebted for the very gallant and able manner in which he has executed the service with which I have entrusted him. Of the conduct of the officers and troops too much cannot be said.

The patience and fortitude with which they have borne the privation of almost every comfort, and the severity of a most rigorous climate at this advanced season of the year, reflects the highest credit on all. Nothing, in fact, can more strongly evince their anxious desire to meet the enemy. Their conduct when he was met, the result of the action, as well as the report of the gallant officer by whom they were led, sufficiently prove.

The conduct of Captain Robinson, of the King's regiment; and of Captain Holland, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Riall, were particularly conspicuous; and I beg leave to recommend these officers to the favourable notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

All the objects proposed in my letter of the 27th ult., and in fact all that are at this moment attainable, having thus been completely accomplished, by the destruction of the whole of the cover on the opposite frontier, and by the infliction of a severe retaliation for the burning of the town of Niagara, the justice of which the enemy himself most fully admits, the troops have been placed in cantonments along the frontier, in the manner which appears to me best calculated to insure its security, and their comfort and repose.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-

tant-General, I am much indebted, for the able assistance he has afforded me through this arduous service. The exertions of Captain Elliott, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, in directing the preparations of the boats, and in assisting at the embarkation of the troops, were unremitted.

To Captain Bridge, Lieutenants Armstrong and Charlton, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Cameron, of the militia artillery, whose zeal and exertions in transporting the heavy ordnance were very conspicuous, great praise is due.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baby, Assistant Quarter-Master-General of Militia, and Major Simons of the incorporated militia, were useful and indefatigable in embarking the troops.

Lieutenants Putman, Davis, and Anderson, and several other officers of the militia, very handsomely volunteered in piloting the boats across the river, a service of considerable difficulty and importance, owing to the great rapidity of the current.

I beg leave also to mention the great assistance I received from the officers of my personal staff.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Jervoise, my Aid-de-Camp, who was in the action, and particularly distinguished himself. I beg to recommend him to the favourable notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; he is perfectly qualified to give your Excellency every further information you may require.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut. Gen.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, &c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.)

NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Niagara

Niagara Frontier, Fort Erie,
January 1, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ultimo, and your general order of that day, to pass the River Niagara, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's force, collected at Black Rock and Buffaloe; and carrying into execution the other objects therein mentioned, I crossed the river in the following night, with four companies of the King's regiment, and the light company of the 89th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvy; two hundred and fifty men of the 41st regiment, and the grenadiers of the 100th, under Major Frend; together with about fifty militia volunteers and a body of Indian warriors. The troops completed their landing about twelve of the clock, nearly two miles below Black Rcok; the light infantry of the 89th being in advance, surprised and captured the greater part of a picquet of the enemy, and secured the bridge over the Conguichity Creek, the boards of which had been loosened, and were ready to be carried off had there been time given for it.

I immediately established the 41st and 100th grenadiers, in position beyond the bridge, for the purpose of perfectly securing its passage: the enemy made some attempts during the night upon this advanced position, but were repulsed with loss.

At daybreak I moved forward, the King's regiment and light company of the 89th leading,

* Royals 370; King's reg. 240; 41st foot, 250; 89th foot, (light infantry) 55; 100th foot, grenadiers) 50; militia, 50; Indians, 400.

the

the 41st and grenadiers of the 100th being in reserve. The enemy had by this time opened a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, who were destined to land above Black Rock, for the purpose of turning his position, while he should be attacked in front by the troops who landed below: several of the boats having grounded, I am sorry to say this regiment suffered some loss, and was not able to effect its landing in sufficient time to fully accomplish the object intended, though covered by the whole of our field-guns, under Captain Bridge, which were placed on the opposite bank of the river.

The King's and 89th having in the mean time gained the town, commenced a very spirited attack upon the enemy, who were in great force, and very strongly posted. The reserve being arrived on the ground, the whole were shortly engaged. The enemy maintained his position with very considerable obstinacy for some time; but such was the spirited and determined advance of our troops, that he was at length compelled to give way, was driven through his batteries, in which were a twenty-four-pounder, three twelve-pounders, and one nine-pounder, and pursued to the town of Buffalce, about two miles distant; he here shewed a large body of infantry and cavalry, and attempted to oppose our advance by the fire of a field-piece, posted on a height, which commanded the road; but finding this ineffectual, he fled in all directions, and betaking himself to the woods, further pursuit was useless. He left behind him one six-pounder brass field-piece, and one iron eighteen, and one iron six-pounder, which fell into our hands.

I then proceeded to execute the ulterior object of the expedition, and detached Captain Robinson, of

of the King's, with two companies, to destroy the two schooners and sloop (part of the enemy's lake squadron) that were on shore a little below the town, with the stores they had on board, which he effectually completed.

The town itself (the inhabitants having previously left it) and the whole of the public stores, containing considerable quantities of clothing, spirits, and flour, which I had not the means of conveying away, were then set on fire, and totally consumed; as was also the village of Black Rock, on the evening it was evacuated. In obedience to your further instructions, I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to move down the river to Fort Niagara, with a party of the 19th Light Dragoons, under Major Lisle, a detachment of the Royal Scots, and the 89th light company, and destroy the remaining cover of the enemy upon his frontier, which he has reported to have been effectually done.

From every account I have been able to collect, the enemy's force opposed to us was not less than from two thousand to two thousand five hundred men; their loss in killed and wounded I should imagine from three to four hundred; but from the nature of the country, being mostly covered with wood, it is difficult to ascertain it precisely: the same reason will account for our not having been able to make a greater number of prisoners than one hundred and thirty.

I have great satisfaction in stating to you the good conduct of the whole of the regular troops and volunteer militia; but I must particularly mention the steadiness and bravery of the King's regiment and 89th light infantry. They were most gallantly led to the attack by Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvy, of the King's, who I am sorry to say received a severe wound, which will

will for a time deprive the service of a very brave and intelligent officer. After Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvy was wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on Captain Robinson, who, by a very judicious movement to his right, with the three battalion companies, made a considerable impression on the left of the enemy's position.

I have every reason to be satisfied with Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, in the command of the Royal Scots, and have much to regret that the accidental grounding of his boats deprived me of the full benefit of his service; and I have also to mention my approbation of the conduct of Major Friend, commanding the 41st, as well as of that of Captain Fawcett of the 100th grenadiers, who was unfortunately wounded. Captain Barden, of the 89th, and Captain Brunter of the King's light infantry companies, conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott in this, as well as on other occasions, is entitled to my highest commendations for his zeal and activity as superintendent of the Indian department; and I am happy to add, that through his exertions, and that of his officers, no act of cruelty, as far as I could learn, was committed by the Indians towards any of their prisoners.

I cannot close this report without mentioning, in terms of the warmest praise, the good conduct of my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Holland, from whom I received the most able assistance throughout the whole of these operations. Nor can I omit mentioning my obligations to you for acceding to the request of your Aide-de-Camp, Captain Jervoise, to accompany me. He was extremely active and zealous, and rendered me very essential service.

I inclose a return of the killed, wounded, nad missing.

missing, and of the ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. RIALL, Major-General.

Lieut.-Gen. Drummond, commanding the Forces, Upper Canada.

(A true copy.)
NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops of the Right Division, under the Command of Major-General Riall, in the Attack on Black Rock and Buffalo, on 30th December 1813.

Killed.

Royal Scots—13 rank and file.
King's Regiment—7 rank and file.
41st Foot—2 rank and file.
89th Light Infantry—3 rank and file.
Volunteer Militia—3 rank and file.
Indian Warriors—3 rank and file.

Wounded.

Royal Scots—3 serjeants, 29 rank and file.
King's Regiment—2 officers, 14 rank file.
41st Foot—5 rank and file.
89th Foot (Light Infantry)—5 rank and file.
100th Foot (Grenadiers) 1 officer, 4 rank and file.
Volunteer Militia—1 officer, 5 rank and file.
Indian Warriors—3 rank and file.

Missing.

Royal Scots—6 rank and file.
41st Foot—3 rank and file.

General Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing —4 officers, 3 serjeants, 105 rank and file.

Names

Names of Officers wounded.

King's Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvy, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant Young, slightly.
100th Foot (Grenadiers)—Captain Fawcett, severely (not dangerously).
Volunteer Militia—Captain Serpos, slightly.
(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) ED. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo, on the 30th December 1813.

1 brass six-pounder field-piece, with carriage complete, 1 iron twenty-four-pounder, 1 iron eighteen-pounder, 1 iron twelve-pounder, 1 nine-pounder, 1 iron six-pounder.
(Signed) C. BRIDGE, Captain, R. A.

SIR, *Lewiston, December* 19, 1813.

ACCORDING to your instructions I crossed the river this morning, immediately after the advance, under Colonel Murray, had passed over with the Royal Scots and 41st regiments, accompanied by a large body of Indians, and marched upon Lewiston, which the enemy had, however, abandoned upon our approach, leaving behind him a twelve and six-pounder gun, with travelling carriages, and every thing complete. I found in the place a considerable number of small arms, some ammunition, nine barrels of powder, and also a quan-

quantity of flour, amounting, I believe, to two hundred barrels.

I regret the troops had not the opportunity of coming in contact with the enemy, as I am convinced they would have acquired your fullest approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) P. RIALL, Maj. Gen.

Lieutenant-General Drummond, &c. &c. &c. commanding the forces, Upper Canada.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sect.

Admiralty-Office, February 26, 1814.

COPIES of three letters received at this office, from Rear-Admiral Durham, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Venerable, at Sea, Dec.* 31, 1813.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that in the execution of my orders, the Venerable this day captured the French letter of marque brig Le Jason, of two hundred and sixty-four tons, pierced for twenty-two guns, but mounting only fourteen, twelve of which had been thrown overboard in the chace. She left Bourdeaux five days since, bound for New York, with a cargo composed of silks, wines, and other articles of merchandise: sixty-four persons were found on board, ten of whom are passengers; this is the first time of her having been at sea. She is a fine new vessel, copper-bottomed, and sails so well that I take

I take her under protection to Barbadoes, for adjudication.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Venerable, at Sea, Jan.* 16, 1814.

I HAVE the satisfaction of stating, that this day, at nine, A.M. the Cyane made the signal for two strangers in the north-east, which were immediately given chace to, and owing to the very superior sailing of the Venerable, I was enabled to come up within gun-shot of them at the close of the day, leaving the Cyane far astern. On ranging up with the leewardmost, (the night was too dark to distinguish her colours) desirous of saving her the consequences of so unequal a contest, I hailed her twice to surrender, but the evasive answer returned, obliged me to order the guns to be opened, as they would bear; upon this the enemy immediately put his helm up, and, under all sail, laid us on board, for which temerity he has suffered most severely.

The promptitude with which Captain Worth repelled the attempt to board, was not less conspicuous than the celerity with which he passed his men into the enemy's frigate, and hauled down her ensign. I have much pleasure in naming the petty officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion, Messrs. Maltman, Walker, and Knevill, master's mates, and Mr. Grey, midshipman.

This ship proves to be the Alcmene, a beautiful French frigate of fourty-four guns, having a complement, at the commencement of the action, of three hundred and nineteen men, commanded by Captain Ducrest de Villeneuve, an officer of much merit, and who was wounded at the time of boarding.

To

To his determined resistance, aided by the darkness of the night, the other frigate for the present owes her escape, but I have every hope that the Cyane will be enabled to observe her until I have shifted the prisoners, and repaired the trifling injury done to the rigging, during the period of the enemy being on board.

Our loss consists of two seamen killed and four wounded; that of the enemy two petty officers and thirty seamen killed, and fifty wounded.

Lieutenant George Luke, whom I have placed in the frigate, is an old and very deserving officer, who has served twenty years under my command.

I have, &c.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Venerable, at Sea, Jan.* 20, 1814.

IT affords me much pleasure to communicate to you, for their Lordships information, the capture of the French frigate that escaped on Sunday night.

The vigilance of Captain Forrest enabled him to keep sight of her during the night, and two following days, when, having run one hundred and fifty-three miles, in the direction I judged the enemy had taken, the Venerable's superior sailing gave me the opportunity of again discovering the fugitive, and, after an anxious chase of nineteen hours, to come up with and capture.

She is named the Iphigenia, a frigate of the largest class, commanded by Captain Emerie, having a complement of three hundred and twenty-five men, and, like her consort the Alcmene, perfectly new.

Every means to effect her escape were resorted to, the anchors being cut away, and her boats thrown overboard.

On our coming up we had run the Cyane out of sight from the mast-head.

These frigates sailed in company from Cherbourg on the 20th October last, and were to cruise for six months.

It becomes me now to notice the very meritorious conduct of Captain Forrest, not only in assiduously keeping sight, but repeatedly offering battle to a force so superior; nor less deserving of my warmest approbation is Captain Worth of this ship, whose indefatigable attention during the many manœuvres attempted by the enemy in this long and arduous chace, was equalled only by the exemplary behaviour of every officer and man under his command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 5th,
1814.

No. XVIII.

Admiralty-Office, March 5, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship York, in Cursand Bay, the 2d inst.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Phillimore, reporting the capture of La Clorinde French frigate, after a most severe conflict, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, between her and the Eurotas; an action which reflects the highest honour upon the bravery and professional skill of Captain Phillimore and his officers, and upon the valour and good conduct of his crew. Captain Phillimore has been severely wounded on the occasion, but I entertain a flattering hope that His Majesty's service, and the country at large, will not long be deprived of the services of so valuable an officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH, Admiral.

His Majesty's Ship Eurotas, Plymouth Sound,
MY LORD, *March* 1, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that His Majesty's ship under my command, parted company from the Rippon on Monday night, the 21st ultimo, in chace of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship, and on Friday the 25th, in endeavouring to rejoin the Rippon, being then in latitude 47. 40. north, and longitude 9. 30. west, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam, to which we gave chace. We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavouring to out-manœuvre us in bringing her to action; but having much the advantage in sailing, (although the wind had unfortunately died away) we were enabled at about five o'clock to pass under her stern, hail her, and commence close action.

When receiving her broadside and passing to her bow, our mizenmast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizenmast lying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.

The enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the Eurotas renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6. 20. our mainmast fell by the board, the enemy's mizenmast falling at the same time; at 6. 50. our foremast fell, and the enemy's mainmast almost immediately afterwards. At ten minutes after seven she slackened her fire, but having her foremast standing, she succeeded with her foresail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well-directed fire; nor do I know which

which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying with each other who should most annoy the enemy.

I was at this time so much exhausted by the loss of blood, from wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon deck. I was therefore under the painful necessity of desiring Lieutenant Smith (First Lieutenant) to take command of the quarter deck, and to clear the wreck of the foremast and mainmast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the enemy; but, at the same time, I had the satisfaction of reflecting that I had left the command in the hands of a most active and zealous officer.

We kept sight of the enemy during the night by means of boat sails and a jigger on the ensign staff; and before twelve o'clock the next day Lieutenant Smith reported to me that, by the great exertions of every officer and man, jury courses, topsails, staysails, and spanker, were set in chase of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming up with her very fast, going at the rate of six and a half knots; that the decks were perfectly clear; and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action as they were to commence it; but, to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee bow, which proved to be the Dryad and Achates, and they having crossed the enemy (we only four or five miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colours hauled down to us.

The enemy's frigate proved to be the Clorinde, Captain Dennis Legard, mounting forty-four guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a complement of three hundred and sixty picked men.

It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having twenty killed and forty wounded; and I most sincerely lament the loss of three fine young midshipmen, two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service.—Among the wounded is Lieutenant Foord, of the Royal Marines, who received a grape shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.

I learn from Monsieur Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they calculate their loss on board the Clorinde at one hundred and twenty men. It is therefore unnecessary for me to particularize the exertions of every individual on board this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by so young a ship's company; but I must beg leave to mention the able assistance which I received from Lieutenants Smith, Graves, Randolph, and Beckham, Mr. Beadnell, the Master, and Lieutenants Foord and Connell, of the Royal Marines; the very great skill and attention shewn by Mr. Thomas Cooke Jones, Surgeon, in the discharge of his important duties; the active services of Mr. J. Bryan, the Purser, and the whole of the warrant officers, with all the mates and midshipmen, whom I beg leave most strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. PHILLIMORE,
Captain.

Admiral Lord Keith, K. B.

A List

A List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Eurotas, in an Action with the French Frigate Clorinde, on the 25th February 1814.

Killed.

Mr. Jeremiah Spurking, midshipman.
Mr. Charles Greenway, ditto.
Mr. J. T. Vaughan, volunteer first class.
W. Logan, quarter-master.
Rudolph Jansenbus, able seaman.
Wm. Johnston (1), landman.
John Bell, ordinary seaman.
Robert Brown, ditto.
Ed. Meadows, ditto.
John Neil, able seaman.
Robert Crawford, ordinary seaman.
John Hawse, landman.
George Fox, able seaman.
John Gribble, landman.
Robert Barber, ditto.
John Buxton, serjeant marines.
Carle Hayne, private marine.
Wm. Rodgers, ditto.
Richard Artis, ditto.
Chapman Hardick, supernumerary boy second class.

Wounded.

J. Phillimore, Esq. captain, severely.
J. R. Brigstocke, midshipman, slightly.
T. Hutchinson, quarter-master, severely.
Andrew White, captain of the fore-top, ditto.
George Ansell, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Martin Vanduplaus, able seaman, ditto.
Robert Cobley, captain of the main-top, slightly.
John Hughes (2) severely.
Jas. Foley, able seaman, ditto.

John Skitton, able seaman, slightly.
Jeremiah Lee, ordinary seaman, severely.
Edward Owens, landman, slightly.
William Bromley, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Evans, able seaman, slightly.
—— Petnie, ordinary seaman, severely.
—— Chisnell, able seaman, slightly.
Leonard Smith, able seaman, ditto.
John Forster, ordinary seaman, severely.
George Wright, able seaman, slightly.
Wm. Johnston (2), ordinary seaman, severely.
John Backhouse, ordinary seaman, ditto.
—— Thomas, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Thomas Johnston, ordinary seaman, ditto.
John Egan, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Morgan Hayse, landman, ditto.
George Dyson, landman, ditto.
J. Fremingham, ordinary seaman, ditto.
—— Sutherland, captain of the forecastle, do.
John Glynn, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Jas. Shaw, able seaman, slightly.
John Fowler, ordinary seaman, severely.
Wm. M'Namara, ordinary seaman, slightly.

MARINES.

Lieutenant Foord, severely.
Js. White, corporal, ditto.
Js. Frayer, drummer, slightly.
Js. Grundy, serjeant, severely.
Phil. Prosser, private, slightly.
J. Hitchin, private, severely.
J. Cray, private, ditto.

(Signed) THOS. COOKE JONES,
Surgeon.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, March 5, 1814.

THE undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. viz.

From Captain Napier, of His Majesty's ship Euryalus, dated off the Bay of Calvi, 23d December 1813, giving an account of his having run on shore in the bay, where she bilged on the rocks, the Baleine, French store-ship, of twenty-two guns and one hundred and twenty men, bound from Toulon to Ajaccio:

From Captain Coghlan, of His Majesty's ship Alcmene, dated at sea, the 23d December 1813, stating the capture, between Corsica and Cape Delle Molle, of the French national schooner La Fleche, carrying twelve guns and ninety-nine men, with twenty-four soldiers, from Toulon, bound to Corsica:

From Captain Dilkes, of His Majesty's ship Castor, dated off Barcelona, the 15th January last, stating that her cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Loveless, had boarded and captured the Heureux French privateer, carrying one twelve pounder and twenty-five men, close under Monjui. Lieutenant Loveless and one seaman were severely wounded:

Another from Captain Dilkes, dated off Barcelona, 23d January, stating that her boats, under Lieutenant Stanhope, had captured another privateer, called Le Minuit, carrying one gun and small arms: her crew escaped on shore.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 8th, 1814.

No. XIX.

Foreign-Office, March 7, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh.

Dispatch from the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. dated Chatillon-sur-Seine, March 2, 1814.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship five reports which I have received from Colonel Lowe, detailing the operations of Marshal Blücher's army up to the 28th February.

I am, with great truth and regard,

My Lord, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

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

Military

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Arcis sur Aube, February 20, 1814.

SIR,

THIS army, in consequence of information from the grand army, changed its direction of march from that mentioned in my report of the 18th instant. The whole of it united and bivouacked last night at the village of Sommesous. It rests this day at Arcis sur Aube, and will probably move to-morrow to Mery, where it may form the right wing of the grand army, supposed to be now assembled at or near Troyes.

General Gneisenau proceeds this day to Troyes to concert operations with the grand army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-quarters Army of Silesia, 22d February, 1814, Dracs, St. Basle, 8, P.M.

SIR,

THIS army effected its march upon Mery yesterday. The town was already occupied by Gen. Count Witgenstein, who had reconnoitred the enemy to be in some force opposite to him between Charres and Merigny. On Field-Marshal Blucher's arrival, his corps was withdrawn, and early this morning took the direction of Chandrigny. The posts he left in front of the town, had scarcely been relieved by this army at about eight o'clock in the morning, before the enemy commenced an attack. It not being

being the immediate object to carry on any operation on the left bank of the river, arrangements were instantly made for burning the bridge over the Seine, that divides the town in two parts, and for defending that on this side of the river. Field-Marshal Blücher was himself superintending the dispositions for this effect, when it was observed that the town, whether from accident or design, was in fire in three places. The wind blew violently, and it became impossible to get the flames under. The project therefore of defending the town by any considerable body of infantry could not be executed. A few tirailleurs were all that could be employed. The enemy, who had no obstacle on his side the river, advanced rapidly. The bridge was set fire to, but only one side of it was consumed. From about nine o'clock till two, a constant tiraillade ensued, but the flames became so general that no more support could be sent to the small party that had defended the town, and the enemy was enabled to effect his passage across the remaining part of the bridge. Whilst this was passing in the town, Field-Marshal Blücher drew up his army in two lines, in a vast plain on this side the river, having his cavalry in reserve, and was thus prepared to have taken every advantage of the enemy, had he attempted to push any force across the river. The view of this preparation however intimidated him. The enemy had pushed over three battalions, and extending them along the left bank of the river, began a very sharp fire, with the apparent design to cover the further passage of troops from the river, when he was himself attacked, driven back into the town, and compelled to repass the broken bridge, leaving several prisoners and wounded in our possession; and at sun-set each army remained at their respective sides of the town.

The reports of the prisoners state the corps opposed, to have been the 7th and 9th, under the com-

command of Marshal Oudinot, besides a very large body of cavalry.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, whilst Field Marshal Blücher was reconnoitring the enemy's position in the town, he was struck with a musket ball in the leg. It passed through his boot, but most fortunately did him no material injury. Colonel Valentine, of the staff, was wounded at the same moment. Prince Schubatoff, junior, General of Cossacks, was also wounded during the day. The loss, however, was in general unimportant—about 220 killed and wounded.

Field-Marshal Blücher has bivouacked this night with his army in the position taken up during the morning. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

P. S. 23d Feb. 9. A. M.—The enemy still remains on the opposite side of the river, but apparently in no great force. The bridge over the Seine has been completely destroyed by the troops on our side. H. LOWE, Colonel.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Headquarters, Army of Silesia. Drauss St. Basle, 23d Feb. 1814, 3 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

THE enemy has been observed during the greater part of this day marching cavalry, infantry, artillery, and baggage towards Troyes;—his force supposed about ten thousand men, of which four or five thousand are cavalry, and a considerable quantity of artillery.

By

By a letter received from a partizan officer at Morains, dated yesterday, it appears that General Nariskchin, of General Winzingerode's corps, occupies Epernay, and has had parties at Dormans. The same letter says that General Woronzoff's corps was expected to arrive at Rheims on that day or the next, and that General Bulow's was expected to be near. Soissons was re-occupied by the enemy, on General Winzingerode's leaving it. The enemy has likewise, as the officer writes, a corps at Chateau Thierry, to watch General Winzingerode. Sezanne is also occupied by the enemy.

The Prussian corps of Lutzow is at Conautray, and was to advance to Ferre Champenoise.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon.
Sir Charles Stewart, K.B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Anglure February 24, 1814, 8 P. M.

SIR,

FIELD-MARSHAL Blücher threw three pontoon bridges across the Aube this morning near Baudement, and crossed the whole of his army, having marched it during the night, without being perceived by the enemy, from opposite Mery. It bivouacks this night at and in the vicinity of this town, and will probably move to-morrow morning towards Sezanne. Reports have been received that the enemy has shewn himself in force, conjectured about ten thousand men, under Marshal Marmont, marching from Sezanne towards Chalons,

Chalons, and the above movement is calculated thereupon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Ferte Sous Jouarre, Left Bank of the Marne, 27th February, 1814.

SIR,

A LINE I addressed to you on the afternoon of the 25th will have informed you of the retreat of Marshal Marmont from Sezanne, and of this army being in pursuit of him, with the intention of following him on the next day to Ferté Gaucher. On arrival at Ferté Gaucher, Field Marshal Blücher learnt that the enemy had taken the direction of Rebais, to which place he followed him, and halted for the night. Marshal Marmont had continued his route to Ferté Sous Jouarre: the peasantry represented him to be flying in disorder, and his troops seeking shelter in the woods. At Rebais, however, it was learnt that Marshal Mortier, with the Young Guard, had marched from Chateau Thierry, where he had been some time in observation of General Winzingerode, to effect a junction with Marshal Marmont, their joint force amounting to somewhat between sixteen and twenty thousand men. To pass the Marne, therefore, in presence of such a force, with the probability that Buonaparte, hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would detach a force to the rear of it, became an operation of great delicacy. The following disposition was made: the corps of General Baron Sacken and General Count Langeron were directed

directed to march on Coulomiers and Chailly, and to pursue their route this morning towards Meaux. The corps of General D'Yorck and General Kleist, after halting for the night at, and in the vicinity of Rebais, were ordered to march this morning to Ferté Sous Jouarre. General Korf, with a reserve of three thousand cavalry, formed the rear guard at Ferté Gaucher. The demonstration towards Meaux had all the effect desired. The two French Marshals, who had united their force at Ferté Sous Jouarre, precipitately abandoned the town, leaving the river in front of it open to the establishment of pontoon bridges in every direction. Some yagers got over in small boats, and took possession of the town. Had the enemy made his stand in this point, Meaux, or Triport in the vicinity of it, would have been that where the passage would have been effected, this army, by its dispositions, having been equally prepared for either.

Two pontoon bridges have been thrown over the river, and the army is already *a cheval* on it. The dispositions for to-morrow will result from the reports received during the night. In the mean time information has been received of General Winzingerode and General Bulow having been about to form a junction, and it is supposed they are both now near Soissons. General Winzingerode had detached two thousand cavalry to Arcis-sur-Aube.

The advanced guard of General Baron Sacken's corps has occupied the suburbs of Meaux, on the left bank of the river. The enemy, it is reported, has abandoned the opposite side of the river to Triport, where General Baron Sacken has at present his head-quarters. Strong cavalry reconnoissances are made on every point to the rear.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant General the Honourable
Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of Silesia, Fèrté-sous-Jouarre, Right Bank of the Marne, Feb. 28, 1814.

SIR,

THE passage of the Marne has been accomplished without any obstacle or difficulty; at least the greater part of the troops are already on this side of the river, with the facility of communicating with the other, if thought fit.

General Winzingerode was, by the last accounts, at Rheims; he had sent forward a corps to Chateau Thierry, which place is now occupied by the Allies. General Kleist is at Legg sur Ourq.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieutenant-General Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Troyes, February 21, 1814.

SINCE I had the honour of addressing your Lordship, General Wittgenstein has quitted the position of Nogent and Pont-sur-Seine. The enemy profiting by the abandonment of these places, has advanced his corps to St. Hilaire, where he was in position during this day. Trainel has also been occupied by him.

In consequence of these movements, Prince Schwartzenberg has ordered a reconnoissance to be made to-morrow by the whole of the cavalry of his army, assisted by the cavalry of Marshal Blücher, These corps will be directed towards the points of Trainel, St. Hilaire, and Nogent.

Marshal Blücher having arrived at Mery, the movement of the cavalry belonging to his army will be along the great road from that place towards Nogent.

Information has this day been received, that the French army assembled near Lyons, has commenced offensive operations. The troops of which it is composed are under the orders of Marshal Augereau, and amount to about twenty-five thousand men; they have already advanced to Maçon and Bourg.

Prince Schwartzenberg has determined to send the corps of General Bianchi, to oppose this army. The different corps of Austrians already in the neighbourhood of Dijon, will be placed under the orders of General Bianchi.

The first corps of reserve under the Prince of Hesse, already in advance of Basle, will be added to this army.

My Lord, *Colombé, February* 26, 1814.

PRINCE Schwartzenberg has this day determined to move the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein to-morrow upon the road of Vandoeuvres, and the corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg and General Giulay, upon the road between Bar-sur-Seine and Chatillon.

The enemy advanced this evening upon Bar-sur-Aube, and occupied that town, General Wrede retiring from it upon the enemy's approach.

General Wrede received afterwards Prince Schwartzenberg's order to retake the place. I am happy to state that this was effected without loss on the part of the Bavarians. The enemy was driven from the town at the point of the bayonet, and with considerable loss.

The Russian guards and reserves have already arrived near Langres.

The

The corps of Prince Maurice Lichtenstein has moved to Dijon, where it will be joined to the corps of General Bianchi.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH, Lieut. Col. 63d Regt.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. The corps of General Wrede is this day at Bar-sur-Aube. The corps of General Wittgenstein in front of Colombé. General Giulay is at Arcembarois. The corps of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg at Montsaons. BURGHERSH.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Heights in front of Bossancour, 27th February, 1814, Seven o'Clock, P. M.

MY LORD,

I yesterday had the honour of informing you that after Bar-sur-Aube had been taken possession of by the enemy, it was retaken by the corps of General Wrede. The town was afterwards again taken by the French, the suburbs remaining in possession of the Bavarians.

I stated to your Lordship, that it was Prince Schwartzenberg's intention to attack the enemy this day, on the road to Vandoeuvre. I have now the satisfaction of reporting to you a victory which he has obtained.

In the early part of the morning, Prince Schwartzenberg found the enemy in possession of Bar-sur-Aube, having passed a considerable column on the heights in the direction of Levigni. The object of this movement was to envelope the corps of General Wrede, in position in rear of the town of Bar-sur-Aube.

The corps of General Wittgenstein was assembled, as I have already informed your Lordship, in front of Colombé. Prince Schwartzenberg directed it to pass in rear of the position occupied by the corps of General Wrede, and to attack the corps of the enemy moving towards Levigni, on the right of General Wrede.

General Wittgenstein arrived on the heights on which he was directed, about twelve o'clock; the contest he had to maintain for the possession of them was most severe.

Prince Schwartzenberg, in many instances, himself directed the attacks of the Russian troops; in one of them, I am sorry to inform you he was wounded, I hope slightly; but in any case the glory of the day has remained with him.

The French troops have been driven with considerable loss from all their positions on this side of the Aube. Count Pahlen succeeded in doing them most material injury while passing at the bridge of Doulancour.

General Wrede has established his advanced guard at Spoy, upon the old road to Vandoeuvre.

The enemy appear to have had Marshal Victor's, Marshal Oudinot's, and part of Marshal Macdonald's corps, engaged in the action of this day; their loss has been from two to three thousand men. Their discomfiture, after the victories of which of late they have boasted, has been most complete.

The enemy will be pushed to-morrow in the direction of Vandoeuvre.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg and General Giulay have arrived near Bar-sur-Seine, and will attack that place to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

Extract

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Colombe, March 1, 1814.

AFTER the capture of Bar on the 27th, and of the whole position of the enemy on this side the Aube, Prince Schwartzenberg yesterday pursued the French across that river, and established his advanced posts of cavalry near Magny on the left, and Val Suzenay on the right.

On the evening of the 27th, a report was received from the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, that the corps of Marshal Macdonald, was in position at Clairvaux and La Ferté sur Aube.

Prince Schwartzenberg directed the Prince Royal notwithstanding, to continue the movement which had already been prescribed to him upon Bar-sur-Seine, and to attack the enemy either at La Ferté, or in any other situation in which he should find him.

Till the success of this operation was known, Prince Schwartzenberg determined not to risk the infantry of the corps, which had fought in the battle of 27th, across the Aube.

This obstacle has however now been removed. The Prince Royal succeeded yesterday in driving the French from their positions.

The corps of General Giulay, which was placed under his orders, attacked and carried the Town of La Ferté. The Prince Royal took possession of Clairvaux.

These successes having been obtained, the two corps advanced upon Pontette and St. Usage, where the enemy occupied a position of considerable strength, but which he abandoned on the appearance of the Allies.

The head-quarters of the Prince Royal were yesterday at Champignole; he has advanced this day

 towards

towards Bar-sur-Seine. The result of his operations upon that place is not as yet received.

In a letter from General Tettenborn, dated the 27th, from Vertus, it appears that officer was attacked on that day by four thousand of Buonaparte's guards at Fere Champenoise: he had retired from that place to Vertus. Buonaparte himself was at Arcis, and a considerable corps of his army was marching upon Sezanne.

Upon the receipt of this intelligence, Prince Schwartzenberg determined to push the corps of Generals Wittgenstein and Wrede upon Vandocuvre. They will arrive at that place to-morrow, and will afterwards advance upon Troyes.

If the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and General Giulay have succeeded in establishing themselves this day at Bar-sur-Seine, they will be directed, by the left of the Seine, to act also upon Troyes.

I forgot to report to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that the fort of Salines had surrendered to the Allies.

The corps of General St. Priest is arrived at Vitry-sur-Marne. General Jago was at Joinville, with orders to join General St. Priest.

A report has just arrived from General Frimont, detailing the success of an attack he this day made with the cavalry under his orders, upon the rear-guard of the enemy near Vandoeuvres. General Frimont pushed the enemy beyond that town, and afterwards established his head-quarters there.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, March 8, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Lloyd, of His Majesty's Ship Plantagenet, addressed to Admiral Sir John Warren, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Plantagenet, off Bermuda, December 29, 1813.

I BEG leave to enclose you a list of vessels taken and destroyed by His Majesty's ship under my command, between the 8th day of September last and the 17th instant.

A List of American Vessels captured and destroyed by His Majesty's Ship Plantagenet, Robert Lloyd, Esq. Captain, between the 8th September and 17th December 1813.

Sloop Jolly Robin, of 4 men and 50 tons, from Boston, bound to Charleston, captured September 8, 1813.

Schooner Torpedo, of 40 tons, from New York, bound to New Orleans, captured September 11, 1813.

Sloop Olive Branch, of 50 tons, captured same date.

Schooner Delight, of 50 tons, captured September 15, 1813.

Schooner, name unknown, of 50 tons, captured same date.

Schooner Jack's Delight, of 1 gun, from New Orleans, bound to New York, captured October 12, 1813.

Schooner Sparrow, of 1 gun and 100 tons, from New Orleans, bound to New York, captured November 3, 1813.

Sloop Elizabeth, of 30 tons, captured November 5, 1813.

Sloop James Madison, of 1 man and 25 tons, from Charleston, bound to New York, captured November 7, 1813.

Sloop Active, of 5 men and 57 tons, from New York, bound to Savannah, captured November 12, 1813.

Sloop Lady Washington, of 15 men and 70 tons, from Savannah, bound to New York, captured November 15, 1813.

Schooner Betsey, of 5 men and 60 tons, from Savannah, bound to New York, captured November 21, 1813.

Schooner Margaret and Mary, of 5 men and 37 tons, from Philadelphia, bound to New York, captured November 27, 1813.

Sloop Anna Maria, of 7 men and 60 tons, from Philadelphia, bound to New York, captured same date.

Schooner John and Mary, of 60 tons, from New Orleans, bound to New York, captured November 29, 1813.

Sloop Five Sisters, of 5 men and 60 tons, from New York, bound to Philadelphia, captured December 2, 1813.

Sloop New Jersey, of 42 tons, from Barnygate, bound to New York, captured same date.

Sloop Two Peters, of 3 men and 38 tons, from Little Egg, bound to New York, captured same date.

Schooner Batsh, of 3 men and 61 tons, from New York, bound to Little Egg, captured December 4, 1813.

Schooner Unicorn, of 6 men and 30 tons, from Savannah, bound to New York, captured December 5, 1813.

Schooner Margaret, of 2 men and 36 tons, from New York, bound to Barnygate, captured December 8, 1813.

Sloop

Sloop Victory, of 60 tons, from Savannah, bound to New York, captured December 10, 1813.

Schooner Little Mary, of 3 men and 26½ tons, from New York, bound to Charleston, captured December 12, 1813.

Schooner Rapid, of 21 men, 1 gun, and 115½ tons, from Havannah, bound to New York, captured December 16, 1313.

Schooner Mary, of 4 men and 34 tons, from Philadelphia, bound to Salem, captured December 17, 1813.

(Signed) R. LLOYD, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 15th, 1814.

No. XX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 11, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated

St Jean de Luz, February 20, 1814.

IN conformity with the intention which I communicated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, I moved the right of the army, under Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill, on the 14th; he drove in the enemy's picquets on the Joyeuse river, and attacked their position at Hellete, from which he obliged General Harispe to retire, with loss, towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of General Mina's troops, in the valley of Bastan, advance on the same day upon Baygorey and Bidarray; and the direct communication of the enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Lieutenant-General Sir

Sir Rowland Hill, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above-mentioned.

On the following morning, the 15th, the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill continued the pursuit of the enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garris, where General Harispe was joined by General Paris's division, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France, and by other troops from the enemy's centre.

General Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left and cut off their retreat by that road, while the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front. Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced, and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Honourable Colonel O'Callaghan, in Major-General Pringle's brigade.

The Major-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded: we took ten officers, and about two hundred prisoners.

The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days, and our posts were on the Bidouze River on the evening of the 15th.

The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais in the night, destroying the bridges, which however were repaired, so that the troops under Lieutenant-General

General Sir Rowland Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the enemy were driven across the Gave de Mouleon. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverete, but they had not time to compleat its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, supported by the fire of Captain Beane's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French Infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the Gave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops.

On the 18th, our posts were established on the Gave d'Oleron.

In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under General Murillo, in the attack of Hellete on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position, at Garris, on the 15th.

Since the 14th, the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour, above the town.

I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamplona, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to General Mina by capitulation, on the 17th instant. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event, but I know that the place contained eighty-four pieces of brass cannon.

Foreign-

Foreign-Office, March 11, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office from the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh, dated,

My Lord, *Troyes, March* 4, 1814.

TROYES is again occupied by the Allies.

The defeat of the enemy yesterday, the rapidity with which he was driven from all the positions defending the approach of this town, secured us the unopposed possession of the place.

I stated to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that, after several successful affairs with the rear guard of the French army, General Frimont had established his head-quarters at Vandoeuvre.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg pursued the advantages he had obtained over the corps of Marshal Macdonald, at La Ferté and Clairvaux, on the 28th, took possession of Bar-sur-Seine on the 1st, and followed the retreat of the enemy to La Maison Blanche on the 2d.

By a reconnoissance made on that day it was ascertained the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at La Maison Blanche, on the left of it.

Prince Schwartzenberg determined to attack on the 3d. The corps of General Wittgenstein was directed by Piney to turn the left of the enemy at the village of Laubrussel, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre.

General Wrede was to wait the movement of General Wittgenstein, was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotière, and to move upon the enemy's front.

The

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg was at the same time to attack the enemy's position at La Maison Blanche.

The circuitous road by which the corps of General Wittgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the flank of the enemy till near three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg (who commands one of its divisions) immediately commenced the attack, by moving along the heights towards Laubrussel, driving the enemy before him, and at last by storming and carrying the village.

General Wittgenstein supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen, upon the right, began already to threaten the enemy's rear.

At this moment Prince Schwartzenberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, establish themselves in the wood on the right of that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Laubrussel. This movement was immediately carried into execution. General Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotière, drove the enemy from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of his position.

Threatened on every side, Marshal Oudinot retired his army along the road towards Troyes. Several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of General Wittgenstein. Ten pieces of cannon, fifty-four officers, and three thousand prisoners, are the results of the action.

The enemy was driven to the village of St. Parre; his rear-guard only remained there, the rest of his force defiled during the night through this town.

At nine o'clock this morning, General Wrede advanced upon the enemy, who retired, and upon being summoned to surrender this place, capitulated, on being allowed half an hour to evacuate it.

Prince Schwartzenberg, as soon as the stipulated time

time was passed, directed all the cavalry to pursue upon the road towards Nogent.

The Cossacks and Bavarians made several most gallant charges; Prince Schwartzenberg himself conducted their advance, which was done with great spirit and activity. Several prisoners were the result of the affairs; the enemy was driven beyond Les Greys.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg carried the position of La Maison Blanche, with little opposition. His corps is already in the neighbourhood of this place; his cavalry is upon the road to Sens.

It is most gratifying to me to have to report to your Lordship, the successes of the troops under the orders of Prince Schwartzenberg.

Although struggling with the privations necessarily attendant on an army, where, from the rapidity of its movements, the establishment of magazines has been impossible, yet the exertions and enterprize both of officers and men are unabated. In the actions of these last days, the Prince Marshal has expressed his warmest approbation of the conduct of his army.

General Wittgenstein and General Wrede have particularly received his thanks. To the Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, not only for his conduct on these late occasions, but for his gallantry and enterprize in every action in which he has seen him engaged against the enemy, Prince Schwartzenberg has returned his warmest acknowledgments, and the most cordial tribute of his admiration.

Your Lordship is already informed, that the head-quarters of Marshal Blücher were at La Ferté on the 28th of February; no advices have since been received from him. To keep up the communication with that officer, and to threaten the rear of Buonaparte, now marching against him, Prince Schwartzenberg has directed Count Platoff to move

upon

upon Sezanne. In his progress to that place, he has already captured the town of Arcis, with the French garrison which occupied it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH, Lieut. Col. 63d Regt.

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

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of MARCH 14th, 1814.

No. XXI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 14, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were received last night from General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B.

Head-Quarters, Calmhout,
March 10, 1814.

MY LORD,

IT becomes my painful task to report to your Lordship, that an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, which seemed at first to promise complete success, ended in failure, and occasioned a severe loss to the 1st division, and to Brigadier-General Gore's brigade.

It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons which determined me to make the attempt to carry such a place by storm, since the success of two of the columns, in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss, must justify the having incurred the risk for the attainment of so im-

important an object, as the capture of such a fortress.

The troops employed were formed in four columns, as per margin*. No. 1, the left column, attacked between the Antwerp and Water Port Gates. No. 2 attacked to the right of the New Gate. No. 3 was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near the Steenbergen Gate, and to be afterwards applicable according to circumstances. No. 4, right column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could be forded at low water, and the hour was fixed accordingly at half past ten P. M. of the 8th instant.

Major-General Cooke accompanied the left column. Major-General Skerrett and Brigadier-General Gore both accompanied the right column; this was the first which forced its way into the body of the place. These two columns were directed to move along the rampart so as to form a junction as soon as possible, and then to proceed to clear the rampart and assist the centre column, or to force open the Antwerp Gate.

An unexpected difficulty about passing the ditch on the ice, having obliged Major-General Cooke to change the point of attack, a considerable delay ensued, and that column did not gain the rampart till half past eleven.

Meanwhile the lamented fall of Brigadier-Ge-

* 1st Column—Brigade of Guards, 1000, Colonel Lord Proby.
2d Column—55th Foot, 250; 69th Foot, 350; 33d Foot, 600—Total, 1200; Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice, 69th Foot.
3d Column—91st Foot, 400; 21st Foot, 100; 37th Foot, 150—Total, 650; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, 21st Regiment.
4th Column—44th Foot, 300; flank companies of the 21st and 37th Foot, 200; Royals, 600—Total, 1100; Brigadier-General Gore and Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton.
Total force—1st column, 1000 rank and file; 2d column, 1200 rank and file; 3d column, 650 rank and file; 4th column, 1100 rank and file.—Grand total, 3950.

neral

néral Gore, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable George Carleton, and the dangerous wound of Major-General Skerrett, depriving the right column of their able direction, it fell into disorder and suffered great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The centre column having been forced back with considerable loss by the heavy fire of the place (Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice its commander, and Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone commanding the 33d regiment, being both wounded), was reformed under Major Muttlebury, marched round and joined Major-General Cooke, leaving the left wing of the 55th, to remove the wounded from the glacis. However, the guards too had suffered very severely during the night, by the galling fire from the houses on their position, and by the loss of the detachment of the 1st guards, which, having been sent to endeavour to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, and to secure the Antwerp Gate, was cut off, after the most gallant resistance, which cost the lives of many most valuable officers.

At day break the enemy having turned the guns of the place, opened their fire against the troops on the unprotected rampart, and the reserve of the 4th column (the Royal Scotch) retired from the Water Port Gate, followed by the 33d. The former regiment getting under a cross fire from the place and Water Port redoubt, soon afterwards laid down their arms.

Major-General Cooke then despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner, protected by the remains of the 69th regiment, and of the right wing of the 55th (which corps repeatedly drove the enemy back with the bayonet) under the Major-General's immediate direction. The General afterwards found it impossible to withdraw these weak battalions, and having thus, with the genuine feelings of a true soldier, devoted himself, he surrendered

 to

to save the lives of the gallant men remaining with him.

I should wish to do justice to the great exertions and conspicuous gallantry of all these officers who had the opportunities of distinguishing themselves. I have not as yet been able to collect sufficient information.

Major-General Cooke reports to me his highest approbation generally of all the officers and men employed near him, particularly mentioning Colonel Lord Proby, Lieutenant-Colonels Rooke, commanding the Coldstream Guards, Mercer, of the 3d Guards, commanding the light companies of the Brigade, (the latter unfortunately among the killed) Majors Muttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th, as deserving of his warm praise. He laments, in common with the whole corps, the severe loss to the service of these distinguished officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, commanding the 1st Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Macdonald, of that regiment. These officers fell, with many others, at the Antwerp Gate, all behaving with the greatest intrepidity; and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, with the remainder of the detachment, was forced to surrender.

The service of conducting the columns was ably provided for by Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, (he himself accompanied Major-General Cooke, as did also Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Wood, commanding royal artillery) who attached officers to lead each column, viz. Captain Sir George Hoste, and Lieutenant Abbey, to the left; and Lieutenant Sparling to the right, and Captain Edward Michell, royal artillery, who volunteered his services, to the centre column, each having a party of sappers and miners under his command.

Lieutenant Abbey was dangerously wounded, and Captain Michell was covered with wounds, in the

the act of escalading the scarp wall of the place, but I trust there are good hopes of his not being lost to the service.

Your Lordship will readily believe, that though it is impossible not to feel the disappointment of our ultimate failure in this attack, I can only think at present with the deepest regret of the loss of so many of my gallant comrades.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. Returns will be transmitted as soon as they can possibly be received, meanwhile I send the most correct nominal list that can be obtained, of the officers killed, wounded, and prisoners. T. G.

SIR, *Bergen-op-Zoom, March* 10, 1814.

I HAVE now the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that the column which made the attack on the Antwerp side got into the place about eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th, by the clock of this town; but at about half-past eleven, by the time we were regulated by, a delay having occurred at Bourgbliet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth and Captain Sir G. Hoste, of the royal engineers, in getting on the ladders and planks requisite for effecting the enterprize, and in directing the placing them for the descent into the ditch, the passing the feet in the ice, and ascending the ramparts of the body of the place; during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the rampart, and had occupied

some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed, and had sent a strong patrole towards the point at which Major-General Skerrett and Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton had entered, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton with part of the 1st guards, to secure the Antwerp Gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice. Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the enemy throwing a very heavy fire up a street leading to it. It was also found that they occupied an outwork, commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communication having been interrupted by the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, with part of the 3d guards, was afterwards sent in that direction, drove the enemy from the intermediate rampart, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the outwork was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33d, 55th, and 2d battalion of 69th regiment, but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed at other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting to carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate through the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Water Port Gate, under Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, were very seriously opposed. I sent the 33d to reinforce him.

The enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and brought their guns at that angle to bear against us. They were charged and driven away by Majors Muttle-

bury

bury and Hog, with the 69th and 55th, in a very spirited and gallant style.

Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without any information from other points, excepting that of the failure of Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice's column near the Nourd Gate, I determined, at the suggestion of Colonel Lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the ladders where they entered.

About day-light the enemy having again possessed themselves of the before-mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with their weak battalions, in the same gallant manner. I soon afterwards began sending off some more men, when Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me, (accompanied by a French officer, who summoned me to surrender) and informed me that Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate had been obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town, when I also learnt the fate of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton's detachment, and of Major-General Skerrett, Major-General Gore, and Lieut. Colonel Carleton, and that the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, and had been repulsed from the advanced points along the rampart where they had penetrated to. I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be an useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms.

I have now to perform the just and satisfactory duty of conveying to your Excellency, my sense of the merits and good conduct of the officers and soldiers in this bold and arduous enterprise: I have only a knowledge of what passed under my own observation, and I lament that the loss of Major-

General Skerrett, from his dangerous wounds, and of the other superior officers employed at the other points of attack, prevents me from giving such detailed praise of the merits of the officers and soldiers, as I have no doubt they deserve.

I beg to repeat my sense of the distinguished conduct of Colonel Lord Proby; Lieutenant-Colonels Rooke and Mercer, commanding the 3d guards, and light infantry, distinguished themselves by their activity and brrvery; and Majors Muttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th regiments, deserve my warm praise for the conduct displayed by those corps in the charges I have before mentioned. I have every reason tn know that Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton conducted his detachment in the most gallant and officer-like manner, and I have to lament that his death deprives me of receiving his report of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels M'Donald and Jones, and the officers and soldiers of the 1st guards, under his commaad.

I am not yet enabled to transmit an exact return of the prisoners taken at different times by the enemy, nor of the numbers taken from them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. COOKE, Major-Gen.

General Sir Thomas Graham.

List

List of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. in the Attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom by Storm, on the Night of the 8th and Morning of the 9th March 1814.

Killed.

Staff—Brigadier-General Gore, 33d Foot.

1st Foot Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable J. Macdonald.

3d Foot Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer.

Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Captains M'Nicol and Wetheral, Lieutenant Henry Miles.

37th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Sandes.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable G. Carleton, Ensign James Maxwell.

91st Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Hugh M'Dougald.

Royal Sappers and Miners—Sub-Lieutenant Adamson.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Captain E. Michell, (B. M.) severely.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Abbey, severely (since dead).

1st Foot Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, severely (since dead); Captains Lindsey, Duckenfield, and Trelawney, severely (not dangerously), prisoners; Captain Bulteel, severely (since dead); Ensign Pardoe, severely (not dangerously), prisoner.

Coldstream Guards—Captain Shawe, severely (not dangerously).

3d Foot Guards—Captain Stothert, (B. M.) severely (not dangerously).

Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Captain Purvis, severely, prisoner; Lieutenants Smyte, Robertson, and W. Midgeley, severely, prisoners.

21st Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Robert Henry (Lieut. Col.), Captain Darrah, severely (not dangerously); Captain Donald M'Kenzie, severely (leg amputated); First Lieutenants the Honourable F. Morris and H. Pigou, slightly; Second Lieutenant John Bulteel, severely (since dead); Second Lieutenants D. Moody and D. Rankin, severely, prisoners; Ensign Sir W. Crosby, severely.

33d Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinston, Captain Guthrie, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant M'Quarrie, slightly; Lieutenant Kerr, severely; Lieutenant Buck, slightly; Lieutenant Pode, severely, prisoner; Ensigns Bannatyne and Canning, severely; Ensign Howard, Adjutant Priestly, slightly.

37th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Dyer, severely, prisoner; Ensigns W. Ralph and Thomas Butler, slightly; Adjutant John Lang, severely.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major George Harding (Brevet Lieut. Col.), severely (not dangerously), prisoner; Captain J. C. Guthrie, slightly; Captains David Power and J. Ballard, severely, prisoners; Captain J. Dudie, severely; Lieutenant G. C. Beatley, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenants John O'Reilly and O. Tomkins, severely, prisoners; Ensigns Henry Martin and Gilbert Dunlevie, severely; Adjutant Meade, Ensign Whitney, severely, prisoners.

55th Foot—Captain Campbell, severely, prisoner; Captain Macdonald, Lieutenant Friend, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenants Gardner, Adams, and Sinclair, Lieutenant and Adjutant Delgairns, Ensigns Marshall, Revely, Goodall, and Ring, severely, prisoners.

69th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice, severely (not dangerously); Ensign Ryan, severely, prisoner.

91st Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley, severely

severely (not dangerously), prisoner; Captain Arch. Campbell, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenant John Campbell, severely (not dangerously); John M'Donald, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Scott, Ensign D. V. Machen, slightly, prisoners; Ensigns J. Briggs, Horsley, and Gage, severely, prisoners; Quarter-Master Ferguson, severely (not dangerously), prisoner.

General Staff—Major-General Skerrett, severely, prisoner; Captain Desbrow, Aide-de-Camp, slightly, prisoner.

Missing.

1st Foot Guards—Major-General Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Ensigns Masters and Honyman, Surgeon Curtis.

Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, Lieutenant Macartney.

44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain George Crozier, Lieutenants Fred. Hemming, R. J. Turnbarrow, and J. S. Sinclair.

33d Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain G. Colclough, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Gore.

55th Foot—Major Hog.

69th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Muttlebury, Surgeon G. Rowe.

91st Foot, 2d Batt.—Surgeon W. Young, Assistant-Surgeon H. J. O'Donnell.

Captain Cuyler, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Skerrett.

A. MACDONALD,
Lieut. Col. Deputy Adjutant-General.

N. B. Those returned missing, are all prisoners in Bergen-op-Zoom.—The list of the remaining missing not obtained.

Head-

Head-Qnarters, Calmhout,
March 11, 1814.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Bizanet, the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, allowed Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to come here with letters from General Cooke, in consequence of which I sent in my Aide-de-Camp, Major Stanhope, yesterday morning, with full powers to conclude an agreement relative to an exchange of prisoners; a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, agreeable to which, all but the wounded were marched out from Bergen-op-Zoom yesterday, for the purpose of being embarked for England, as soon as the navigation of the river shall be open, and I trust that my conduct in pledging my honour to the strict observance of this agreement will be approved of, and that an immediate release of French prisoners of corresponding ranks, will take place with the least possible delay.

I must not omit this opportunity to express my entire satisfaction, with the indefatigable zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, relative to the comfort of the prisoners, and my obligation to that officer, and to Major Stanhope on this occasion. I am anxious too to do justice to the conduct of General Bizanet, which, truly characteristic of a brave man, has been marked from the first with the most kind and humane attentions to the prisoners.

He has sent me the name of an officer, prisoner in England, formerly his Aide-de-Camp, and I would gladly hope that, in compliment to the General, this officer would be immediately released without exchange.

Major Stanhope, who can better than any body inform your Lordship of all particulars you may wish to be informed of, is sent purposely as the bearer

bearer of my dispatches, which makes it unnecessary for me to add more.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

ON this 10th day of March, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer commanding the British forces; Messrs. Hugot de Neufville, Major, and Le Clerc, Lieutenant-Colonel of the French Engineers, having been appointed by their respective Generals, and having met for the purpose of settling the conditions of an exchange of prisoners, to be submitted hereafter to the Commanding Generals of both parties;

The British officers have proposed:—

Art. I. A suspension of hostilities for three days, to commence from this day at noon, in order to afford time for making the necessary arrangements for the execution of an exchange of prisoners.

Answer—Granted.

Art. II. That all prisoners of war, wounded and others, belonging to His Majesty's forces, shall be given up, giving their parole of honour not to serve against France or her Allies, in Europe, until they shall have been regularly exchanged.

Answer—Granted.

Art. III. That all French prisoners of war, wounded and otherwise, shall be given up, and be accounted for by the prisoners to be restored to His Britannic Majesty, as has been stipulated in the preceding article.

Answer—Granted.

Art.

Art. IV. As some of His Majesty's officers and soldiers have been dangerously wounded, they shall be left in the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom; and two medical officers, together with the requisite number of hospital attendants, to take care of them.

Answer—Granted.

Art. V. That a building shall be allotted for the purpose of being used as an hospital for the wounded English; and that the British officers be allowed to lodge with the inhabitants, at their own expence.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. That when the officers, or any others of the British wounded, shall be cured, they shall receive passports from the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, to enable them to proceed to the English out-posts; and that the medical officers and hospital attendants be in like manner permitted to depart when their services shall be no longer required.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VII. That the general officer commanding the British forces be allowed to appoint a Commissary, for the purpose of carrying into the place of Bergen-op-Zoom such articles as may be wanted by the wounded remaining therein, and that the said Commissary be permitted to pass and repass.

Answer—These articles shall be carried once a week, and on a fixed day, between ten o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon; they shall be deposited within cannon shot, and from thence be taken into the garrison.

Art. VIII. That the troops of both powers do remain during the suspension of hostilities, in the same positions which they now occupy.

Answer—Granted.

Art. IX. That a British officer be authorized to remain in the place of Bergen-op-Zoom during the

the suspension of hostilities, in order to regulate the execution of these different arrangements.

Answer—Granted.

Art. X. That the British officers preserve their swords.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XI. That waggons be allowed to enter the town for the conveyance of the wounded.

Answer—Granted.

Demanded by the French.

Art. XII. That a French officer be sent with the dispatches of the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, for the purpose of acquainting the Governor of Antwerp with the result of this exchange.

Answer—Granted.—He will be accompanied by a British officer, attached to head-quarters, to the French out-posts before Antwerp.

Art. XIII. That a return be drawn up of the officers and soldiers of His Britannic Majesty who are actually prisoners of war in Bergen-op-Zoom, which is to be annexed to this treaty of exchange.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XIV. That a return be likewise made of the officers and men of the French army, who were made prisoners of war in the night of the 8th to the 9th instant, and that they be immediately given up.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XV. These returns shall contain the names of the prisoners according to their ranks, and duplicates of the same shall be made out.

Answer—Granted.

Concluded, subject to the approbation of General Bizanet, Chief Commandant of Bergen-op-Zoom, and Major-General Cooke, Superior Officer of the prisoners of war in the place, fur-

furnished with the full powers of General Graham.

(Signed) LESLIE GROVE JONES, Lieutenant-Colonel.

JAS. HAMILTON STANHOPE, Major and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces.

Approved by me,

GEO. COOKE, Major-Gen.

LE CLERC, commanding the Battalion of Engineers.

HUGOT DE NEUFVILLE, Town-Major.

Approved,

Le Général BIZANET.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 15th, 1814.

No. XXII.

Admiralty-Office, March 15, 1814.

ADMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Rear-Admiral Penrose, dated on board His Majesty's ship Porcupine, off the Bar of the Adour, the 25th of February, stating that the boats and small vessels destined to assist the operations of the army under the Marquess of Wellington, succeeded in crossing the Bar of the above river on the preceding day.

A breeze, which sprung up in the night of the 23d, was the first that had offered itself, since the necessary preparations had been in forwardness, to enable the vessels to reach the mouth of the Adour; and early on the following morning the Rear-Admiral was off the Bar with the vessels and boats collected for the service.

The boats of the vessels of war, with two flat boats, were sent directly to the Bar to endeavour to find a passage through the surf, the British troops being at that time seen from the ships

crossing over to the north side of the river, but greatly in want of the boats intended for their assistance.

Captain O'Reilly, in a Spanish-built boat, selected as the most safe for the service, and having with him the principal pilot, was overset in his attempt to enter, but escaped on shore. Lieutenant Debenham, in a six-oared cutter, succeeded in reaching the beach; the other boats returned to wait the result of the next tide, it being scarcely possible that one in fifty could then have crossed.

A pilot was sent to land to the south-west of the river, and walk from thence to the Adour, in order to make a concerted signal from within the Bar, to guide the vessels through the safest parts. Without the Bar there appeared no interval; a long and heavy line of surf alone presenting itself. Rewards were offered to the leading vessel, the second, third, &c.

Lieutenant Collins, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Penrose, was dispatched also to endeavour to land, and walk to the army; and the Rear-Admiral was informed, about that time, by Sir John Hope, of the progress made by the troops, and the great utility of which the boats would prove, if they could join.

The tide being at length at a proper height, and all the vessels well up for the attempt, several drew near the Bar, but hauled off again, till at last Lieutenant Cheyne (of the Woodlark sloop), in a Spanish boat with five British seamen, crossed the surf and ran up the river. The next was a prize boat, manned from a transport, closely followed by a gun boat, commanded by Lieutenant Chesshyre, who was the first that has hoisted the British colours in the Adour.

The rest of the boats and vessels followed in rapid

rapid succession, and with extraordinary success: the zeal and science of the officers triumphing over all the difficulties of the navigation.

The Rear-Admiral was not yet enabled to transmit a return of the casualties: it was hoped from the nearness of the shore that they would fall mostly on the vessels.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of MARCH 17th, 1814.

No. XXIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 17, 1814, *One A. M.*

AN Officer has arrived at this Office, bringing dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are copies:

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young, commanding His Majesty's Fleet in the North Seas.

MY LORD, *Impregnable, March* 15, 1814.

I CANNOT send forward the accompanying dispatch without offering your Lordship my most hearty congratulations on the excellent intelligence it conveys.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. YOUNG.

Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Captain Charles Hamilton Smith, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, to Earl Bathurst, dated Brussels, March 13, 1814.

My Lord,

HIS Excellency Sir Thomas Graham having permitted me, in case of any important occurrence, to address myself directly to your Lordship, I avail myself, I hope with propriety, of this indulgence, because the quantity of ice in the rivers of Holland, together with the continuance of easterly winds, might retard a dispatch going round by Helvoetsluys, and prevent intelligence of the greatest importance reaching His Majesty's Ministers.

In consequence, I take the liberty of enlosing to your Lordship an extract of a letter from His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar, Commander in Chief of the allied Russian, Prussian, and Saxon forces in the Netherlands, to Count Lottum, Governor of this city, containing an extract of a letter from Marshal Blücher, which should have been dated the 10th instant, but which by some inadvertence has been omitted.

As your Lordship may possibly not be in possession of the previous measures of Marshal Blücher, I beg leave to add, that when I left the Duke of Saxe Weimar, on the morning of the 10th, at Tournay, he directed me to inform His Excellency Sir Thomas Graham, that he had received a letter from Marshal Blücher, dated Laon the 8th inst. at seven P.M. informing him, that he had that day concentrated his forces, consisting of the corps of Bulow, D'Yorck, Kleist, Winzingerode, Langeron, and I believe Woronzow, in all, ninety thousand combatants; his left occupying the commanding point of Laon (that city standing on a conical

 hill),

hill), and his right extending to the small fortress of La Fere; and that a battle was inevitable.

It appears that General Winzingerode had suffered some loss on the 7th, but during the active operations which had taken place since the Marshal had broken up from the vicinity of Meaux, the enemy had likewise lost considerable numbers, and among others Marshal Victor, General Grouchy, La Marque, and another, had been severely wounded.

I send this letter through the enemy's posts in Flanders, to Admiral Young, who I hope will be enabled to forward it immediately to England, with my most sincere congratulations on this decisive event.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON SMITH,
Captain, D. A. Q. M. G.

Right Honourable Earl Bathurst.

(Translation.)

According to the plan of the High Allied Powers, all the different corps d'armée were to concentrate themselves, in order to form two great armies. For this effect, some momentary retrograde movements were necessary. The army of Marshal Blücher concentrated itself near Laon, having opposed to it Napoleon, at the head of eighty thousand men. A courier, who arrived yesterday, brought information, that the Field-Marshal had resolved to give battle on the 9th; and this moment a second courier is arrived, bringing the following account:

This morning, before daybreak, the enemy attacked my right wing and centre, under the orders of Generals Winzingerode and Bulow; and, under favour of a thick fog, he penetrated quite under

the

the walls of Laon. Towards noon, when the fog cleared away, the two corps above-mentioned moved against the enemy, engaged in intersected ground, a very sharp affair of infantry, and gained ground till nightfall.

Towards three in the afternoon, the enemy's columns appeared on my left wing, took the village of Althies, and cannonaded briskly the corps of D'Yorck and Kleist.

Having foreseen this event, I sent the corps of Langeron and Sachen to reinforce the left wing, with orders to assume the offensive, in conjunction with the corps of D'Yorck and Kleist.

Generals D'Yorck and Kleist fulfilled this object with their known ability. The enemy was totally overthrown at nightfall: his artillery, ammunition waggons, and a great number of prisoners fell into our hands.

General D'Yorck reports to me at this moment, that he is still in pursuit of the enemy, and that his cavalry has already driven them in the greatest confusion to Corbeny.

I hasten to communicate this news to your Most Serene Highness.

P. S. Up to the present time, seventy pieces of cannon have been already taken. The numbers of prisoners and ammunition waggons cannot yet be calculated. The victory was decided principally by a brilliant charge of my cavalry. My left wing passes the Aisne this day. It is not known positively if Napoleon commanded in person. Most of the prisoners assert that they saw him; but deserters say that he set off on the night of the 8th, with fifteen thousand men, in the direction of Paris, the grand allied army, under the orders of Prince Schwarzenberg, having taken Fontainebleau.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of *MARCH* 18*th*, 1814.

No. XXIV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 17, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Colonel Lowe.

Head-Quarters of the Combined Army under Field-Marshal Blücher, Laon, March 11, 1814.

MY LORD,

AS some delay attends my communication at the present moment with Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, I do myself the honour to enclose to your Lordship, a duplicate of my report to him of the events that have taken place in this vicinity within these three days. It may be necessary at the same time to give your Lordship the following outline of the movements that preceded them, in the event of my former reports not having been yet received.

The

The army of Silesia effected its junction with the corps of Generals Winzingerode and Bulow at Soissons on the evening of the 3d instant; and on the following day Field-Marshal Blücher, (to whom the command of the whole had been entrusted,) took up a position, on an extensive plateau, to the left and in the rear of the town of Soissons, with his right close to the village of Laffaux, and his left near Craone. Buonaparte, with the whole of his guards, with the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, and with a considerable body of cavalry, had followed the army of Silesia in its march from the Marne to the Aisne. On the 5th he resolved on an attempt to regain possession of the town of Soissons; ten thousand Russian infantry of the corps of General Count Langeron, under the orders of General Rudzewich, defended it. The town, which lies on the opposite side of the Aisne to that on which the army was in position, is surrounded by a broken wall and ditch, passable in many parts.

The enemy attacked soon after day light, gained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself on opposite sides with heavy columns, supposed the separate divisions of Marmont and Mortier. He was both times repulsed with slaughter and loss; but still retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire from them upon the troops on the walls of the town, until night put an end to the contest. The Russian infantry, equally maintained themselves in another part of the suburbs, and a few houses only divided the combatants during the night. The Russians lost more than a thousand men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been greater, as his troops were more exposed.

In the morning of the 6th, the enemy had given up the contest, and retired. Whilst this was passing in the town of Soissons, Buonaparte himself

was

was ascertained to be moving to his right, and in the forenoon of the 6th, he effected the passage of his army across the Aisne at Bery le Bac, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon commenced an attack on the left of the position occupied by the Field-Marshal's army near Craone. Strong columns were observed to be marching at the same time towards Laon, by the way of Corbeny. Field-Marshal Blücher immediately made the following dispositions: he directed a corps of ten shousand cavalry, under the orders of General Winzingerode, to march by the way of Chrevrigny and Presle, and throw itself in the line of the enemy's communication, across the road from Corbeny to Laon. General Bulow, with twenty thousand men, was directed to march and occupy Laon. The corps of Generals D'Yorck, Kleist, and Sacken were ordered to incline towards the infantry of General Winzingerode, which sustained the extremity of the position near the villages of St. Martin and Craone. The enemy approached, under cover of the wood of Corbeny, and sent forward large bodies of skirmishers, supported by artillery, but was repulsed, and the firing ceased with the night.

On the morning of the 7th, it was ascertained that the enemy had desisted from his march upon Laon; in other respects his position was not clearly discovered. To be prepared for whatever might occur, Field-Marshal Blücher directed the corps of General D'Yorck and Kleist to move across the River Delette, in the direction of Presle and Lenilly, to sustain the movement of the cavalry under General Winzingerode, and together with the corps of General Bulow, make an attack on the enemy's right, should he push forward against the point occupied by the infantry of General Winzingerode, near Craone. General Baron Sacken was ordered to the support of the latter, and to attempt to turn the enemy's left, should he make his attack

on

on the other side. If pushed by a superior force, he was directed to fall back on the road towards Laon, and draw in the garrison of Soissons.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the enemy began the attack with his whole force, calculated at more than sixty shousand men, against the point where General Winzingerode's infantry was posted. Field Marshal Blücher immediately rode to the spot where the cavalry was supposed to be formed, to direct the operations in that quarter; but unexpected difficulties had opposed the march of the cavalry during the night, and it was found to have advanced no further than Presle. The infantry of General Kleist, which had marched in the morning, reached Feticcia, but the advanced guard of the cavalry alone had come up, and it became impossible to undertake, with effect, the movement which the Field Marshal had projected against the enemy's right. —In the mean time, the corps posted near Craone was exposed to a most severe and powerful attack. General Count Strogonoff commanded in General Winzingerode's absence. General Count Woronzoff had the infantry. The cannonading was most tremendous, but the enemy was resisted in every point with a spirit and determination beyond all praise. The pressure however was so great, that General Baron Sacken, to whom the support and direction of the whole had been entrusted, finally found it necessary to execute that part of the disposition which had provided for the retreat of the troops engaged towards Laon. It was executed with admirable order. Though fourteen pieces of artillery had been dismounted by the enemy's fire, not a single gun or carriage was left behind. The prisoners taken were not more than fifty or sixty. The killed and wounded are stated at about two thousand. General Count Strogonoff had his son, a Lieutenant-General, killed early in the action. Three other Russian Generals were wounded.

General

General Count Woronzoff had five officers of his personal staff killed or wounded. The enemy had four generals wounded—Victor, Grouchy, La Salle, and Charpentras. His loss from the fire of the most admirably served artillery must have been very great. The troops effected their junction during the night, and on the following morning, with the rest of the army, and the operations that have since ensued form the subject of the annexed report.

For forty-two days past this army, which appears to have been peculiarly the object of the enemy's disquietude and attacks, has been constantly marching or fighting, for exclusive of the general actions, only two days have elapsed, in which the advance or rear of it has not been seriously engaged. Buonaparte is now in retreat before it, but whether to take up a fresh position, or to proceed in some other direction where his presence may be found wanting, is not yet ascertained. Scarcely any information has been received here of the movements of the grand allied army, since he quitted the observation of it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Head-Quarters of the Combined Armies, under Field-Marshal Blücher, Laon, March 10, 1814, *Eight A. M.*

SIR,

BUONAPARTE, with his whole force, attacked Field-Marshal Blücher yesterday in his position at this place, and was repulsed with the loss of forty-five pieces of cannon, with tumbrills, baggage, and prisoners, the numbers of which have not as yet been ascertained, as the left wing of the Field-Marshal's army is still in pursuit.

The city of Laon is situated on an elevated plateau,

plateau, with deep shelving banks, which command an extensive plain around; the town covers the greater part of the plateau; the remainder is crowned by an old castle, and by several windmills built on high terrace-walls. General Bulow's army occupied this position; the remainder of the Field-Marshal's army was posted on the plain below, to the right and left of the town, fronting towards Soissons, and the cavalry was in reserve in the rear.

Before daylight in the morning the enemy made his attack, and under cover of a thick fog, which concealed all his movements, obtained possession of the villages of Semilly and Ardon, close under the town, and which may be regarded as its suburbs. The musketry reached the walls of the town, and continued without intermission until about eleven o'clock, when the fog began to disperse.

At this time the enemy was observed to be in force behind the villages of Semilly and Leuilly, with columns of infantry and cavalry on the Chaussee towards Soissons. He occupied at the same time, in force, the village of Ardon. The enemy was instantly repelled from Semilly, and Field-Marshal Blücher, the moment he could observe any thing of the enemy's position, ordered the cavalry from the rear to advance, and turn his left flank. General Count Woronzoff, who was on the right of the Field-Marshal's position, advanced at the same time with his infantry, pushed forward two battalions of yagers, which drove in the enemy's posts, sustained a charge of cavalry, and maintained themselves in an attitude to keep the left of the enemy in check until the cavalry could advance.

The Field-Marshal, at the same time, directed the advance of a part of General Bulow's corps against the village of Ardon, from which the enemy, after sustaining a fire for about half an hour, was compelled to retreat.

Whilst

Whilst the cavalry was taking a circuit round from the rear, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy was observed to be advancing a column of sixteen battalions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, along the chaussée from Rheims. General D'Yorck was directed to oppose him, and General Baron Sacken ordered to General D'Yorck's support.

It was here the battle became most general and decisive. The enemy opened a formidable battery of at least forty or fifty pieces of artillery, and advanced with a confidence from which he must have arrogated to himself every success. He formed a column of attack, and was moving forward with a pas de charge to the village of Althies, when Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, met him half way and overthrew him.

He then began his retreat which soon became a flight. Eight pieces of artillery, with horses and every thing belonging to them, were immediately taken, and successively twenty two pieces more.

He was pursued as far as Corbeny, losing baggage, prisoners, &c. by the way, the details of all which have not yet arrived, as the pursuit has continued during the whole of the night, and as it is still going on.

On the right, no particular advantages were gained beyond the expulsion of the enemy from the villages he had gained possession of in the morning. General Count Woronzoff, towards the close of the day, again attacked with the greatest vigour, but he had large masses opposed to him, and the ground presented difficulties against the active co-operation of his cavalry.

The promptitude with which General Count Woronzoff conducted his advance in the morning, and the bravery and determination with which his troops attacked, were the admiration of every one.

The

The losses on either side it is as yet impossible to ascertain, but I have myself seen some hundred prisoners brought in here already.

P. S. Ten A. M.—The prisoners say that Buonaparte is still in front of Laon, and resolved on pursuing his attack this day.

The cannonading and musketry is already violent in the direction of Semilly and Leuilly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

P. S. Laon, Ten A. M. March 11, 1814.—The attack continued during the whole of yesterday. The plain, below the city of Laon, is interspersed with villages and small woods, which became the scene of very warm and obstinate contests. A wood near the village of Clacy, on the right of the position, was taken and retaken four or five different times, and remained finally in possession of the allied troops. The infantry of General Winzingerode's corps, under the command of General Count Woronzoff, were the troops engaged there: in the centre and left of the position the enemy maintained himself; and at about half an hour before sunset, he threw forward a body of skirmishers, supported by two battalions of infantry (the rest of his army remaining in reserve), and attacked the village of Semilly close under the walls of the town; but a battalion of Prussians, of General Bulow's corps, threw itself in the road, and, supported by the fire of the troops on each flank, compelled him to retire in disorder and with loss.

This was the last operation attempted during the day.

The fires of his bivouack were apparent along a very extended line at the beginning of the night; but in the morning it was observed he had retired, and the cavalry of the advanced guard are at this moment

moment in pursuit of him towards Chavignon, on the road to Soissons.

Thus, during two days of successive attacks, the enemy has experienced nothing but defeat and discomfiture. The efforts of all his force have been broken against, and recoiled from the bulwark which this fine position has afforded.

The absence of the corps of D'Yorck, Kleist and Sacken, which were in the morning pursuing the remainder of the troops that had advanced from Rheims, and which could not be recalled in time, prevented any active offensive operation being undertaken yesterday. But success had crowned the efforts of these corps in other respects, by the capture of between three and four thousand prisoners, besides a great quantity of ammunition and baggage, and forty-five pieces of cannon have already been brought in.

The intended future operations of this army have not yet been promulgated, but I apprehend they will be altogether of an offensive nature.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 19th, 1814.

No. XXV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 19, 1814.

A DISPATCH has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Colonel Lowe, of which the following is a copy.

Head-Quarters of the Combined Army, under Field-Marshal Blücher, Laon, March 11, 1814.

My Lord,

I ADDRESSED a letter to your Lordship this morning, enclosing the duplicate of a report to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, relating the successes which had been obtained over the main body of the enemy's army, under Buonaparte in person. during an attack made by him for two successive days, the 9th and 10th instant, on the position occupied by Field-Marshal Blücher's army, in this town and in the plain below it. Forty-eight pieces of cannon, and between five thousand and six thousand prisoners have been

 taken.

taken. The enemy is in retreat from all points, and the cavalry of the allied army in pursuit of him. He is retiring in the direction of Soissons, where it is possible he may make a stand. The principal advantages were gained by the corps of General D'Yorck, supported by General Baron Sacken. The whole of the artillery were taken by it, and the greater number of the prisoners. Marshal Marmont and General Arnighi, were the commanders opposed. They had advanced from Rheims against the left of the Marshal's position. Buonaparte in the mean time, with the old and young guard, with two divisions that had arrived from Spain, and with a large body of cavalry, was carrying on his attack against the right and centre. Yesterday evening the contest terminated, and during the night his retreat commenced. The details contained in my report of this morning, will I trust reach your Lordship before this communication arrives.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

The Earl Bathurst.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 19, 1814.

DISPATCHES have been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, who is attached to the army of General Winzingerode, dated Laon, the 8th and 11th instant.

They contain accounts of the actions in which Marshal Blücher's army had been engaged, similar to those received from Colonel Lowe, and already published in The London Gazette. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke's second Dispatch appears to have been written during the night of the 11th, and on the

the morning of the 12th instant: it concludes as follows :—

"At nine o'clock at night Napoleon appears to have withdrawn his head-quarters to Chavignon, at which time the whole of the French army were in full retreat. They are followed by the Cossacks and cavalry of the army, and ten more guns have been already taken.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "HENRY COOKE, Lieut.-Col."

"P. S. March 12.—Eight hundred prisoners have been sent in by the Cossacks of General Chernicheff. The enemy are pressed so hard, that much baggage is taken from them, among which is that of their General of cavalry, Desnouettes. The road is covered with their killed and wounded."

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of MARCH 20th, 1814.

No. XXVI.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 20, 1814.

MAJOR Freemantle has arrived at this Office, bringing dispatches from the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are copies.

MY LORD, *St. Sever, March* 1, 1814.

I RETURNED to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and General Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.

I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mouleon, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived.

On the 24th, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenave, with the

the light, 2d, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major-General Charles Baron Alten, Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Marischal de Campo Don Frederick Lecor; while Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton passed with the 6th division between Monfort and Laas, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton made demonstrations, with the 3d division, of an intention to attack the enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the enemy to blow up the bridge.

Marischal de Campo Don Pablo Murillo drove in the enemy's posts near Naverrens, and blockaded that place.

Field-Marshal Sir William Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir Rowland Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the enemy on the 23d in their fortified posts at Hastingues and Oyergave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the tête-de-pont at Peyrehorade.

Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Henry Clinton moved towards Orthes, and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthes on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river.

The right and right of the centre of the army assembled opposite Orthes. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, was near the destroyed bridge of Bereus, and Field-Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and

Major-General Walker, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron.

The troops opposed to the Marshal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron, on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthes, on the enemy's right. As he approached, Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton with the 3d division, below the bridge of Bereus; and I moved the 6th and light divisions to the same point, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes, and the high road leading to Sauveterre.

The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th at daylight, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill.

The course of the heights on which the enemy had placed his army, necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks.

I ordered Marshal Sir W. Beresford to turn, and attack the enemy's right with the 4th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the 7th division under M.-General Walker and Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrehorade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3d and 6th divisions, supported by Sir Stapleton Cotton with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry, M.-General Charles Baron Alten, with the light division, kept up the communication,

munication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to cross the Gave and to turn, and to attack the enemy's left.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major-General Ross and Brigadier-General Vasconcello's Portuguese brigade; and it was impossible to turn the enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line.

I therefore so far altered the plan of the action, as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Colonel Barnard's brigade of the light division, to attack the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood.

This attack, led by the 52d regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-General Brisbane's and Colonel Kean's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-General Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory.

In the meantime Lieutenent-General Sir Rowland Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state of the action, he moved immediately with the second division of infantry under Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left.

The enemy retired at first in admirable order,

taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major-General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.

We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.

I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners, the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

We followed the enemy the day after to this place; and we this day passed the Adour; Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the light division, and Colonel Vivian's brigade upon Mont de Marsan, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Casares.

The enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and

and have left open the direct road towards Bordeaux.

Whilst the operations, of which I have above given the report, were carrying on on the right of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d of February, to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year, dangerous operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope particularly mentions Captain O'Reilly and Lieutenant Cheshire, Lieutenant Douglas, and Lieutenant Collins, of the royal navy, and also Lieutenant Debenham, agent of transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear-Admiral Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for that which he gave Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope in carrying it into execution.

The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of six hundred men of the 2d brigade of guards, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The rocket brigade was of great use upon this occasion.

Three of the enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of eighteen-pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the fourth Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th, the bridge having been completed, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within nine hundred yards of the outworks of the place.

The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested, and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken their magazines.

Your Lordship will have observed with satisfaction the able assistance which I have received in these operations from Marshal Sir W. Beresford, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, Sir John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton, and from all the general officers, officers and troops acting under their orders respectively.

It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my sense of their merits, or of the degree in which the country is indebted to their zeal and ability, for the situation in which the army now finds itself.

All the troops, Portuguese as well as British, distinguished themselves: the 4th division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, in the attack of St. Boes, and the subsequent endeavours to carry the right of the heights. The 3d, 6th, and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, Sir H. Clinton, Major-General Charles Baron Alten, in the attack of the enemy's

position

position on the heights; and these and the 7th division under Major-General Walker, in the various operations and attacks during the enemy's retreat.

The charge made by the 7th hussars under Lord Edward Somerset was highly meritorious.

The conduct of the artillery throughout the day deserved my entire approbation. I am likewise much indebted to the Quarter-Master-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Sir Edward Pakenham, for the assistance I have received from them, and to Lord Fitzroy Somerset and the officers of my personal Staff, and to the Marischal de Campo Don Miguel Alava.

The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French Commanders of the garrisons of Llerida, Mequinenza, and Mauzon, had been induced to evacuate these places, by orders sent them by the Baron D'Eroles, in Marshal Suchet's cypher, of which he had got possession.

The troops composing these garrisons, having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass of Martorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the Anglo-Sicilian corps, and one from the first Spanish army. Lieutenant-General Copons allowed them to capitulate, but I have not yet received from him any report on this subject, nor do I yet know what is the result.

It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I hear here that he is to join Marshal Soult.

I have not yet received the detailed reports of the capitulation of Jaca.

I inclose returns of the killed and wounded during the late operations.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp Major Free-

Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy, from the 14th to the 17th of February 1814, inclusive.

14th February.

Royal Artillery—1 serjeant, wounded.

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

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

57th Foot—1st Batt.—1 rank and file, wounded.

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

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, wounded.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 Lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Total British—1 rank and file, killed ; 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, wouuded.

15th February 1814.

General staff—1 general staff—1 captain, wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant killed.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, wounded.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

31st

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captan, 6 rank and file, wounded.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 serjeants, 26 rank and file, wounded, 1 rank and file, missing.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 3 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—6 rank and file wounded.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 3 rank and file, wounded.

Total British—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 81 rank and file, wounded, 1 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese—1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.

16th February.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

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

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total British—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese—1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

17th

17th February.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

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

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—10 rank and file wounded.

Brunswick Oels'—3 rank and file wounded.

Total British—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file wounded.

Total Loss from the 14th to the 17th February 1814, inclusive.

British—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 126 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Portuguese—1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

General Total—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 151 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded, from the 14th to the 17th of February 1814, inclusive.

British killed.

15th February.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant George Moore.

British

British wounded.

14th February.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Charles Cameron (Major), severely.

50th Foot, 1st Batt. Captain William A. Gordon (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenant Arthur Pigot, Brown, slightly

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Frederick Peter Blassiere, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Richard M'Donnell, slightly.

15th February.

General Staff—Major-General William Henry Pringle, severely.

3d Guards—Captain William Clitherow, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Byng, severely, (since dead).

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Arthur Gale, severely; Lieutenant Stephen Gordon, slightly.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Edward Knox, severely.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Charles Bruce, severely.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Richard Jones, Adjutant John Myles, severely.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenant Got Lerche, severely, (left arm amputated).

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Stepney Saint George, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Seton, severely.

Portuguese wounded.

6th Caçadores—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Pedro Fearon, 31st Reg. severely (since dead); Lieutenant F. José Corea, slightly; Ensign José Perreiro, severely, (since dead).

British

British wounded.

16th February.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant John Lambrecht, slightly.

Portuguese wounded.

16th February.

6th Caçadores—Ensign Antonio de Padare, severely.

British wounded.

17th February.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Charles Brown, severely.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in action with the enemy, from 23d to 26th February 1814 *inclusive.*

23d February.

Royal Engineers—1 captain, killed.

51st Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

68th Foot—1 captain, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, and 7 rank and file, wounded.

82d Foot—2 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese Loss—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, and 30 rank and file, wounded.

24th February.

7th Hussars—1 rank and file, and 2 horses, wounded.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, and 12 rank

12 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.

74th Foot—1 rank and file, wounded.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded; and 7 rank and file, missing.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, and 9 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, and 4 rank and file, missing.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file, wounded.

94th Foot—1 ensign, killed; 3 serjeants, and 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, and 5 rank and file, missing.

Portuguese Loss—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 1 drummer, and 6 rank and file, wounded.

25th February.

Portuguese Loss—1 serjeant, and 4 rank and file, killed; 19 rank and file, wounded.

26th February.

15th Hussars—1 rank and file, and 1 horse, killed; 3 rank and file, and two horses, wounded.

Portuguese Loss—2 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 12 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM,
Adjutant-General.

Total British and Portuguese Loss from the 23d to 26th February 1814, inclusive.

2 captains, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 110 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, from the 23d to 26th February 1814, inclusive.

British Officers killed.

23d February.

Royal Engineers—Captain Thomas Pitts.
68th Foot—Captain James W. M. Leith.

24th February.

94th Foot—Ensign Richard Topp.

British Officers wounded.

23d February.

68th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Stapylton, severely (since dead).

24th February.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Culley, severely; Lieutenant Rowland Pennington, severely.
87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Joseph Barry, severely; Lieutenant William Wolsley Lamphier, slightly.

British Officer missing.

24th February.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant George Jackson.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

23d February.

2d Caçadores—Major Francisco Pamplona, Lieutenant Gabriel de Carmo Lima, Ensigns Antonio Figuera, Francisco de Prado, and Antonio de Prado Tragozo.

24th

24th February.

11th Caçadores—Lieutenant Pedro de Megalhaez Peixoto, Ensign Joao Antonio Beboxo, Adjutant Joze Teixeiro de Mosquita.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the battle near Orthes, on the 27th February, 1814.

General Staff—2 general staff, 4 captains, wounded.

7th Hussars—4 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

10th Hussars—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

13th Light Dragoons—1 drummer, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—2 horses, killed; 2 rank and file, and 7 horses, wounded; 1 horse, missing.

15th Hussars—1 horse, killed; 2 drummers, 7 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 3 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 23 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 captain, killed.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 31 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 104 rank and file, wounded.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

20th Foot—1 major, 1 captain, 16 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 93 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 rank and file, missing.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 69 rank and file, wounded.

24th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 29 rank and file, wounded.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 staff, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 85 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 104 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—7 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 73 rank and file, wounded.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 28 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

68th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed;

killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 31 rank and file, wounded.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—5 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 quarter-master, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 45 rank and file, wounded.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file, wounded; 1 srejeant, 22 rank and file, missing.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 201 rank and file, wounded.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 rank and file, wounded.

94th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Chasseurs Britannique—1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

Brunswick Oels'—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, missing.

Total Loss on the 27th of February.

British—1 major, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 2 drummers, 169 rank and file, killed; 2 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 30 captains, 49 lieutenants, 14 ensigns, 1 staff, 1 quarter-master, 67 serjeants,

 11 drum-

11 drummers, 1203 rank and file, 33 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 serjeants, 59 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 452 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing on the 27th February 1814.

British Officers killed.

Royal German Artillery—Captain Frederick Lympher (Major).

Royal Engineers—Captain Parker.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant H. L. Hopkins.

6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants William Pattulo and Henry Scott.

20th Foot—Major James Bent, Captain J. de St. Aurin.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Adjutant Lieutenant John W. Innes.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Metcalf.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant James Fitzgerald.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain H. M'Dermott, Lieutenant James Moriarty.

Chasseurs Britannique—Captain Charles Millius.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain Ernest de Braxeim, Lieutenant Ernest Koshenahr.

Portuguese Officers killed.

21st Reg. of the Line—Captain Samuel Germin.

11th Caçadores—Lieutenant-Colonel ——— Kilshaw, Captain Antonio Re du Silva.

British

British Officers wounded.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major-General George Walker, slightly; Major-General Robert Ross, severely.

6th Foot—Brigade-Major Captain Edward Fitzgerald, severely.

77th Foot—Brigade-Major Captain George J. Westcott, severely.

58th Foot—Captain ——— Brook, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, severely.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion — Captain George Dukin, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, severely.

7th Hussars—Major W. Thornhill, severely; Captain P. A. Heyliger, severely; Lieutenant Robert Douglas, slightly.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Robert Nesbitt, slightly.

6th Foot, 1st Batt. — Captain Henry Rogers, slightly; Captain James Thompson, severely; Captain Samuel de la Cherois Smith, slightly; Lieutenant Alexander Jones, severely; Lieutenants Matthew William Gelder and John Crawford, slightly; Ensign Thomas Blood, severely; Ensign Henry de Chain, slightly.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Patrick Burke, Richard Nantes, Charles Lorentz, and Donald Cameron, slightly.

20th Foot—Captain John Murray (Major), severely; Captains Robert Tilford and D. A. Smith, Lieutenant Charles Connor, severely; Lieutenant E. L. Godfrey, slightly; Lieutenant James Murray, severely.

23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Henry Wynne and Charles Jolliffe, severely; Lieutenant William Harris, severely.

24th Foot, 2 Batt.--Captain William Le Mesurier, slightly; Captain James Ingram, severely; Lieutenant George Stack, severely.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Alexander Nixon, slightly.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major William Cowell, severely; Captain James Walker, slightly; Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, severely; Lieutenant James Brander, slightly.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Forbes, and Major L. Greenwell (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Captain James Lester, Lieutenant James Mac Pherson, Lieutenant P. S. Cosby, Lieutenant James Coghlan, Lieutenant Ralph Stewart; severely; Lieutenant H. Middleton, slightly; Ensign Arman Lowry, severely.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Patrick Campbell (Major), slightly; Captains Charles Earl of March and Charles York, severely; Lieutenant James Price Holford, slightly; Lieutenants William Richmond Nixon and John Leaf, severely.

58th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain John Charles Wood, Ensign Nesbitt Wood, severely; Ensign Charles Alexander M'Donnell, slightly.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Ignace Franchini, Lieutenant John Carrie, slightly.

68th Foot—Ensign Thomas Sheddon, severely.

74th Foot—Captain George Lester, Lieutenant Daniel Ewing, severely; Lieutenant George Edward Ironside, slightly; Ensign Thomas Shore, severely; Ensign Jonathan Luttrell, slightly.

82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Chas. Edward Conyers, Lieutenant John M'Gregor Drummond, severely.

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Major William Henry Carr (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Major John Blaquiere, slightly; Captain Gilbert Elliot, Lieutenant J. Baldwin, severely; Lieutenant A. Stevenson, slightly; Ensign Pierse Nugent, severely;

verely; Adjutant and Lieutenant Joseph Swinburn, slightly.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Joseph Frederick Desbarres, Lieutenants William Moutgarrett and James Doyne Thompson, severely; Lieutenants Richard Gready and William Maginniss, slightly.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Taylor (Colonel), Captain James Oates, severely; Captain R. Bunworth, slightly; Lieutenants ——— Fitzpatrick, John Davern, George Faries, George Cresswell, R. Holland, C. G. Stewart, Ensign B. Reynolds severely, Ensign D. M'Intosh, slightly; Adjutant Lieutenant Mitchell, severely.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain William Gunn, severely; Lieutenants Alexander Campbell (1) and John Marshal, severely; Ensign John Taylor, severely.

94th Foot—Lieutenant Archibald Robertson, slightly.

Chasseurs Brittaniques—Captains Felix Prevost and Charles de Cueille, severely; Lieutenant Charles Duplatel, slightly; Ensigns John Geulanis and Aylmer Dalton, severely.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain Charles Schoenfeld, severely; Lieutenant Charles Thiete, slightly; Ensign Lewis Brander, severely; Lieutenant Otto Broeemben, slightly.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer ——— Walpole, severely.

British Officer missing.

20th Foot—Captain George Tovey.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

9th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant P. J. F. Portella, and Ensign Beuto Pereira, slightly.

11th Reg. of the Line—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel) David Donohue, Major Joas Covreia Geudes,

Geudes, Captain Jose Maria du Costa, severely; Captain Ignacio Pereiera de Sourda, Lieutenant Antonio de Gouveia, slightly; Ensign Thomas de Magalhaens, severely; Ensign Joaquim Maria, slightly, Ensign Antonio de Cavalho Savedra, severely; Ensign Valentine de Alveida, slightly.

12th Reg. of the Line—Ensign José Ferreira, slightly.

21st Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant William Galbraith, slightly.

23d Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel José Ceoreira de Mello, Captain John Grant King, severely; Lieutenant José Paulo Morato, slightly; Lieutenant Pedro Antonio Rebocho, Ensign Antonio Luis da Fouseca, Ensign José Rodriguez Meduros, Ensign Joachim Roberto, severely.

1st Caçadores—Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass, severely; Lieutenant Antonio Victorino, slightly, Ensign Manuel Fevriera, severely.

7th Caçadores—Captain Pedro Celestino de Barros, severely.

11th Caçadores—Captain José Bento de Magalhas, severely, Eusign Francisco Duarte, slightly.

Supplementary Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of His Excellency, Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in action with the enemy on the 27th February 1814.

Royal Sappers and Miners—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

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

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

60th

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 rank and file killed, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.
71st Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.
92d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

Total of the Supplementary Return of the 27th of February 1814.

4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded in the Supplementary Return of the 27th of February 1814.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign James Sweeney, slightly.
71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant George William Horton, slightly.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

MY LORD, *St. Sever, March* 4, 1814.

THE rain which fell in the afternoon of the 1st swelled the Adour, and all the rivulets falling into that river, so considerably, as materially to impede our further progress, and to induce me on the next day to halt the army till I could repair the bridges, all of which the enemy had destroyed. The rain continued till last night, and the river is so rapid that the pontoons cannot be laid upon it.

The enemy had collected a corps at Aire, probably to protect the evacuation of a magazine which they had at that place. Sir Rowland Hill attacked this corps on the 2d, and drove them from their post with considerable loss, and took possession of the town and magazine.

I am sorry to have to report that we lost the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Hood on this occasion,

casion, an officer of great merit and promise. In other respects our loss was not severe.

I inclose Sir Rowland Hill's report, which affords another instance of the conduct and gallantry of the troops under his command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, *Ayre, March* 3, 1814.

IN pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I yesterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place on the left bank of the Adour.

Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within two miles of this town, the enemy was discovered occupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus covering the road to this place.

Notwithstanding the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the 2d division under Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, (which advanced on the road leading to this place, and thus gained possession of the enemy's extreme right,) and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brigadier-General La Costa, which ascended the heights occupied by the enemy at about the centre of his position.

The Portuguese brigade succeeded in gaining possession of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2d division under Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, who having previously beaten back the enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese brigade, ordered forward the 1st brigade of the 2d division, which, led by Major-

Major-General Barnes, charged the enemy in the most gallant style, and beat them back, throwing their column into the greatest confusion.

The enemy made various attempts to regain the ground, but Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, having now been joined by Major-General Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town.

By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least two divisions of the enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above one hundred prisoners. The enemy's line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with exception of some part of their force, which being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion, in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship the gallant and unremitting exertions of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, and the General and other officers of the 2d division; of Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry, and Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, throughout the whole of the late operations; and I must, in justice, mention the gallant charge made yesterday by Major-General Barnes, at the head of the 59th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, and the 92d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, in which he was ably seconded by his staff, Brigade Major Wemyss and Captain Hamilton.

Major-General Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major-General Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day.

Captain Macdonald, of the horse artillery, distinguished himself much in attempting to rally the Portuguese troops.

I trust

I trust our loss, considering the advantageous position occupied by the enemy, has not been severe; but I have to regret the loss of a valuable officer in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hood, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the 2d division, who was unfortunately killed during the contest of yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut.-Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy, from the 28th February to 2d March 1814, inclusive.

28th February.

10th Royal Hussars—4 horses, killed; 1 captain, 5 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

1st March.

15th Hussars—1 horse, killed; 3 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

2d March.

General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel, killed; 1 general staff, wounded.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

31st Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—6 rank and file, wounded.

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 major, wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

92d

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adjt. Gen.

Total British Loss from 28th February to 2d March 1814, inclusive.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 112 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded from 28th February to 2d March 1814, inclusive.

Killed.

2d March.

3d Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Frederick W. Hood (A. A. G.)

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Duncan M'Donnell.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant James Anderson.

Wounded.

28th February.

10th Hussars—Captain Benjamin Harding, severely.

2d March.

General Staff—Major-General E. Barnes, slightly.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant William Woods, slightly.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains John Wm. Henderson and V. Robert Lovett, severely; Lieutenants Holman Custance and Henry Tyge Jauncey, slightly.

66th

66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Daniel Dodgen (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Hector Munro, slightly; Lieutenant H. T. Lockeyer, severely.

92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain William Fyfe, severely; Lieutenants J. A. Durie and Richard M'Donnell, slightly.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 22d,
1814.

No. XXVII.

Admiralty-Office, March 22, 1814.

ADMIRAL Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. the following return of the casualties in the passage of the Bar of the Adour, an account of which was inserted in the Gazette of the 15th instant.

A Return of the Casualties in the Passage of the Bar of Bayonne, on the 24th day of February 1814.

His Majesty's Brig Martial — Captain Elliott, drowned; Surgeon (Mr. Norman), killed; four seamen, drowned.

His Majesty's Brig Lyra—Mr. Henry Eloye, Master's Mate, leading the passage of the Bar, drowned; five seamen drowned.

His Majesty's Ship Porcupine — Two seamen drowned.

Three transport boats lost, number of men unknown.

Gun-Boat, No 20.—One seaman and one artilleryman badly wounded.

One Spanish chasse marée, the whole of whose crew perished in an instant.

(Signed) D. O'REILLY, Commander of the Naval Detachment on the Adour.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of MARCH 22d, 1814.

No. XXVIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 22, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by the Marquess of Wellington, dated Aire, 13th and 14th March, 1814.

Aire, March 13, 1814.

THE excessive bad weather and violent fall of rain, in the beginning of the month, having swelled, to an extraordinary degree, all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges, which the enemy had destroyed in their retreat, and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other, I was obliged to halt.

The enemy retired after the affair with Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill on the 2d, by both banks of the Adour towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachments from Mar-

shal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February.

In the mean time I sent, on the 7th, a detachment, under Major-General Fane, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, to take possession of Bourdeaux.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Marshal arrived there yesterday (the small force which was there having in the preceding evening retired across the Garonne) and that this important city is in our possession.

Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Frere joined the army this day, with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command, and I expect that Major-General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will join to-morrow.

I learn from Major-General Fane, who commands Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's outposts, that the enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Couchez, and I therefore conclude that they have been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which, it is reported, amounts to 10,000 men.

Nothing important has occurred at the blockade of Bayonne, or in Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last.

Aire, March 14, 1814.

I ENCLOSE Marshal Sir William Beresford's private letter to me, written after his arrival at Bourdeaux, from which you will see that the Mayor and people of the town have adopted the white cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon.

Marshal

Marshal Sir W. Beresford's private letter, to which Lord Wellington's dispatch refers, is dated Bourdeaux, 12th March 1814.

It states, in substance, that he entered the city on that day. That he was met a short distance from the town, by the civil authorities and population of the place, and was received in the city with every demonstration of joy.

The magistrates and the city guards took off the eagles and other badges, and spontaneously substituted the white cockade, which had been adopted universally by the people of Bourdeaux.

Eighty-four pieces of cannon were found in the city; and an hundred boxes of secreted arms had been produced already.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 26th, 1814.

No. XXIX.

Admiralty-Office, March 26, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, off Toulon, February 13, 1814.

A FEW minutes after daylight this morning, a detachment of three sail of the line and three frigates, under a Rear-Admiral's flag, was discovered under all sail, standing to the southward, to which general chase was given.

A little after eight A. M. they tacked together and stood towards Porquerolle, with a strong wind at east, just then sprung up: half an hour after the fleet tacked also. The enemy then visible from our tops, was pressing to get within the islands through the Grand and Petit Passes to Toulon. The fleet crowded all sail to cut them off.

The Boyne leading in the most handsome manner, followed by the Caledonia, could only with every exertion bring the Romulus, the sternmost of the line

line of battle ships, to action; which she closely engaged in a very superior style, receiving the fire of the other ships crossing her a-head. The enemy was running before the wind at the rate of ten knots, and so close to the rocks that perceiving he could not be stopped, without the inevitable loss of the Boyne and Caledonia, I waved to Captain Burlton to haul to the wind, deeply mortified that his persevering gallantry could not be rewarded. The fire of the Romulus had been repeatedly silenced, and in her disabled state was evidently much pressed.

I enclose a statement of the casualties on board the Boyne; many of the wounds are inconsiderable.

The able manner in which that ship was handled, in a very critical position, called from me a public expression of my approbation.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship Boyne, on the 13th February 1814,

Killed.

George Tiery, midshipman.
William Collins, armourer's-mate.

Wounded.

Samuel Saunders, midshipman.
Francis Stephens, ordinary seaman.
William Ogle, marine.
Anthony Dowling, landman.
Robert Kenyon, landman.
William Hill, ordinary seaman.
George Miles, landman.
James Green, landman.
John Mills, landman.
Jacob Pommé, able seaman.
John Whitehead, landman.

Anthony Jacques, landman.
William George, quarter-gunner.
John Goldsworthy, able seaman.
James Hamilton, able seaman.
Nathaniel Beard, marine.
John Draper, marine.
James Boas, marine.
Thomas Harrison, able seaman.
James Stephens, able seaman.
Samuel Hill, able seaman.
James Reeves, able seaman.
Peter M'Mahon, landman.
James Overton, ordinary seaman.
Benjamin Cooper, swabber.
Philip Alexander, quarter-gunner.
Henry Michels, able seaman.
James Gost, landman.
William Brian, boy.
Nicholas Play, able seaman.
Thomas Atkins, marine.
John Ashton, landman.
Thomas Gill, ordinary seaman.
Thomas Laws, landman.
John Mooney, ordinary seaman.
Henry Webber, quarter-master's-mate.
Isaac Hamilton, able seaman.
Jeremiah Sullivan, ordinary seaman.
Thomas Edgell, marine.
William Walton (2), quarter-gunner.

Total—2 killed; 40 wounded.

(Signed) GEO. BURLTON, Captain.
R. C. JOHNSTON (1), Surgeon.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, March 26, 1814.

Copy a Letter from Captain Carteret, of His Majesty's Ship Pomone, addressed to Rear-Admiral Malcolm, and transmitted by Admiral Lord Keith, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship, Pomone, at Sea, March 4, 1814.

SIR,

THE Bunker's-Hill, an American privateer, of fourteen guns and eighty-six men, formerly His Majesty's brig Linnet, has this day been captured by this ship, in company with the Cydnus.

Though noted for her former successful depredations, yet has she now cruized eight days from Morlaix, without having effected a single capture.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. CARTERET, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 29th, 1814.

No. XXX.

Admiralty-Office, March 29, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Michael Seymour, of His Majesty's Ship Hannibal, addressed to Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Hannibal, at Sea,
SIR, *March* 27, 1814.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you of the capture of La Sultane, French frigate, of forty-four guns and three hundred and thirty men, at a quarter past three P. M. yesterday, after an ineffectual endeavour to disable this ship.

When spread on the look-out from the Hebrus at ten A. M. Isle de Bas S. E. twelve leagues, with a light breeze from the S. W. it came very thick weather, and guns were heard in the N. N. E. and on its clearing up, proceeding under all sail, I found the Hebrus near me, the Sparrow in the N. W. and two enemy's frigates E. by N. five or six miles distant,

distant, one with jury topmasts and sails, and the other with double reefed topsails, apparently having suffered from tempest or action. We neared them fast, but on the wind's changing at eleven to the N. N. W. very fresh, one hauled S. E. and the other E. by N. and I directed the Hebrus, as the best sailing ship, and the Sparrow to pursue the seemingly most perfect frigate; and I lost sight of them, going above ten knots at two P. M. when the Hebrus was closing the enemy very fast, and afterwards about three, four guns were heard.

The other ship is L'Etoile, which with La Sultane, lost each twenty killed and about thirty wounded, in action with the Creole and Astrea, off Isle of Mayo, two months since, and each had three hundred and fifty men on sailing from the Loire.

I have given charge of the prize to Lieutenant Crouch, an able officer, who has served many years with me, and

I have the honour to be, &c.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR, Captain.

To Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. Portsmouth.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 2d, 1814.

No. XXXI.

Admiralty-Office, April 2, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hayes, of His Majesty's Ship Majestic, addressed to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and a Duplicate transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Majestic, at Sea, February 5, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that in my way from St. Michael's to Madeira, in the execution of your orders, at daylight in the morning of the 3d instant, in latitude 37, and longitude 20, being then in chase of a ship in the N. E. supposed to be one of the enemy's cruizers, three ships and a brig were discovered about three leagues off in the S. S. E. of very suspicious appearance, and not answering the private signal, I gave over the pursuit of the ship to the northward and eastward, hoisted my colours, and proceeded to reconnoitre the southern squadron, when two of the ships immediately gave chase to me; on closing within four miles, I discovered them to be two forty-four gun frigates,

frigates, a ship mounting twenty guns, and a brig, which I could not perceive to be armed. I determined on forcing them to shew their colours (which they appeared to wish to avoid), and for that purpose stood directly for the headmost frigate, when she shortened sail, and brought to, for the other to close. I now made all sail, in the hope of being able to get along side of her before it could be effected, but in this I was foiled, by her wearing, making sail, and joining the other, and taking a station a-head and a-stern, with the twenty gun ship and brig on their weather bow; they stood to the S. S. E. with larboard studding sails, and all the sail that could be carried; the sternmost hoisting French colours, at a quarter of an hour past two o'clock, she opened a fire from the aftermost guns upon us; at three o'clock, being in a good position (going ten knots an hour), I commenced firing with considerable effect, the shot going either through, or just over the starboard quarter to the forecastle, over the larboard bow; when at forty-nine minutes past four, she struck her colours to His Majesty's ship Majestic, under my command. The wind increasing, the prize in a state of great confusion, and night fast approaching, obliged me to stay by her, and to suffer the other frigate, with the ship and brig, to escape; the sea got up very fast, so that only one hundred of the prisoners could be exchanged, and even in effecting that, one boat was lost, and two prisoners drowned: this I hope, Sir, will plead my apology for not bringing you the whole of them. The captured ship is the Terpsichore, of forty-four guns, eighteen and twenty-four-pounders, and three hundred and twenty men, Breton Francois de Sire, Capitaine de Frigate; the other was the Atalante, sister ship, exactly of the same force; they sailed from the Scheldt on the 20th October, and went to L'Orient, from whence they sailed again on the 8th January, in company with

with La Yade, a similar ship, which parted from them in latitude 45. and longitude 16. 40. The enemy had only three men killed, six wounded, and two drowned; the Majestic none.

The officers and men I have the honour to command conducted themselves on this occasion as I expected they would do.

Admiralty-Office, April 2, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Portsmouth, the 31st March 1814.

SIR,

I FEEL peculiar satisfaction in transmitting, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Captain Sir Michael Seymour, of the Hannibal, enclosing one addressed to him by Captain Palmer, of His Majesty's ship the Hebrus, detailing the capture of the French frigate L'Etoile, on the morning of the 27th instant, after an arduous chase of one hundred and twenty miles, and a well fought action of two hours and a quarter, in eight fathoms water, under Cape La Hogue.

I entirely concur with Sir Michael Seymour in the opinion he has expressed, and very heartily congratulate their Lordships on an event which will stand amongst the most brilliant of the frigate actions in the records of our country, and does the highest honour to Captain Palmer, the officers and ship's company of the Hebrus.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. BICKERTON.

His

His Majesty's Ship Hannibal, Spithead,
SIR, *March* 31, 1814.

ENCLOSED I transmit, with the utmost gratification, the letter of the Captain of the Hebrus, giving a full and clear detail of the capture of L'Etoile French frigate, consort of La Sultane; and I am quite at a loss how to express, in adequate terms, my admiration of Captain Palmer's skill and decision on so interesting an occasion, and his new ship's company, his officers and his own able and intrepid conduct.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c. Commander in Chief at Portsmouth.

His Majesty's Ship Hebrus, Plymouth,
SIR, *March* 29, 1814.

WHEN the Hannibal and His Majesty's ship under my command separated on the morning of the 26th, in chase of the two French frigates we had fallen in with, we continued in pursuit of the one you were pleased to detach us after, the whole day, with all our canvas spread. About midnight he reached the Race of Alderney, and the wind scanting, we began to gain upon him fast; by the time he had ran the length of Point Jobourg, leading into the Bay of La Hogue, he was obliged to attempt rounding it almost within the wash of the breakers; and here, after an anxious chase of fifteen hours, and running him upwards of one hundred and twenty miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two in the morning, to bring him to battle; we crossed his stern, our jib-

boom

boom passing over his tafrail, and shot in betwixt him and the shore, in eight fathoms water, and it falling nearly calm about this time, the ships continued nearly in the same spot until the conclusion of the action. At its commencement we suffered considerably in our rigging; the enemy firing high, he shot away our foretopmast and foreyard, crippled our mainmast and bowsprit, and cut away almost every shroud, stay, and brace we had. Our fire from the first, and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull, and the ships being as close together as they could be without touching, he suffered most severely, every shot which struck passing through him. About four o'clock his mizenmast fell by the board, and his fire ceased, when, after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter, he hailed us, to say that he had struck his colours. The moment we could get possession, it became necessary to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well from the apprehension of grounding, as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, those on shore not being able from the darkness to distinguish one from the other; fortunately the tide set us round the point, and we anchored soon afterwards in Vauville Bay, in order to secure our masts as well as we were able.

The prize proves to be L'Etoile French frigate, mounting forty-four guns, twenty-eight eighteen-pounders on the main deck, and the remainder carronades, with a complement of three hundred and twenty men; she was commanded by Monsieur Henry Pierre Philibert, Capitaine de Frigate, who was returning, together with La Sultane (the other frigate), from a four months' cruise to the westward. L'Etoile is a very fine frigate, quite new, and sails well; she lost in the action forty killed, and had upwards of seventy wounded; her masts which remained are shot through, and her hull extremely

tremely shattered, having four feet water in her hold at the time she surrendered. We are also a good deal cut up, several of our guns dismounted, and I have to regret the loss of some brave men, thirteen killed and twenty-five wounded, some of them, I fear, dangerously. Amongst the former was a most promising young gentleman, Mr. P. A. Crawley, Midshipman, who fell unhappily early in the action.

I cannot, Sir, sufficiently express to you how much I have to admire in the conduct of every one whom I had the pleasure to command upon this occasion. I beg most earnestly to recommend Mr. R. M. Jackson, the Senior Lieutenant; as also to give my best testimony to the exertions of the Junior Lieutenants, Messrs. Addis and Cocks, together with Lieutenants Griffith and M'Laughlin, of the marines. To Mr. M'Gowan, the Master, I am much indebted for the skill and care with which he conducted the steerage of the ship during a period of much difficulty and peril. Mr. Maddox, the Purser, very handsomely volunteered his attendance on deck, where he rendered good service.

I cannot close this letter without observing, that I derived the greatest assistance from the professional ability of Captain William Sargent, of the Navy, who was serving on board with me as volunteer.

Herewith, Sir, you have lists of the killed and wounded; and I notice with great pleasure the care and attention of Mr. Boyter, Surgeon, not only towards our own men, but to those of the enemy also.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND PALMER,
Captain of His Majesty's ship Hebrus.

Captain Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. His Majesty's Ship Hannibal.

List of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

P. A. Crawley, midshipman.
Andrew Fenalson, yeoman of sheets.
James Crew, captain of the mast.
Thomas Rickerby, captain of the mast.
William Boyd, ship's corporal.
William Shooley, captain of the forecastle.
Samuel Crawley, ordinary seaman.
Patrick M'Cuen, ordinary seaman.
Thomas Douglas, landman.
John Simpson, landman.
Charles Duttan, landman.
William Foster, landman.
John Belton, landman.

Dangerously wounded.

Charles Still, ordinary seaman.
John Stone, landman.
James Lawson, landman.
Samuel Ormes, boy.

Severely wounded.

John Cray, second captain of the forecastle.
Richard Powell, pilot.
Daniel Malden, captain of the foretop.
William Rosslus, sail-maker's crew.
Daniel M'Cuen, able seaman.
John Moorcroft, private marine.

Slightly wounded.

Mark Shearman, boatswain's-mate.
Gilbert Duncan, captain of the maintop.
John Hazard, captain of the after-guard.
J. Collins, captain of the after-guard.
Frederick Motss, able seaman.
Michael Harnett, ordinary seaman.

Balcom

Balem Cosang, ordinary seaman.
William Stevens, ordinary seaman.
Andrew Blackwood, ordinary seaman.
John Jackson, ordinary seaman.
James Wilson, landman.
George Piles, boy.
Robert Crown, boy.
Thomas Everington, landman.
James Crossby, corporal of marines.

Total—13 killed; 25 wounded.

DAVID BOYTER, Surgeon.
EDMUND PALMER, Captain.

Killed and Wounded on board L'Etoile French Frigate.

40 killed; 71 wounded.

Admiralty-Office, April 2, 1814.

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

SIR, *The Eagle, at Malta, Feb. 6, 1814.*

IMAGINING it will be satisfactory to you, I take the liberty of mentioning, that on the night of the 3d instant, I found His Majesty's ships Apollo and Havannah at anchor off Brindisi, and a French frigate (the Uranie) on fire inside of the port.

Captain Taylor acquainted me, that the Uranie had escaped from Ancona on the 16th of January, and had been turned into Brindisi by the Cerberus; and that on his arrival there he sent in a message to

know in what situation he was to consider the port of Brindisi, as he had understood the Neapolitan Government had joined the Allies and declared war against France; he therefore could not comprehend their giving succour to an enemy's frigate.

After much conversation, it appears that on the Apollo making a shew as if intending to go into the port of Brindisi, the Frenchman landed his powder and set fire to the frigate; as it blew fresh and the tide was running strong, Captain Taylor had not time to write the particulars by me.

I have, &c.

C. ROWLEY, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, April 2, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, off Minorca, February 24, 1814.

SIR,

I PRESUME Rear-Admiral Fremantle has already conveyed to their Lordships the statements, herewith transmitted, regarding the surrender of Cattaro and Zara*.

I have only to express my great satisfaction at the manner in which these services have been performed. The merits of those employed will not fail to receive their Lordships approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

J. W. Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

* An account of the surrender of Zara has already been inserted in the Gazette.

Mil-

SIR, *Milford, Trieste, January* 17, 1814.

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit a letter from Captain Hoste, of His Majesty's ship Bacchante, with the terms of capitulation for the surrender of the fort of Cattaro.

The exertions of Captains Hoste and Harper, and the officers and men employed under them, need no comment on my part, and I am aware will be duly appreciated by you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. F. FREMANTLE.

Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

His Majesty's Ship Bacchante, before
SIR, *Cattaro, January* 5, 1814.

I HAVE much satisfaction in acquainting you, that, after ten days cannonade, the fortress of Cattaro surrendered by capitulation this morning to His Majesty's ships named in the margin *. The terms I granted to the garrison are, to lay down their arms on the Marine, to be transported to some port in Italy, to be considered prisoners of war, and not to serve against England or her Allies till regularly exchanged.

It is unnecessary I should enter further into detail, than to say, that by the exertions of the officers and crews of both ships, our batteries were enabled to open from four different points on the castle and works at day light on Christmas morning; that on the 1st January, two additional batteries of eighteen and thirty-two pounders, were opened and played against the castle, and that on the 3d I had arranged every thing with the Chief of the Mon-

* Bacchante and Saracen.

tenegrins, for a general assault, when the Commandant, General Gauthier, sent out, expressing his wish to capitulate.

This morning the capitulation was signed, a copy of which I enclose, with the state of the garrison.

Our loss, I am happy to say, has been trifling, one seaman killed, and Lieutenant Haig, of the royal marines, slightly wounded.

The mouths of the Cattaro are now freed of the enemy, Sir; and in bringing this business to a successful issue, the officers and men have exerted themselves to the utmost.

We have received no assistance but from a few Montenegrins: we have had to trust to our own resources alone, and we have found them in the zeal and perseverance which has actuated all parties. From the exertions of Captain Harper, of the Saracen, and Lieutenant Milbourne, of the Bacchante, two eighteen pounders and two mortars were got up the range of mountains before Cattaro, to the astonishment of friends and foes; and what was deemed impracticable by the French General, was completed in ten days. The zeal and activity of Captain Harper are well known to you, Sir, and I assure you, in no instance have they been more conspicuous than on the present occasion—he is a most invaluable officer. It is my duty to mention the meritorious conduct of Lieutenants Milbourne, and Rees (acting), of the Bacchante, Lieutenant Hancock, of the Saracen, Mr. Vale, Master of ditto, Lieutenant Haig, royal marines of Bacchante, Mr. Charles Bruce, Midshipman of Bacchante; and the whole of the officers and men of both ships have tried to excel each other on this occasion.

The torrents of rain, and the fatigues and privations attending an attack of a fortress like Cattaro, at this season of the year, have been borne with

with a cheerfulness that entitled them to every praise. I cannot conclude this without acknowledging in the warmest terms the active assistance I have received from Captain Angelo, of Lieutenant-General Campbell's staff, who was waiting in Bacchante for a passage to join the Lieutenant-General at Zante; his zeal and ability have supplied many deficiencies on our part, and have considerably tended to the speedy reduction of the place.

I have, &c.

W. HOSTE, Captain.

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

(Translation.)

I, General of Brigade, Baron of the Empire, commanding the troops of His Majesty Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. in garrison at Cattaro, wishing to treat with the Commander of the troops of His Britannic Majesty, besieging this place, have appointed for that purpose, (conformably with the 112th article of the 4th chapter of the State of Siege,) Messrs. Fousche, Captain, commanding the artillery, and Rameaux, my Aide-de-Camp, to propose to the said Commander the following articles for the surrender of the place, viz.

Art. I. The place of Cattaro and fort St. John shall be given up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty on the 10th of the present month of January.

Answer—The place of Cattaro and fort St. John shall be given up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty on the 8th of the present month of January.

Art. II. The troops of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, forming the garrison of Cattaro, shall march out of the place through the Marine Gate, with military honours, arms, and baggage. The officers will keep their arms.

Answer—The troops of the garrison of Cattaro shall march out of the place through the Marine Gate, with all military honours, arms, baggage, (the officers will keep their's,) and shall be embarked on board transport vessels, provided for the purpose, and conveyed to a port in Italy, to be considered as prisoners of war, and not to serve against Great Britain, or her Allies, until regularly exchanged.

Art. III. The troops of the garrison shall be embarked on board His Britannic Majesty's ships of war, and conveyed to Venice or Ancona, or any other part of the kingdom of Italy, at the expence of the British Government.

Answer—Ancona and Venice, being in a state of siege, the garrison cannot be landed there, but the General may choose some other port between Ancona and Brindisi.

(The garrison is to be conveyed to Fermo.)

Art. IV. The sick who may be fit for removal, shall be embarked on board the same vessels as the garrison.

Those who may remain in the Hospital, shall be treated with care and humanity; they are recommended to the generosity of the British Government: and as soon as they shall recover, they shall be conveyed to Venice or Ancona, at the expence of the British Government.

Answer—Granted in every respect: when recovered they shall share the fate of the garrison.

Art. V. The military and the employés, whether of

of the land or naval services, subjects of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, taken either at Castel Novo, Perasto, Isle St. George, Budua, or Fort Trinity, or in the armed vessels, and who are still in the province of Cattaro, shall be united with the garrison and share its fate.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. The subalterns and soldiers shall keep their knapsacks; and the officers their effects, which shall be put on board the same vessels with themselves. The trunks, chests, and portmanteaus, shall not be visited.

Answer—Granted; with an understanding that no breach of private property or the Government magazines, shall be committed.

Art. VII. The public functionaries and civil and military employés, who may follow the garrison, shall be treated in the same manner, and according to their rank and employment.

Answer—Granted.

Art. VIII. All the accountable employés of the different administrations, whether civil or military, shall carry away their registers and papers of accounts.

Answer—Granted.

Art. IX. The wives, children, and servants belonging to the military, the public functionaries, and the employés, shall accompany them.

Answer—Granted.

Art. X. The individuals of the country who may have filled situations under the Government, as well as any others, who wish to follow the garrison alone, or with their families, shall be allowed to do so without molestation; they shall be treated according to their rank and employment; their relations and their properties shall be respected.

Answer—Granted.

Art.

Art. XI. No individual, whether of the province of Cattaro or of Montenegro, shall be allowed to approach the place of Cattaro, nor come on board any vessel in the port, before all the garrison shall be embarked on board the ships designated by Art. III. and shall be at a distance from the place.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XII. The English Commander engages and promises to cause the persons and property of the military, public fuctionaries, employés, &c. who quit the place, to be respected, during the whole time that the vessels in which they are embarked may remain in the channel of the mouths of Cattaro, and until they shall have arrived at their destination.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XIII. The inhabitants of the town of Cattaro, of whatsoever rank or condition, shall be respected, together with their property: those who have filled employments under the French Government shall not be molested; they shall not suffer any ill treatment on account either of their past conduct, or of their political opinions.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XIV. The title-deeds and other papers in the records of the courts of justice, and those relating to the several branches of administration, shall be respected and preserved.

Answer—Granted.

Art. XV. Officers shall be appointed on each side for the delivering up of the magazines and artillery of the place and fort.

Answer—Granted: but an English Officer shall be received to-morrow morning to make, in concert with a French Officer, an inventory of the magazines and artillery of the place and fort.

Art.

Art. XVI. If from the present time to the 10th of this month, the period fixed by the first article for the surrender of the place, the troops of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon should approach it to raise the blockade, the present convention shall be considered as null and of no effect.

Answer—Answered in the first article. In the event of the troops of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon approaching the garrison before the 8th instant to raise the blockade, then the present convention shall be considered as void and of no effect.

At the head-quarters at Cattaro, the 4th January 1814.

The General of Brigade, Baron of the Empire, GAUTHIER.
W. HOSTE, Captain in the Navy and Commanding Officer of the British Forces at the Mouths of Cattaro.

Seen and ratified by us,
General of Brigade, Baron of the Empire; Cattaro, the 6th of January 1814, GAUTHIER.

State of the Garrison of Cattaro, on the 6th January 1814.

Staff—1 general de brigade, 1 aide-de-camp, 1 adjutant.
Gendarmerie—1 lieutenant, 13 subalterns and privates.
Artillery—1 captain, 15 subalterns and privates.
Engineers—2 privates.
1st Batt. of the 3d Croat Regiment—1 chef de battalion, 1 lieutenant and adjutant, 1 sub-lieutenant, 15 subalterns and privates.

3d Batt.

3d Batt. of the 4th Regiment of Italian Light Infantry—2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 sub-lieutenants, 234 subalterns and privates.

Total—16 officers, 279 subalterns and privates.

Certified by me, General de Brigade, and Baron of the Empire; Cattaro, January 6, 1814,

GAUTHIER.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26,
1814.

No. XXXII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 2, 1814.

A DISPATCH has been received by Earl Bathurst from Viscount Castlereagh, wherein his Lordship states, that the Negociations, which have been held at Chatillon between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers and the Plenipotentiary of the French Government, were broken off on the 18th ultimo.

Foreign

Foreign-Office, April 2, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received at this Office.

Bar sur Aube, March 22, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, an additional report I last night received from Colonel Lowe, dated Laon, the 16th instant. Also a letter from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Harris, giving an account of General St. Priest's affair at Rheims, on the 13th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut.-General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Colonel Lowe to the Honourable Sir C. Stewart, dated Head-quarters of the Combined Army under Field-Marshal Blucher, Laon, 16th March 1814.

SIR,

NOTHING of material importance has occurred in this army since the battles of the 9th and 10th, except the affairs that have occurred at Rheims.—The reports of your Aid-de-camp, Captain Harris, who was with General Count St. Priest at the capture and loss of the town, render it unnecessary for me to enter into any details regarding them.—The loss of the town has been productive of some inconvenience, in suspending our communication with the grand army, of whose present situation or movements we are without any accurate information; but I suppose, from the main body of the enemy's

enemy's army, and Buonaparte himself being in this vicinity, it is continuing its advance towards the capital.

The army here has for some days past been occupying an extended line from Chauny to Coucy and Craone, with advances posted forward towards Soissons, principally with the view of collecting provisions and forage from the rear and right flank. It is now again concentrating

Buonaparte, by the reports of deserters and other information, is at Rheims, and has his guards with him.

Field-Marshal Blücher's head-quarters still remain here.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Report from Captain Harris, dated Laon, March 14, 1814.

SIR,

THE corps of Lieutenant-General Count St. Priest remained during the night of the 12th in the town of Rheims. Between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning of yesterday, it was reported that the advanced posts on the road to Soissons were attacked and obliged to retire, and that the enemy were advancing in force from that direction.

The troops were immediately moved from the town into position on the high ground on each side of the Chaussée leading to Soissons, and about a quarter of a mile from Rheims, in front of which were posted strong parties of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The enemy were seen advancing in heavy masses of cavalry and a numerous artillery, which they formed into two lines, when within about a mile and a half of the position of the Allies; the advance of both armies were immediately engaged, and

and for several hours cannonading and skirmishing in the plain between the two positions was constant; during this time the enemy made no other movement than that of extending their line to both flanks; they seemed to be waiting the arrival of the infantry, which had not yet appeared. About four o'clock the columns of cavalry with artillery were advanced, a heavy cannonade opened, and a very vigorous attack was made on two Russian battalions who were placed in advance; the steadiness of these troops defeated this attempt; the enemy were repulsed, and suffered very considerably from the fire of the infantry, who retired to the position without loss.

The enemy moved forward a line of artillery covered by their columns of cavalry; a tremendous cannonade was opened on both sides. The Allied troops were for a long time exposed to the galling fire of a very superior artillery, but they remained firm on their ground.

The enemy were seen to move a large column of cavalry to their right. At this moment, Count St. Priest (who had been constantly in the most exposed situations, setting a brilliant example to his troops), was struck from his horse by a cannon-ball, and obliged to be carried from the field. Such a loss at so critical a moment, was particularly unfortunate; during the short interval that occurred before he was replaced in his command, the enemy were making their greatest efforts.

General Emanuel's brigade of Russian cavalry, supporting the infantry on the left, was attacked by a large mass of the enemy's cavalry; nothing could be more gallant than the resistance made by these troops, but they were overpowered by a force four times their number, and suffered very severely. The enemy were at the same time pressing upon the centre and right, and the unavoidable event was the retreat of the whole corps through the

the town of Rheims. Such a retreat before an enemy so superior in cavalry, could not be effected without loss, but it has been much less than might be expected. The columns retired by the road of Berri au Bac. The entrance into Rheims was defended by a small party of infantry for two hours, and the enemy did not get possession of the town till ten o'clock; they had however crossed their cavalry round to the right of the town, and pushed on the road to Berri au Bac: this movement cut off the retreat of a small column by that road, and obliged them to retire by the route of Neufchatel. The whole of the corps have this morning joined the army of Field-Marshal Blücher in the neighbourhood of Laon.

I am not able to state the exact loss of the Allies in the affair of yesterday, but I understand it does not exceed two thousand men. Seven Prussian and one Russian gun were left in the possession of the enemy. The cannon taken on the 12th inst. at Rheims, were removed to Chalons, before the town was re-occupied by the French troops.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded cannot but have been very considerable. It is said that Buonaparte was himself present during the whole of the day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. NOEL HARRIS,
Aide-de-Camp.

My Lord, *Arcis, March* 18, 1814.

IN consequence of successes obtained by Marshal Blücher's army near Laon, Prince Schwartzenberg carried his head-quarters on the 15th to Pont sur Seine, and, with the view of assuming the offensive, directed the 4th, 5th, and 6th corps to pass the Seine, and endeavour to establish themselves at

Villeneuve, Provins, and Bray, while the 3d corps established itself at Sens. Before these movements, however, were carried into complete execution, the news of the defeat of a part of General St. Priest's corps on the 14th, and the occupation of Rheims by the enemy, arrived.

Prince Schwartzenberg determined to suspend the movement he had commenced; he brought his head-quarters on the 16th to this place, and collected his army within reach of it.

The 5th corps occupied the town of Arcis; its advanced guard was placed at Mailly and Sommesons. The 6th corps was in position between St. Ferrail and Mont le Potier. The 4th corps was at Nogent, parties detached from it occupying Marriot and Sordun, on the road to Provins and Bray. The 3d corps was between Villeneuve and Troyes.

The details of the affair of General St. Priest have not yet been received; I fear that Officer was most severely wounded, he retired in the direction of Berri au Bac, and is supposed to have formed his junction with General D'Yorck.

By the direction of this retreat, Rheims was left open to the French, who immediately occupied it. From thence they moved upon Chalons and Epernay, which they took possession of on the 16th, the small garrisons which occupied them having retired upon their approach.

The enemy yesterday made no movement in advance from those places. It has however to-day been reported from General Keiseroff, that Buonaparte was last night at Epernay, and that he is advancing upon Fere Champenoise.

In the contemplation of such a movement, and in the determination in any case to march upon Chalons, to support the movements of General Blücher, Prince Schwartzenberg had yesterday directed the different corps of his army to move into a position, the guards and reserves between Donnement and

Dom-

Dommartin ; the 5th corps between Rammerci and Arcis ; the 6th corps between Arcis and Charny ; the 4th to form the left at Mery ; the 3d to assemble between Nogent and Pont sur Seine.

General Bianchi was attacked on the 11th near Maçon, by two divisions of Marshal Augereau's army. The affair lasted till dark, when the enemy retired, leaving a considerable number of killed and wounded on the field of battle ; five hundred prisoners, and two cannon, remained in the hands of the Allies. General Bianchi pushed his advanced guard the next day to St. George.

By reports from that army of the 14th, the Prince of Hesse Homburg had joined the corps of General Bianchi at Bage le Chatel ; he meant to pass the greater part of his forces to the right of the Saone, and move upon the enemy then assembled at Villefranche on the 17th.

General Bubna waited the arrival of a corps of Austrians, which was advancing upon the road of Nantua, to assume the offensive : he would then cooperate in the attack on Lyons.

A most successful effort has been made by a corps under the direction of Colonel Sembschen, against the posts occupied by the enemy upon the Simplon. Captain Luxem, who was charged with these attacks, captured the whole of the enemy's force employed there, and established himself at Domodosola.

Since I commenced writing this dispatch, a report is arrived from General Keiseroff, that the enemy are actually in possession of Fere Champenoise, and are advancing in force on this side of it.

The enemy are also reported to be advancing upon the road from Chalons to Sommesons.

The 5th corps, under the orders of General Wrede, is in consequence now taking up its position in front of this place, and on the right bank of the Aube.

 I have

I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship that the fortress of Custrin has surrendered to the Allies.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BURGHERSH,
Lieut.-Col. 63d. Regt.

LORD Viscount Castlereagh, in a letter to Earl Bathurst, dated at Bar sur Aube, the 22d of March, incloses the following copy of a report of an affair with the French army under the command of Buonaparte at Arcis sur Aube, the 21st inst.

Head-Quarters, Pougey, March 21, 1814.

THE disposition renewed yesterday was to place the army in a concentrated position before Arcis. The right flank was placed at Orthillon on the Aube; and the left between St. Remy and Mont sur Aisne on the Barbnise Rivulet, having in its centre the village of Mesnil la Comtesse; General Keiseroff was placed on the left bank of Barbnise, in observation of the enemy.

The enemy kept a considerable force in Arcis, and had large masses of infantry and cavalry before it, and on the route from Ferte Champenoise. He permitted the march of our different columns to form their junction without molestation, having only endeavoured once to interrupt the progress of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg: but a sudden and bold attack of General Count Pahlen's, in which three guns were taken, forced the enemy so far back, that the junction of the different columns of the army was completed, and the position taken up without difficulty.

Until half past one o'clock nothing particular occurred, and both the armies remained ready for battle opposite each other: about this time the enemy were

were perceived filing off on the other side of the Aube, and their columns taking the direction of Vitry.

A powerful rear guard remained in possession of Arcis, and had placed itself in a position on this side of the place.

At this period the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, with the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the army, made a united attack on Arcis, at the same time the 5th corps of the army, and the cavalry, were directed to move on Reimerie, and the infantry of the guards and reserves to Lesmont, to pass the right bank of the Aube.

The attack on Arcis was began about three o'clock, and was withstood by the enemy with the greatest obstinacy; but the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, by his good and able dispositions, carried every thing before him; and the enemy must have sustained an immense loss in killed and wounded, with which the field of battle was covered when he abandoned Arcis.

The necessary dispositions to follow up the enemy are made.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, March 30, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received this day by Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke.

My Lord, *Rheims, March* 22, 1814.

THE army of Marshal Blücher was reinforced, upon the 16th instant, by the corps of Count St. Priest, which had retired from Rheims, after a combat, in which the General was unfortunately wounded in a dangerous manner.

Upon the 18th instant the army was again put in motion. The corps of Generals Kleist and Yorck were upon this day at Bery au Bacq; that of General Bulow marched from La Fere to Laon; and the Russians, under General Winzingerode and Count Langeron, in position at Amifontaine and Ramcour.

The bridge having been destroyed at Bery au Bacq, two pontoon bridges were established this night, and the rear guard of the enemy having retired, the whole passed the Aisne upon the morning of the 19th, the Prussians taking the route to Fismes, and the Russians the high road to Rheims.

The allied cavalry, under the orders of Generals Chernicheff and Benkendorff, surrounded the town of Rheims early in the day. Towards six in the evening the infantry, under General Count Woronzow, having arrived, dispositions were immediately made for carrying the place by assault.

For this purpose some guns were moved forward, supported by two battalions of Russian light troops, to the gates of the town, which were blown open, and the troops entered without resistance.

The

The strictest order and discipline was observed.

The rear guard of the enemy, under the command of Marshal Mortier, retired in the direction of Epernay; their cavalry quitted the town about the same time the Allies entered.

Napoleon left this place, with the greater part of his army, upon the 16th instant: he also marched upon the same route.

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) HENRY COOKE, attached to the Army of the North.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 1, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G.

MY LORD, *Tarbes, March* 20, 1814.

THE enemy collected their force at Couchez on the 13th, as I reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighbourhood of Ayre. The various detachments which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry and artillery moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th. In the mean time the enemy not finding his situation at Couchez very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembege, keeping his advanced posts towards Couchez.

The army marched on the 18th, and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill drove in the enemy's outposts upon Lembege. The enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 19th, held a strong rear guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieutenant-General Sir Tho-

mas Picton, with the 3d division, and Major-General Bock's brigade, made a most handsome movement upon this rear guard, and drove them through the vineyards and town; and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabestens.

The enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning with the advanced posts of their left in the town, and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Oleac, their center and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Augos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabestens; and I made Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton turn and attack the right, with the 6th division, through the village of Dous, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton's movement was very ably made, and was completely successful: the light division, under Major-General C. Baron Alten, likewise drove the enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill having moved through the town, and disposed his columns for the attack, the enemy retired in all directions. The enemy's loss was considerable in the attack made by the light division; our's has not been considerable in any of these operations.

Our troops are encamped this night upon the Larzet and Larroz; Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton with the 6th division, and Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton with Major-General Ponsonby's and Lord Edward Somerset's brigades of cavalry, being well advanced upon their right.

Although the enemy's opposition has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have had every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all these affairs, particularly with that of the 3d division in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yester-

yesterday, and with that of the 6th division and light division this day.

In all the partial affairs of the cavalry ours have shewn their superiority, and two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, under Captain Miller, on the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th, on the 16th, conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners.

The 4th Portugueze dragoons under Colonel Campbell, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th.

I have not received any recent intelligence from Catalonia.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON,

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Actions with the Enemy from the 7th to 20th, March 1814, *inclusive.*

7th March.

14th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 4 rank and file, 5 horses, missing.

8th March.

13th Light Dragoons—1 serjeant 3 rank and file, 5 horses, missing.

10th March.

7th Hussars—1 rank and file, 7 horses missing.

13th March.

13th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 5 horses wounded; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

14th Light Dragoons—3 horses killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank

2 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

15th Hussars—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

14th March.

13th Light Dragoons—4 horses wounded.

14th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded; 9 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

3d Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

15th March.

14th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file killed; 1 horse wounded; 2 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.

18th March.

14th Light Dragoons—1 lieutenant, 3 horses, killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion—3 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 3 serjeants, 7 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant wounded.

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

19th March.

General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel killed.

Royal Artillery—1 horse killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

2d Light Dragoons, King's German Legion—4 rank and

and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 captain missing.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 9 rank and file wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 21 rank and file, wounded.

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

83d Foot, 2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, wounded.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, wounded.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—8 rank and file wounded.

94th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 1 staff, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese Loss—1 ensign, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 93 rank and file, wounded.

20th March.

General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel wounded.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 5 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, wounded.

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

95th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded.

95th

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 14 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 32 rank and file, wounded.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

British Officers killed.

18th March.

14th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William John Lyon.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Stephen Gordon.

19th March.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Sturgeon (Royal Staff Corps), Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

British Officers wounded.

18th March.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain John Carroll, severely; Lieutenant Roger Gilbert, slightly.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Charles Cox, severely.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Philip Aubin, severely.

19th March.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Ward, severely (right leg amputated).

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Robert Kelly, severely; Lieutenant Cuthbert Forneret, slightly.

74th Foot—Ensign Ross Hood, severely.

83d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants James Kingston and Ambrose Lane, slightly.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant William Dunlevie, severely; Adjutant James Thomas Moore, slightly.
94th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Moses Griffiths, slightly.

20th March.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Arbuthnot (W. I. R.), Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, severely.
50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign James Sweeny, severely.
52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant George Harley Love, slightly.
71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Robert Lowe, severely.
74th Foot—Lieutenant Abraham Atkinson, severely.
95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Loftus Gray, Lieutenant John Cox, severely; Lieutenant George Simmons, slightly.
95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Godsil Norcott, Captains George Miller and John Duncan, severely; Lieutenant William Humbly, slightly; Lieutenant Francis Dixon, severely.
95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Captain William Cox, severely; Lieutenant Sir John Ribton, Bart. slightly; Lieutenant William Farmer, severely; Quarter-Master William Surtees, slightly.

British Officers missing.

7th March.

14th Light Dragoons—Captain John Townsend.

13th March.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Alan M'Lean.
14th Light Dragoons—Captain John Babington.

19th March.

2d Light Dragoons, King's German Legion—Captain William Seger.

Portuguese Officers killed.

19th March.

21st Reg. of the Line—Ensign Vittoria Joaquim.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

19th March.

21st Reg. of the Line—Major Joaquim Belles Jordao, severely; Lieutenants Manoel Ant. Pereira and Joao Manoel Orqueira, slightly; Ensign Luis Pereira d'Lea, severely; Ensign Joze Maria Ign. Coreio, slightly.

4th Caçadores—Ensign Ant. Justiniano Vidal, slightly.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 5th,
1814.

No. XXXIII.

Admiralty-Office, April 4, 1814.

LIEUTENANT Collins, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Penrose, arrived here this morning, with a letter from Admiral Lord Keith to John Wilson Croker, Esq. transmitting one to his Lordship from the Rear-Admiral, dated in the Gironde, Point of Talmont, E. S. E. about three miles, the 27th of March, giving an account of his having that day entered the river, and proceeded up to that anchorage with His Majesty's ship Egmont, the Andromache and Belle Poule frigates, and some smaller vessels, after receiving the fire of some forts and batteries at the mouth of the river, but without sustaining any loss from it.

On approaching Point Coubre, the enemy's line of battle ship Regulus, with three brigs of war, and some chasse marées, were discovered preparing to weigh from off Royan. The squadron gave chase to those vessels as high as the shoal of Talmont, where the Regulus and the brigs passed up through the very narrow channel to the north, apparently

parently buoyed for the purpose, under protection of the strong batteries on each side the bay of Talmont; and the British squadron anchored outside the shoal.

The Rear-Admiral highly commends the exertions of the officers under his orders, in successfully passing through the dangers of the navigation.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of APRIL 5th, 1814.

No. XXXIV.

Foreign-Office, April 5, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at this Office, from the Right Honourable Lord Burghersh, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B.

Fere Champenoise, March 26, 1814.

MY LORD,

IN considerable doubt whether this dispatch will reach you, I still am anxious to seize the first opportunity of informing you of the events which have taken place since my last letters, and which, up to the present moment, have been attended with the most brilliant successes.

In the morning of the 23d, the different corps of this army were assembled in positions, from whence the whole were directed upon Vitry. The Russian light division of cavalry of the guard, under General Count Angerowsky, advanced from Metiercelin to Sommepuis, where they attacked a

considerable body of infantry, killed and made prisoners a great number of them, and took twenty pices of cannon. This attack was conducted with so much talent and rapidity, that the loss on the part of the Russians was inconsiderable. The enemy immediately after began to defile from all their positions near Arcis, directing themselves upon Vitry. Count Wrede endeavoured to intercept their march, but was unable to do so. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg followed them, and did them considerable mischief.

By a French courier taken at the charge of the Russian cavalry at Sommepuis, it was ascertained, that the corps of Marshals Ney and M'Donald were in our front filing to join Bounaparte, who was already at St. Dizier. The Commandant of Vitry had been summoned by Marshal Ney, and threatened with the massacre of the whole garrison if he did not surrender; he had, however, refused; Vitry was still in our possession.

By an intercepted letter of Buonaparte's, the objects of his movements were discovered. Prince Schwartzenberg, in consequence, halted his army on the Marne during the night of the 23d, the French having entirely passed to the other bank of that river.

Buonaparte having placed himself upon our line of communication with the rear, and our junction with the army of Marshal Blücher being formed by the arrival of General Winzingerode from Chalons at Vitry, it was determined that the whole of the two great allied armies should march upon Paris. With this object the whole army broke up yesterday, and had advanced in one column upon this place. The corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier appear to have received orders to join Buonaparte; they arrived within two leagues of Vitry on the night of the 24th. The advanced guard of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg fell in with them soon

after

after he had commenced his march in this direction.

The enemy perceiving a considerable force advancing upon him, retired; the cavalry of the 4th and 6th corps pursued. The light cavalry division of Russian guards again distinguished itself; it charged first the enemy's cuirassiers, next his masses of infantry, in both it succeeded, a great number of killed and wounded were left on the field of battle, ten pieces of cannon taken, and near one thousand prisoners. Several other charges were made by the Austrian cuirassiers and the Wirtemberg cavalry; the enemy suffered from them considerably, and was pursued, with the loss of above thirty pieces of cannon, to Sezanne. The results of these affairs are not yet completely known; I will transmit them to your Lordship by the first opportunity. Upon the arrival of Prince Schwartzenberg at Fere Champenoise, a cannonade was observed upon our right; soon after a body of infantry was seen moving upon the head-quarters.

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, immediately directed a train of artillery which belonged to the 6th corps, and which was passing at the time, to place itself in position against this corps. The cavalry which was in rear of this body, was soon after discovered to belong to the army of Marshal Blücher, which had been pursuing it during the greater part of the day. Prince Schwartzenberg immediately brought up a considerable portion of cavalry from the corps that were pursuing Marshals Marmont and Mortier; the Emperor of Russia directed the advance of the Russian guns, the whole body of French infantry was surrounded, they were charged on all sides, under the immediate directions of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenburgh; after resistance, which does honour to the enemy's troops, the whole of his two masses,

amounting to four thousand eight hundred infantry, with twelve pieces of cannon, were taken.

Such have been, my Lord, the triumphant results of yesterday. The troops are already in advance this morning, the cavalry will arrive to-day at La Ferté Gaucher. General Winzingerode, with ten thousand cavalry, is in observation of Buonaparte's army, on the side of St. Dizier; its direction is not as yet known.

It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your Lordship, that Colonel Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Colonel Campbell, continuing that gallant distinguished course which has ever marked his military career, had charged with the first cavalry which penetrated the French masses; the Cossacks who came to support this cavalry mistook him for a French officer, and struck him to the ground. From the appearances this morning, I am however in considerable hope of his recovery. Colonel Rapatel, late Aide-de-Camp of General Moreau, was also unfortunately killed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH,
Lieut.-Colonel 63d Reg.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Ferre Champenoise.
MY LORD, *March* 26, 1814.

BUONAPARTE having failed in his attempt to debouche from Plancy and Arcis, across the Aube, and having abandoned his idea of attacking Prince Schwartzenberg in his position at Menil-la-Comtesse, seems to have been guided in his next operations by the desire of preventing the junction of the armies of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blücher. Did he not succeed to the utmost in this object,

ject, it was evidently his best policy to force their union, and their communications as far to the rear, and to make it as circuitous as possible. It is further manifest, by intercepted letters, that Buonaparte was of opinion, that the movement he determined on, on the right of Prince Schwartzenberg, might induce him to fall back towards the Rhine, for fear of losing his communications—that he thus would be able to relieve his places, and be in a better situation to cover Paris.

It generally occurs, that manœuvres are made with the advance, or the head of an army; but Buonaparte, in his present undertaking, seems to have pushed his object so far, by the passage of the Aube with his whole army near Vitry, as to have left himself completely open to that bold and magnificent decision which was immediately adopted.

Buonaparte put his whole army in motion on the evening of the 21st for Vitry. That night he remained at Sommepuis; on the following day the advanced corps of his army arrived at Vitry, and summoned the place. It had been placed by Colonel ——— in a very tolerable state of defence, and it had a garrison of between three and four thousand Prussians. Marshal Ney endeavoured, by every menace, to obtain a surrender; but the brave Prussian Colonel resolutely refused, and held the town, which reduced the French commander to cross the Marne by bridges constructed near Frignicourt. Buonaparte here passed his whole army on the 23d and 24th, and was immediately ascertained to have taken the direction of St. Dizier.

Three objects might be now in his view, by the movements round our right:—to force us back; if this failed, to operate upon our communications, and even proceed to form a junction with Marshal Augereau; or finally, by moving to his fortresses of Metz, &c. prolong the war by resisting on a new

line, while he placed us in the centre of France, having taken the best precautions in his power for the defence of the capital.

The Allies on the 22d having crossed to the right of the Aube, lost no time in adopting the bold resolution of forming the junction of the two armies to the westward, thus placing themselves between the French army and Paris, and proceeding with a united force of at least two hundred thousand men to the capital of the French empire.

In order the better to mask this movement, the march of the allied army was made from Pougy, Lesmont, and Arcis, on Vitry, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches of eighteen and twelve leagues, established his head-quarters with those of the Field-Marshal at Vitry, on the 24th instant.

A very brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, fifteen hundred prisoners, and a large number of caissons, was made by General Augerauski, of the cavalry of the Russian guard, on the 23d; and on this day and the preceding, several advanced-guard affairs took place between General Wrede's corps, the Prince of Wirtemberg's, and the enemy.

So soon as the Marshal took this decision, he made his dispositions accordingly, by forming a corps on the Bar sur Aube line, which he has committed to the care of General Ducca, to protect the head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria, his supplies, &c. and carry them, if necessary, towards the army of the south, and also, by vigorously pressing forward in his operations towards the capital, to secure his rear, while he pursues his objects in front.

The combined army marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise on the 25th. All the cavalry of the army formed the advance, and were to push forward to Sezanne. The 6th and 4th corps formed the

the advance of the centre column. The 5th was on the right, and the 3d corps, and the reserves and the guards, on the left.

Marshal Blücher was reported to have arrived with a great part of his army at Chalons. General Winzingerode and General Czernicheff, with all their cavalry, entered Vitry on the 23d, and were immediately detached to follow up Buonaparte's march to St. Dizier, threatening his rear. General Winzingerode's infantry had remained at Chalons with Marshal Blücher, together with General Woronzoff's and Zachen's corps. General Bulow had marched to attack Soissons, and Generals Yorck and Kleist had moved on the line of Montmirail.

By these general movements your Lordship will perceive, that had Bonaparte even not crossed the Aube and passed between our two armies, he probably would have found himself in a similar position to that at Leipzig, and the result would have been I have no doubt of the same nature.

The army was to have bivouacked on the 25th at Fere Champenoise.

It appears the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had been retiring from before Marshal Blücher, were moving down towards Vitry to connect themselves with Bonaparte's operations, ignorant of his intentions, which may not have been fully formed until he found himself too far committed: these corps of his army were much perplexed on finding themselves close to Prince Schwartzenzerg's army when they expected to meet their own.

It is a singular but a curious fact, that Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance on the night of the 24th to Vitry, without the enemy's knowing it was in the occupation of the Allies.

On the morning of the 25th, the 6th corps under General Reusske fell in with their advance,

 drove

drove them back to Connantray and through Fere Champenoise; in the former place a large number of caissons, waggons, and baggage, were taken; in the mean time on the left, the Russian cavalry of the reserves, under the Grand Duke Constantine, was equally successful, charging the enemy, taking eighteen cannon and many prisoners. But the principal brilliant movement of this day occurred after the allied troops in advance had passed through Champenoise; a detached column of the enemy, of 5000 men, under the command of General Ames, had been making its way under the protection of Marmont's corps, from the neighbourhood of Montmirail, to join Napoleon with his grand army. This corps had in charge an immense convoy with 100,000 rations of bread, and ammunition, and was of great importance, by the force attached to it. It had left Paris to proceed to Buonaparte, and the cavalry of Marshal Blücher's army were the first to discover and observe this corps on their march from Chalons. My Aid-de-Camp, Captain Harris, was fortunate enough, looking out with some Cossacks, to give the first intelligence to Marshal Blücher of their position.

The cavalry of Generals Kort and Basitschikoff corps, were immediately detached after them, and they were driven upon Fere Champenoise, as the cavalry of the grand army was advancing. Some attacks of the cavalry were made on this corps, who formed themselves in squares, and it is but justice to say, defended themselves in the most gallant manner, although they were young troops and gardes nationales; when they were completely surrounded by the cavalry of both armies, some officers were sent to demand their surrender, but they still kept marching on and firing, and did not lay down their arms; a battery of Russian artillery opened upon them, and renewed charges of cavalry completed their destruction; and Generals Ames and Pathod,

Pathod, Generals of Division, five Brigadiers, five thousand prisoners and twelve cannon, with the convoy, fell into our hands; Marmont and Mortier's rear-guards seem to have drawn off in the direction of Sezanne, and it is difficult to say whether they will be able to effect their escape. Every disposition is making to harass and surround them. But the moment is so eventful, and every intelligence gives rise to such new conjectures, that I can only beg your Lordship to excuse the very imperfect manner in which I am obliged to detail.

The grand army marches to-day to Mailleret: Head-quarters at Treffau, and the advance is to push as far as La Ferte Gaucher.

Marshal Blücher, who was last night at Etayes, is to advance against Montmirail.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn, that that very deserving officer, Colonel Neil Campbell, was unfortunately wounded by a Cossack, in the mélée of the cavalry, not being known: the pike was run into his back, but he is doing well.

I am also particularly sorry to report the death of Colonel Rapatel, who was shot going up to one of the columns with a flag of truce. The loss of an officer, so much and so justly beloved in this army, from his attachment to General Moreau, his excellent qualities, and his devotion to the good cause, has occasioned a general regret.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Head-

Head-Quarters, Colomiers,
March 27, 1814.

My Lord,

THE reports from the different corps not having been received when I sent off my dispatch of the 26th, added to the hurry of the moment in which it was written, must be my apology for having much under-rated the successes of the 25th instant.

Upon the retreat of Marmont's, Mortier's, and Arrighi's corps before the several columns of the armies, whose junction had been effected between Fere-Champenoise and Chalons, above eighty pieces of cannon, besides the convoy alluded to in my dispatch of the 26th, and a great number of caissons, fell into our hands. The guns were abandoned in all directions by the enemy in the rapid retreat, and were captured not only by the cavalry of the Grand Duke Constantine and Ceneral Count Pahlen, but also by the corps of General Reifsky and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg.

Generals D'York and Kleist, who had moved from Montmirail on La-Ferté-Gaucher, where they arrived on the 26th, very greatly augmented the enemy's discomfiture : General D'York's was very seriously engaged with the enemy, and took fifteen hundred prisoners at the latter place ; and it may be fairly estimated that this part of Buonaparte's army has been so roughly handled as to have lost one third of its efficiency in point of numbers, with nearly all the artillery belonging to it. Nothing but continued forced marches could have enabled any part of the corps above alluded to, to elude their victorious pursuers ; and when I detail to your Lordship, that Marshal Blücher's army was at Fismes on the 24th, and was fighting at La-Ferte-Gaucher on the 26th, making a march of twenty-six leagues, it will be evident that no physical exertions

ertions can exceed those that the present unexampled crisis brings into action.

The grand army was in position at Mailleret on the 26th. The march was continued in three columns from Fere Champenoise; the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzenberg were at Treffau: the cavalry of Count Pahlen were pushed on beyond La Ferte Gaucher, joining Generals D'Yorck and Kleist; the cavalry and the reserves were bivouacked at La Vergière on the right of the great road; the 6th and 4th corps were in the centre, the 5th on the left, and the 3d remained in the rear to cover all the baggage, artillery, parks and train, and to make the march of the whole compact. Generals Kaiseroff and Ledavin's partizan corps occupied and observed the country about Arcis and Troyes, between the Marne and Seine rivers.

Intelligence was received from Generals Winzingerode and Czernicheff, who continued following Buonaparte's rear with ten thousand cavalry and forty pieces of cannon, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation; a plain demonstration (if any were wanting) that superiority of manœuvering, as well as superiority of force, were in his adversaries scale.

The Prince Field-Marshal continued his march this day without interruption; the head-quarters were established at Colomiers; the 6th corps arrived at Monson; Count Pahlen's cavalry, and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, who were sent to turn the enemy's right, followed one part of the corps before us, which seemed now to have separated to Crecy; while Generals D'Yorck and Kleist pushed the other by advancing from La Ferté Gaucher to Meaux, where they will secure the passage of the

Marne

Marne for Marshal Blucher's army; the 5th corps took up its ground near Chailly: the 3d at Meveillon; and the cavalry of the guard, the guards, and reserves in front of this place.

Marshal Blücher's head quarters are to night at La Ferté-Jouarre, and to-morrow his army will pass the Marne; which I apprehend the grand army will do at Lagny; thus concentrating nearly their whole force on the right bank of the river, and taking position on the heights of Mont-Martre.

I am as yet ignorant of the motives that may have directed the corps of the enemy in our front; whether a part has fallen back to form a noyau to the national guards, at Paris; and whether with some of these they will dispute momentarily the passage of the Marne to-morrow; and whether the other part is moving by Provins to join Buonaparte, remains to be seen, but in neither instance to be apprehended.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the operations in progress, however brilliant they appear, the Sovereigns who are present, and the Prince Field Marshal who leads their armies, will have the proud and consoling reflection, that by their intrepid manœuvre, they have acted right by their countries, their people, and the great cause.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Foreign-

Foreign Office, April 5.

SINCE the receipt of the preceding intelligence, Captain Harris has arrived with dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and Lord Burghersh, of which the following are copies.

Head-Quarters Bondy, March 29, 1814.

ON the 28th the Grand Allied Army and that of Silesia continued their advance to Paris. The 6th corps, the Austrian grenadiers, the guards, and reserves, and the cavalry of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, took up their ground in the neighbourhood of Coulley, and Manteuil. The 3d corps was this day at Mouron, the 5th remained at Chailly with the advanced guard in the direction of La Ferté Gaucher, observing the routes of Sezanne and Provins. The head-quarters of the army were established ut Cuencey.

The passage of the Marne at Meaux was effected by the 6th corps with little resistance. A part of Marshal Mortier's corps, under the immediate command of the French General Vincent, who retired through the above place, broke down the bridge in his retreat, and detained the Allies in their advance.

About ten thousand of the National Guards, mixed with some old soldiers, endeavoured to make a feeble stand before the army of Silesia, between La Ferte Jouarre and Meaux; but General Horne attacked them, and placing himself gallantly at the head of some squadrons, he pierced into a mass of infantry, taking, himself, the French General prisoner.

The passage of the river was also disputed at Triport, where the army of the Marshal passed; but notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, the bridge

bridge was soon completed, and the whole of this army passed the Marne to-day.

The French, on their retreat from Meaux, caused a magazine of powder, of an immense extent, to be blown up, without the slightest information to the inhabitants of the town, who thought themselves, by the monstrous explosion, buried in the ruins of the place; not a window of the town that was not shivered to atoms, and great damage was done to all the houses, and to the magnificent cathedral.

The corps of D'Yorck and Kleist advanced this day to Claye; the corps of General Langeron was on their right, and General Sacken's in reserve; the corps of Woronzoff was in the rear at Meaux.

Different bridges were constructed on the Marne to enable the grand army to file over in various columns.

Winzingerode's rear towards St. Dizier seems to have been assailed on the evening of the 26th, and morning of the 27th, by a very preponderating force of the enemy, especially as to infantry. The details of the affair are not arrived, but it appears the General was obliged to retreat in the direction of Bar le Duc.

From the most recent reports Buonaparte was himself at St. Dizier on the 27th, and it is said his advanced guard is at Vitry. It would thus appear that he is marching after the Allies, or directing himself on the Marne; but it is to be hoped this is now too late.

On the 29th, the army of Silesia, having a corps on the Marne, was directed to its right, to advance on the great road of Soissons to Paris; General Count Langeron was on the right, near the village of La Villettes; Generals D'Yorck and Kleist moved from the Meaux route into that of Soissons, to make room for Prince Schwartzenberg's army;

Generals

Generals Sacken and Woronzow were in their rear.

On the 28th in the evening a very sharp affair occurred at Claye between General D'York and the enemy's rear; the ground they were posted on was very favourable for defence; and in a very severe tiraillade General D'Yorck lost some hundred men; but the enemy were driven back at all points.

The 6th corps passed at Triport, and reached Bondy at night, and the heights of Pantin. The 4th corps crossed at Meaux, with the guards and reserves and cavalry; the former was immediately directed to gain the high road from Lagny to the capital, and to take post on the heights of Chelle. The 3d corps was to support the 4th. The 5th moved to Meaux, and remained on the left of the Marne, having their cavalry at Cressy and Coulomiers.

On the advance of the 6th corps some slight resistance was made at Villaparis; and as it was necessary to relieve Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, and move them more to the right, a cessation of hostilities for four hours was agreed on by mutual consent, which delay prevented the march forward being so rapid as usual.

The army this night may be stated to have their right towards Moutmartre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut. Gen.

Pro-

Proclamation of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg to the Inhabitants of Paris.

INHABITANTS OF PARIS !

THE allied armies are before Paris. The object of their march towards the capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the Government which oppresses you, an insurmountable obstacle to peace. What Frenchman is there who is not convinced of this truth?

The Allied Sovereigns seek, in good faith, *a salutary authority in France,* which may cement the union of all Nations and of all Governments with her; it is to the city of Paris that it has fallen, under the present circumstances, to accelerate *the peace of the world.* The wish of this city is looked for with that interest which a result of such importance must inspire. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of her decisions.

Parisians, you know the situation of your country, the conduct of Bourdeaux, the friendly occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the real dispotions of your fellow-citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of foreign war and of civil discord; you cannot search it elsewhere.

The preservation and tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the Allies are ready to take, in conjunction with the Authorities and the Notables, who possess the largest share of public estimation. No troops shall be quartered upon you.

In these sentiments, *Europe in arms* before your walls,

walls, addresses you. Hasten to reply to the confidence which she places in your love for the country, and in your discretion.

The Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, Marshal Prince of SCHWARTZENBERG.

Heights of Belleville, above Paris, March 30, 1814, *Seven o'Clock in the Evening.*

My Lord,

I SEIZE an opportunity which offers at this instant, to transmit to you an account of the successes of this day.

After the affair of Fere Champenoise, the details of which I had the honour of giving to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the united army of Prince Schwartzenberg and Marshal Blücher, passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th, at Triport and Meaux.

The enemy opposed a feeble resistance to the passage of the river; but on the 28th in the evening, General D'Yorck was severely engaged near Claye; he drove the enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place with very considerable loss.

Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshal Wrede and General Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux,) advanced upon Paris. Continual skirmishing took place with the enemy, but he retired, giving up Pantin on his right, and the ground in front of Montmartre on his left.

It appears that during last night the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont entered Paris. The garrison which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Gerard's corps under General Compans, and a force of about eight thou-

sand regular troops and thirty thousand national guards, under General Hulin, the Governor of the town.

With this force, the enemy, under the command of Joseph Buonaparté, took up a position this morning, the right on the height of Belleville occupying that town, the center on the canal de l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly.

This position was strong, from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of L'Ourque, and added strength to the position of the enemy.

The disposition of attack for this morning was, the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, forming the left, marched upon Vincennes; General Rieffsky upon Belleville; the guards and reserves upon the great chaussée leading from Bondy to Paris. Marshal Blücher was to march upon the chausées from Soissons, and attack Montmartre.

All the attacks succeeded; General Rieffsky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville; the troops under his orders particularly distinguished themselves in the different attacks made by them.

The village of Pontin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian guards; these corps captured forty-three pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners.

Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blücher commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took twenty pieces of cannon.

At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating a desire to receive any propositions that it might have been intended to make to him by a

flag

flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed by him for two hours, to obtain which, he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris.

Prince Schwartzenberg agreed to these terms. Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Par, from Prince Schwartzenberg, were sent into the town to demand its surrender.

An answer is just arrived; the garrison will evacuate Paris by seven o'clock to-morrow morning.

I may therefore congratulate your Lordship on the capture of that capital.

The allied troops will enter it to-morrow.

Your Lordship will excuse the hurry in which this letter is written; I have only time to give you the general details of the great events which have taken place; at such a moment it would be difficult to repress a feeling of exultation.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions.

Prince Schwartzenberg, by the decision with which he determined to march upon the capital of France, as by the mode in which he has conducted its advance, has obtained universal admiration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH,
Lieut.-Col. 62d Regt.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

Heights of Belleville,
March 30, 1814.

My Lord,

AFTER a brilliant victory, God has placed the capital of the French Empire in the hands of the Allied Sovereigns, a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, and Lisbon, by the Desolator of Europe.

I must very imperfectly detail the events of this glorious day at such a moment as the present, and therefore throw myself on your Lordship's indulgence.

The enemy's army, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Mortier and Marmont, occupied with their right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville and Belleville; their left was on Montmartre, and they had several redoubts in the centre, and on the whole line an immense artillery of above one hundred and fifty pieces.

In order to attack this position, the Silesian army was directed on Montmartre, St. Denis, and the village of La Valette and Pantin, while the grand army attacked the enemy's right on the heights before alluded to at Romainville and Belleville. Marshal Blücher made his own dispositions for his attack.

The 6th corps under General Reifski moved from Bondy in three columns of attack, supported by the guards and reserves, and leaving the great route of Meaux, attacked the heights of Romainville and Belleville. These are very commanding, as well as Montmartre, the ground between being covered with villages and country seats, and the possession of them commands Paris and the whole country round. Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg's division of the 6th corps commenced the attack, and with the greatest spirit endured for a long period a very galling fire of artillery, being supported by the reserves

serves of grenadiers; his Serene Highness, after some loss, carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. The 4th corps supported this attack more to the left, and was directed on the heights of Rosny, and on Charenton by their gallant Commander the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. The 3d corps of the army was placed in echelon near Neuilly in reserve, as well as the cavalry.

The attack of the grand army had commenced some short time before that of the Silesian, delayed by some accident; but it was not long before Generals D'York and Kloëst debouched near St. Denis on Aubeville, and here and at Pantin a very obstinate resistance was made. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, with his brigade, together with the Prussian guards were much distinguished. The enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were brilliantly repulsed by the Brandenburgh and black hussar regiments. A strong redoubt and battery of the enemy's in the centre, kept Gen. D'Yorck's corps in check for some part of the day, but their right flank being gained by the heights of Romainville, as well as their loss in every part of the field, and finally, the complete discomfiture on all sides, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the Barrier of Paris, until further arrangements could be made.

The heights of Montmartre were to be placed, by the generosity of a beaten enemy, in our possession (Romainville and Belleville being carried) at the moment when Count Langeron's corps was about to storm them, and had already taken possession of the rest of the hill.

Count Woronzow's division also carried the village of La Villettê, charging with two battalions of

chasseurs; and possessing themselves of twelve pieces of cannon, were also stopped near the Barrier of Paris by the flag of truce.

However, His Imperial Majesty, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg, with that humanity which must excite the applause, while it calls for the admiration of Europe, acceded to entertaining a proposition to prevent the capital from being sacked and destroyed. Count Par, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Field-Marshal, and Colonel Orloff, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, were sent to arrange the cessation of hostilities; and Count Nesselrode, His Imperial Majesty's Minister, went in at four o'clock this evening, when the battle ceased, to Paris.

The result of this victory cannot yet be known; numerous pieces of artillery taken in the field, and a large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The number of guns in the margin* are already reported.

Our loss has been something considerable; but we may have the consoling hope, that the brave men who fell, will accomplish the work of the downfall of despotism, and rear the standard of renovated Europe under a just equilibrium, and the dominion of its legitimate sovereigns.

I take the liberty of sending my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Harris, with this dispatch, being with me during the day; he will make his way, I hope, with the Cossacks, whom Lieutenant-General Count Woronzow has given him, and will acquaint your Lordship verbally, with details I can but imperfectly enter into. When I receive Colonel Lowe's

* Blücher, 16; Prussian guards, Baden ditto, 14; General Reiffski and Russian grenadiers, 21; Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, 6; Lieutenant-General Count Woronzow, 12. Total—69.

report,

report, as well as Colonel Cooke's, I shall not fail to dispatch again, to put you in possession of all further information in my power of this interesting and wonderful day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieutenant-General.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of APRIL 9th, 1814.

No. XXXV.

Foreign-Office, April 9, 1814, *Two A. M.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from His Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, *Paris, March* 31, 1814.

THE Emperor Alexander, with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations.

The windows of the best houses were filled by well dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs and clapping their hands; the populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor and to endeavour to touch his horse. The general cry was, "Vive l'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive notre Liberateur," "Vive le Roi de Prusse."

Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and

and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII." "Vive les Bourbons," which gradually increased.

Their Imperial and Royal Majesties proceeded to Champs Elysées, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevente.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a dispatch; the most striking were, the national guard in their uniform and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the Allies passing through, in all the pomp of military parade, the day after a severe action: the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indication, unanimous in their cry for peace, and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and a deliverance. A rope placed round the neck of the statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la Grande Armée, and the people amused with pulling it and crying "à bas le Tyran!"

Much was said in the crowd, of their wish for the restoration of amicable relations with Great Britain.

The occupation of Lyons and of Bourdeaux was known to all the people, as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place in favour of Louis XVIII. and the display of the white cockade; but not the independence of Holland.

The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation.

Since the battle of Brienne, on the 1st February, the enemy has shewn no inclination to fight a general battle against the united force of the Allies, but

but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments.

In the latter end of February, Field-Marshal Blücher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Epernay, Soissons and Laon, to meet and to unite with the corps moving from the northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine. The gallant and well-fought actions which took place between Soissons, Laon and Rheims, have been detailed in the reports by Colonel Lowe, and other officers.

During these operations on the right, the Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached to reinforce the army between Dijon, Lyons and Geneva, receiving at the same time, and distributing the Velites from Hungary, and other Austrian reinforcements; his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and Yonne, with posts at Auxerre, Fontainebleau, Melun, and Mormont, and which had patrolled into the suburbs of Orleans (near which city General Seslarini took some hundred prisoners) having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bar sur Aube took place on the 13th.

After this affair the Prince Field-Marshal reoccupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens, and Pont sur Seine.

Napoleon, having declined a general action, which Field-Marshal Blücher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of the Marne, and indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the grand army.

The conferences at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th instant, and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by Field-Marshal Count Wrede was posted.

The Allies, under the Prince Schwartzenberg, viz. the 3d, 4th, and 6th corps, under the

Prince

Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, and the 5th under Field-Marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pougy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the Allies on the 20th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the Allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head-quarters being on the 22d at Obcomte, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender.

The extent and nature of this project was fully ascertained on the 23d. A movement was immediately resolved upon Vitry, to secure that place, and to endeavour to cut off the corps of Marshal Macdonald, said to be on the left bank of the Marne, between Chalons and Vitry, to operate a junction with the troops under General Wintzingerode, which had moved upon Chalons, and to unite both armies.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia left Troyes the 20th, and had their quarters at Pougy. The Emperor of Austria moved his quarters on the 19th to Bar sur Seine, with all the Cabinet Ministers, and came the 21st to Bar sur Aube.

On the evening of the 23d, the army broke up from Pougy, and having marched by Ramerne and Dompierre, assembled at daybreak near Sommepuis; but the corps of Marshal Macdonald had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with General Winzingerode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian

Silesian army came within reach of co-operating with the grand army.

On the 25th, General Winzingerode with his own, and several other corps of cavalry being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movement by rapid and continued marches on Paris.

The corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vatry and Sommesous, and were driven back with loss, and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 25th, the Emperor, the King, and Field-Marshal the Prince Swartzenberg were at Ferre Champenoise, and on the 26th at Treffaux. Field-Marshal Blücher was at Etoges on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than one hundred cannon and nine thousand prisoners were taken, with several general officers. At the affair near Ferre Champenoise, Colonel Rapatel, late Aide-de-Camp to General Moreau, was unfortunately killed, while exhorting the French to surrender, and Colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from the siege of Danzig, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy during one of the charges; I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th, the Imperial and Royal head-quarters were at Coulomiers, and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th, head-quarters at Quincy. Bridges were prepared at Meaux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced to Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 29th, the Emperor and the King, with Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, crossed the Marne

Marne at Meaux; and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Parisis and Bondi, he was attacked and driven beyond Bondi towards Pantin; the head-quarters were established at the former of those places.

Field-Marshal Blücher the same day marched in two columns to the right, pointing upon Montmartre through Mory, Draucey, and St. Denis.

The enemy had improved the defences which the ground afforded on Montmartre, and in front of it, by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops near the villages of Pantin, Romainville and Belle Ville. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impassable for horses, afforded considerable means of resistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 6th corps, supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops under the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession, all the heights on the left of the road to Belleville inclusive. The day was considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin; the whole of his force was commanded by the Duke of Treviso, the right wing by the Duke of Raguza. A message had been sent on the 29th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be vain as the whole army was present, but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, Count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp was sent to Marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour, if the Allied Sovereigns would consent; that no part of the army should

pass

pass the barrier of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmartre within the town. The advanced corps bivouacked within pistol shot of the town. The Emperor returned to Bondi with the Field-Marshal; and at four in the morning the Deputies of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colours, and five hundred men were taken: the number of killed and wounded of the enemy was very considerable, but this victory was not gained without some loss on the part of the Allies.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 1, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to annex herewith a copy of the capitulation of the city of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your Lordship an accurate idea, or a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in this capital, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzenberg made their entry at the head of the allied troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that was exhibited must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind, and those who are less personally interested but equally ardent in that cause could no longer hesitate in pronouncing that the restoration of their legitimate King, the downfall of Buonaparte, and the desire of peace has become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have by the events of the last two days been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of false-

falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind.

The cavalry, under His Imperial Highness the Grand Arch-Duke Constantine and the guards of all the different allied forces were formed in columns early in the morning on the road from Bondy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia with all his staff, his Generals and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined him with a similar cortage; these Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes in the army, together with the Prince Field-Marshal and the Austrian Etat-Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about eleven o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to move forward, but before the Monarchs reached the Porte de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding, all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot; one animus, or spring evidently directed all their movements, they thronged in such masses round the Emperor and the King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to attempt to satisfy the populace. They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of "Vive L'Empereur Alexandre," "Vive le Roi de Prusse," "Vive nos liberateurs;" nor did the air alone resound with these peals, for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "Vive le Roi," "Vive Louis XVIII," "Vive les Bourbons," "à bas le Tyran," The white cockade appeared very generally; many of the national guards, whom I saw, wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses

houses along the line to the Champs Elisées, and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them, seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it. The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elisées, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris.

I have the honour to annex the declaration of the Emperor Alexander. Buonaparte, it now appears, moved his army from Troyes by Sens, towards Fontanbleau, where, I suppose, the debris of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Fromont the day before yesterday, and would have been in Paris had it not been in the possession of the Allies; on hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighbourhood of Fontainbleau, which cannot amount to more than forty or fifty thousand men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stands by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and nation pronounces itself. The allied armies march to-morrow (with the exception of the guards and reserves, who remain here,) towards Fontainbleau, and will take up a position, or be regulated by the movements of Buonaparte.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Lieut. Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

CAPT-

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

THE four hours armistice which had been agreed upon for the purpose of treating of the conditions relative to the occupation of the city of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect, the undersigned, after being duly authorised by the respective Commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:

Article I. The corps of the Marshals Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris on the 31st of March, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Art. II. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armeé.

Art. III. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation of the city, that is to say, on the 31st of March, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Art. IV. All the arsenals, military establishments, work-shops, and magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were previous to the present capitulation being proposed.

Art. V. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of the line. It is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the allied powers.

Art. VI. The corps of the municipal gendarmerie shall, in every respect, share the fate of the national guard.

Art. VII. The wounded and the stragglers remaining in Paris after seven o'clock shall be prisoners of war.

Art. VIII. The city of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the High Allied Powers.

Done at Paris, the 31st of March, at two o'clock in the morning,

(Signed) Colonel ORLOFF, Aide-de-Camp of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

Colonel Count PAAR, Aide-de-Camp-General of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.

(Signed) Colonel BAROY FABRIER, attaché to the Etat Major of His Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

Colonel DENYS, First Aide-de-Camp of His Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

DECLARATION.

THE armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the French Capital. The Allied Sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare, That if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the restraining of Buonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favourable, as soon as by returning to a wise Government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity. The Allied Sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with Napoleon Buonaparte, or with any of his family;

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under her legitimate Kings; they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.

That

That they will recognise and guarantee the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the Senate to appoint a Provisional Government, capable of providing for the wants of Administration, and of preparing such a Constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDER.

By order of His Imperial Majesty,
The Secretary of State,
COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

Paris, March 31, 1814, *at three o'clock in the afternoon.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of APRIL 9th, 1814.

No. XXXVI.

Foreign-Office, April 9, 1814, *Eight P.M.*

DISPATCHES have been this day received at this Office from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K.T. announcing the abdication of the Crowns of France and Italy, by Napoleon Buonaparte, in terms of which the following is a translation:

"THE Allied Powers having proclaimed, that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the Thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the April 1814."

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTES EXTRAORDINARY of APRIL 9th, 1814.

No. XXXVII.

Foreign-Office, April 9, 1814.

COLONEL LOWE arrived this night at this Office with dispatches from Lord Viscount Burghersh, of which the following are copies.

MY LORD, *Paris, April* 7, 1814.

THE great events which have of late occurred in this capital will be best detailed to you by His Majesty's Ministers assembled at this place.

The corps of Marshal Marmont, amounting to twelve thousand men, passed in the night of the 4th within the lines occupied by the Allied troops. This corps has taken its cantonments near Versailles.

Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by General Caulaincourt, arrived at the same time, as

bearers of Buonaparte's proposal, to submit to the decision of the Senate and the people of France, and to abdicate in favour of his son.

This proposition not having been agreed to, he has now surrendered himself to the wishes of the nation.

The Senate have this day announced the adoption of a Constitution for the Government of France, under the dominion of their ancient line of Kings. There seems no diversity of opinion in the nation. All have obeyed the call of the Provisional Government. Buonaparte stands alone and unprotected in a country where, but a few days past, he disposed at pleasure of the lives of its inhabitants.

In this concluding scene of the most memorable æra which history records, it is impossible, my Lord, I should resist a feeling of public duty, prompted also by a sense of gratitude and affection, in calling your attention to the able and distinguished manner in which Prince Schwartzenberg has conducted the operations of this campaign. Exclusively of the talent which he has marked when in the field of battle, to the successes which have ever attended his career, the world will still look with almost increased admiration, to the conduct he has pursued since his entry into Paris.

Where conciliation, where every kind feeling of the heart was required to change a system of carnage and desolation to the protection of a people, but of late a most bitter enemy, the character of Prince Schwartzenberg secured to him success.

More security, more order never reigned in this capital. Peace and tranquillity, the happy omens, may we hope, of the future regenerated state of Europe, exist here amidst the troops of every nation, in spite of feelings lately of so great hostility.

From

From his great and exalted situation, from the virtues which adorn his character, the Emperor of Russia has been best able to appreciate the merits of Prince Schwartzenberg. In token of the esteem he bears him, and in estimation of his great services, he has decorated him with the grand Order of St. Andrew, and has presented it in diamonds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH, Lieut. Col. 63d Reg.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord, *Paris, April 7,* 1814.

BUONAPARTE having accepted the conditions proposed to him, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, and General Caulincourt, have this day arranged with Prince Schwartzenberg the following line of demarcation, to be observed between the Allied and French armies:

From the Mouth of the Seine, the Allies will occupy the right bank of that river, and in addition the Southern limits of the Departments—

1st. Of the Lower Seine.
2d. Of the Oise.
3d. Of the Seine and Oise.
4th. Of the Seine and Marne.
5th. Of the Yonne.
6th. Of Côte d'Or.
7th. Of the Saone and Loire.
8th. Of the Rhone.
9th. Of the Isere as far as Mount Cenis.

On the side of Lord Wellington, it has been decided, that the line of demarcation shall be fixed

according to the ground occupied by his army, and the one opposed to him, at the moment the couriers now dispatched shall reach him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHERSH, Lieut. Col. 63d Reg.

The Right Honourable the Viscount Catlereagh.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 12th, 1814.

No. XXXVIII.

Admiralty-Office, April 9, 1814.

List of Captures made by the Channel Fleet, from the 1st January to 31st March 1814, *not before reported.*

French chasse marée Felicité, of 60 tons and 1 man, from Bourdeaux, bound to Nantes, captured by the Telegraph, December 30, 1813.

French galliot Hercules, of 134 tons and 5 men, from Oleron, bound to Nantes, captured by the Telegraph, December 29, 1813.

French chasse marée Heureuse, of 25 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Morlaix, captured by the Brest squadron, December 26, 1813.

French chasse marée Les Amis Reunis, of 30 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Morlaix, captured by the Brest squadron, same date.

French chasse marée La Fleurede Villaine, of 40 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Morlaix, captured by the Brest squadron, December 26, 1813.

French

French chasse marée marked A., of 40 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Morlaix, captured by the Brest squadron, December 26, 1813.

Portugeuse brig Pacquet de Lisboa, of 2 guns, 150 tons, and 12 men, from St. Salvador, bound to Lisbon, recaptured by the Madagascar, January 14, 1814.

American schooner Hannah, of 79 tons and 9 men, from Marblehead, bound to France, captured by the Conquestador, January 15, 1814.

English brig Zephyr, of 113 tons and 7 men, from Cadiz, bound to London, recaptured by the Surveillante, January 6, 1814.

English ship Rachael and Ann, of 14 guns, 226 tons, and 20 men, from Buenos Ayres, bound to London, recaptured by the Cydnus, January 8, 1814.

American schooner Joseph, of 63 tons and 8 men, from Boston, bound to France, captured by the Royalist, January 18, 1814.

French schooner Virginié, of 90 tons, from Brest bound to Rochelle, captured by the Ajax, January 21, 1814.

French chasse marée L'Aimable, of 40 tons, from Bourdeaux, bound to Quiberon, captured by the Arrow, December 15, 1813.

French brig Mathurien, of 90 tons and 5 men, from Brest, bound to Morlaix, captured by the Clarence, January 8, 1814.

French sloop Henriette, of 62 tons, from Brest, bound to Morlaix, captured by the Clarence, same date.

Spanish ship St. Juan Baptiste, of 600 tons and 22 guns, from Lima, bound to Cadiz, recaptured by the Menelaus, February 16, 1814.

Spanish brig Barcelona, of 200 tons and 14 men, from Havanna, bound to Cadiz, recaptured by the Rippon, February 15, 1814.

American schooner Sally, of 61 tons and 5 men, from

from Salem, bound to France, captured by the Derwent, January 21, 1814.

English brig Favourite, of 126 tons and 6 men, from Waterford, bound to Bilboa, recaptured by the Lightning, March 18, 1814.

Papenburgh galliot Hoop, of 94 tons and 5 men, from Bristol, bound to St. Sebastians, recaptured by the Seahorse, March 22, 1814.

Swedish ship Maria Christina, of 350 tons and 20 men, from Amelia Island, bound to Gottenburgh, recaptured by the Pactolus, March 25, 1814.

French galliot North Star, of 80 tons and 5 men, from Isle Rhé, bound to Nantes, captured by the Telegraph, March 10, 1814.

KEITH, Admiral.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 16th, 1814.

No. XXXIX.

Admiralty-Office, April 16, 1814.

A LETTER has been transmitted to this office, addressed by Captain Coode, of His Majesty's ship Porcupine, to Rear-Admiral Penrose, dated in the Garonne, above Pouillac, the 2d instant, giving an account of the capture or destruction of a flotilla of the enemy by the advanced boats of the British squadron, under Lieutenant Dunlop, of the Porcupine.

The flotilla was observed at daylight, proceeding down from Blaye to Talmont, and, on the approach of the boats, the vessels were run on shore, and their crews, with about two hundred soldiers from Blaye, lined the beach to protect them; but Lieutenant Dunlop landing with a detachment of seamen and marines, drove them with great loss into the woods, and remained till the tide allowed the greater part of the vessels to be brought off.

One gun-brig, six gun-boats, one armed schooner, three chasse marées, and an Imperial barge, were cap-

captured; and one gun-brig, two gun-boats, and one chasse marée, burned.

This service was performed with the loss of two seamen missing, and fourteen seamen and marines wounded; and the gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenant Dunlop, and the other officers and men employed on the occasion, are highly commended by Rear-Admiral Penrose and Captain Coode.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 16th, 1814.

No. XL.

Foreign-Office, April 16, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Castlereagh, addressed to Earl Bathurst.

Paris, April 13, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Monsieur made his public entry yesterday, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population of Paris. It was deemed more expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the Allied Sovereigns did not therefore attend, nor did any of their troops join the cortège; but as the Bourbon family had been so long resident in England, I thought I should neither incur the displeasure of the Prince Regent, nor give occasion to any injurious comment, by meeting His Royal High-

Highness at the barrier, and accompanying him into Paris. The whole of the British missions here present attended, and, with the Field-Marshals of the empire, were close to his person, whilst he traversed the town amidst the applause of the people.

Foreign-Office, Apil 16, 1814.

A DISATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

My Lord, *Madrid, March* 29, 1814.

ON the 28th instant a courier arrived from Catalonia, with a letter from King Ferdinand the 7th to the Regency, containing the gratifying intelligence of his arrival at Gerona in perfect health, on the 24th instant. His Majesty concludes his letter by expressing his satisfaction at finding himself restored to his country, and surrounded by a people and by an army whose fidelity towards him has been equally generous and persevering.

No words can convey a just impression of the joy and enthusiasm with which this intelligence was received at Madrid. The feeling manifested by the inhabitants of the capital upon this occasion affords a most satisfactory testimony of their unshaken loyalty and attachment to their legitimate Sovereign.

The same courier brought from General Copons, the Commander in Chief of Catalonia, a letter, in which he states, that having learnt that the King was to be at Perpignan on the 20th instant, and to continue his journey to Gerona by the route of Figueras, he had proceeded to Bascara upon the banks of

of the river Fluvia, in order to make the necessary preparations for His Majesty's reception; that on the 24th the King presented himself on the left bank of the river Fluvia, escorted by Marshal Suchet and a detachment of French troops; that the French troops having halted, and His Majesty having crossed the river with his suite, composed of Spaniards only, General Copons advanced with his troops to receive the King, and attended him to Gerona.

It appears that the King was accompanied by his uncle the Infant Don Antonio, but that his brother the Infant Don Carlos had remained at Figueras, on account of indisposition; he was, however, expected to join the King on the following day.

I beg to offer to your Lordship my most cordial congratulations upon an event which secures one of the principal objects for which we are contending, by the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the throne of Spain. And it cannot but be gratifying to the British nation to reflect, that this is not less due to its unexampled exertions, and to the valour and good conduct of its armies, than to the firmness, perseverance, and loyalty of the Spanish people.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. WELLESLEY.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 16, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship, by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington.

Samatan, March 25, 1814.

THE enemy continued his retreat after the affair near Tarbes, on the 20th, during the night and following days, and arrived yesterday at Toulouse. Their troops have marched with such celerity, that, excepting the advanced guard of the cavalry attached to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, under Major-General Fane, who attacked the enemy's rear-guard at St. Gaudens, our troops have never been able to come up with them. I inclose Major-General Fane's report to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill of this affair, which is highly creditable to the 13th light dragoons.

SIR, *Borde, 9 P. M. March* 22.

HAVING advanced as ordered, I came up with the enemy's rear-guard, about one league from St. Gaudens. It was supported by four or five squadrons of dragoons, formed upon the height in front of the town.

With two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons, supported by part of the 3d dragoon guards, I drove in their advance, and their support having remained too long in front of St. Gaudens, the 13th dragoons were enabled to come up with it.

 They

They charged the enemy's squadrons with the greatest gallantry, and drove them through the town. The enemy having again formed beyond the town, they were again attacked, and pursued more than two miles.

A number of the enemy have been killed, and one hundred and two men, and about the same number of horses, taken. Thirty of the men are badly wounded.

Captain M'Alister, who led the advance, much distinguished himself, and nothing could exceed the bravery and good conduct of the whole of the regiment.

I had reason to be much satisfied with the conduct of Brigade Major Dunbar, who was amongst the foremost in the attack.

My loss has been very trifling; I hope not more than four or five wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. FANE, Major-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract from Lord Wellington.

Seysses, April 1, 1814.

THE enemy retired into Toulouse upon the approach of our troops on the 28th instant. They had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne, as a tête-de-pont, which they occupied in considerable force: and the remainder of the army is in the town, or immediately behind it.

The great fall of rain in the course of the last and the beginning of this week, and the melting of the snow in the mountains, have increased the river to such a degree, and renders the current so rapid,

as

as to frustrate all our endeavours to lay our bridge below the town.

According to my last accounts from Bourdeaux of the 26th, His Majesty's ships had not yet entered the river.

Nothing of importance occurred lately in Catalonia.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 19th, 1814.

No. XLI.

Admiralty-Office, April 19, 1814.

ADMIRAL Lord Keith, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dispatches addressed to his Lordship by Rear Admiral Penrose, dated in the Gironde from the 6th to the 9th instant, by which it appears that the navigation of that river was completely cleared as far as Blaye, the whole of the French naval force, as well as the batteries on both banks, having been either captured or destroyed.

His Majesty's ship Centaur, having arrived in the Gironde on the evening of the 6th, every thing was prepared for making an attack with that ship and the Egmont, on the French line of battle ship Regulus, and the three brigs of war and other vessels lying near her, as also on the batteries which protected them; when at midnight the French ship and brigs appeared in flames, and were totally burnt by the next morning.

The batteries at Point Coubre, Point Negre, Royan Sonsac, and Meché, were successively entered

entered and destroyed by a detachment under Captain Harris, of the Belle Poule.

The communication between the squadron and Bourdeaux, was completely established by means of dragoons; and the Rear-Admiral was concerting operations with Lord Dalhousie for the reduction of Blaye.

Admiralty-Office, April 19, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Domett, has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter addressed to Lord Keith, by Rear-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, dated on board the Royal Oak, in Basque Roads, the 12th instant, inclosing a letter which he had received from the General of Division, Baron de la Raffiniere, Commander in Chief at La Rochelle, stating, that in the name of his division, he had acknowledged His Majesty Louis the Eighteenth, and ordered the white flag to be hoisted; and proposing to the Rear-Admiral a suspension of hostilities, until further orders should arrive from the respective governments.

Lord Amelius Beauclerk, in reply, consented to suspend hostilities towards La Rochelle, the coast of France, and its commerce, where the authority of Louis the Eighteenth might be acknowledged.

Vice-Admiral Domett has also transmitted a letter he had received from Rear-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, dated on board the Zealous, in Donarnenez-Bay the 14th instant, stating, that on the preceding evening a deputation of the principal inhabitants of Donarnenez came off to the ship, with the information of a general declaration throughout France in favour of the Bourbons; and that on the morning of the 14th the white flag was displayed upon all parts of the bay.

The Rear-Admiral, at the request of the inhabi-

tants, promised that the coasting trade, within the limits of his station, should not in future be molested.

Admiralty-Office, April 19, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from the late Captain Taylor, of His Majesty's Ship Apollo, addressed to Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Apollo, Channel of Corfu, February 16, 1814.

SIR,

IT blowing very hard from the northward on the 6th, I took the opportunity of running to Zante to propose measures for commencing hostilities against Corfu, and as a preliminary, to take the island of Paxo.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Campbell readily came into my views, and gave me a carte blanche for all the troops which could be spared from St. Maura, with a few of the 2d Greek light infantry from Cephalonia, and placed these forces under Lieutenant-Colonel Church, of the latter corps.

On the 13th we landed under the lee of the island, in a hard southerly gale, and rain, with the above Greeks, a party of seamen and marines of the Apollo, a detachment of the 35th regiment, and of the Royal Corsican Rangers, making the whole one hundred and sixty men.

The movements of the troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Church, through the length of this rugged island, were so rapid, that we gave the enemy barely time to prepare for resistance, and in consequence of their confusion, succeeded without firing even one musket.

The force of the enemy were one hundred and twenty-

twenty-two men (without the militia), and an inclosed fort of three guns, well calculated for a defence against a surprise, being upon an elevated island, which forms the harbour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. W. TAYLOR.

To Thomas F. Fremantle, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 23d, 1814.

No. XLII.

Foreign-Office, April 22, 1814.

EARL Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that the restrictions heretofore imposed on the ports of Italy shall immediately cease, and be suspended; and that it shall be lawful for His Majesty's subjects to trade in the same manner as they had before traded in times of Peace, between His Majesty's dominions, and the ports of Italy from which the British flag is not excluded.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, April 23, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, off Minorca, March 28, 1814.

His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, off Minorca, March 28, 1814.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the information of their Lordships, copies of letters just put into my hands by Rear-Admiral Fremantle on his way to England.

I learn with the sincerest regret the death of Captain Taylor, of the Apollo, whose exemplary conduct and amiable character, raised to him universal respect. The last service he performed in co-operating in the capture of Paxo, was executed with his usual judgment. Captain Hoste's letter, respecting the taking of Ragusa, will shew their Lordships the success of that distinguished officer's constant zeal and activity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

His Majesty's Ship Bacchante, before Ragusa, January 29, 1814.

SIR,

MY letter of the 6th instant will have acquainted you of the capture of Cattaro, and of my intention to attack this place as soon as the artillery and stores, necessary for the siege, were embarked from that fortress; on my arrival here on the 19th, I found the place invested by the Austrian General Milutinovitch, with two Croat battalions, but not a single piece of artillery had arrived. Four mortars and two guns were immediately landed from the

the Bacchante and opened on the works of the town and Fort Lorenzo the morning of the 22d: the enemy returned a heavy fire from all his batteries. The approach to Ragusa is extremely difficult, by the commanding situation of Fort Imperial and the island of Croma; and it became an object of importance to secure this latter port before we could advance our batteries; two eighteen-pounders were therefore landed, and by the great exertions of the officers and seamen under Lieutenant Milbourne, third of this ship, one gun was brought round the mountains at the back of Ragusa, a distance full six miles, and placed immediately opposite the island, which it completely commanded.

The French General, however, on the morning of the 27th, sent out a truce to request our batteries would cease, and a capitulation was commenced and signed on the 28th for the surrender of the town and its dependencies. The British and Austrian troops took possession the same day; one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon were mounted on the works of the town and Fort Lorenzo, twenty-one in Fort Imperial, and eleven in the island of Croma, with a garrison of five hundred men, and nearly six weeks provisions. The garrison are prisoners of war, not to serve against England or her Allies till regularly exchanged. His Majesty's ship Elizabeth arrived here on the evening of the 27th, but Captain Gower very handsomely declined interfering in the negociation. I am happy to say the best understanding has prevailed between the allied troops, and General Milutinovitch has expressed himself in the handsomest terms for the assistance he has received.

The object for which you sent me here, Sir, is now, I believe, obtained, by the expulsion of the French troops from the provinces of Cattaro and Ragusa, and it only remains for me to mention the meri-

meritorious conduct of all the officers and men who have shared the fatigues and privations attending it.

I beg leave also to mention the great assistance I have received from Captain Angelo, of Lieutenant-General Campbell's staff, who accompanied me from Cattaro, both there and at this place. His ready and active services have considerably diminished the difficulties we have met with. The limits of a dispatch will not allow me to enter further into detail, but I can assure you, Sir, that every officer and man under my command, has strictly performed his duty. The loss of the British during the siege, has been one seaman killed, and ten severely wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOSTE, Captain.

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

His Majesty's Ship Milford, off Trieste,
SIR, *16th February* 1814.

THE fall of Ragusa makes the Allies masters of every place in Dalmatia, Croatia, Istria, and the Frioul, with all the islands in the Adriatic.

I beg leave to transmit a statement of the several places taken by the squadron, since I have had the command, in this gulph.

I have have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. F. FREMANTLE.

To Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Agosta

Agosta and Curzola, containing 124 guns and 70 men, taken by the Apollo, Imogen, and a detachment of troops from Lissa.

Zupana, containing 39 men, taken by the boats of the Saracen.

Fiume and Porto Ré, containing 67 guns and 90 vessels, 500 stand of arms, besides military stores, taken by the Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante, and Haughty.

Farazina, containing 5 guns, taken by the Eagle.

Isle of Mezzo, containing 6 guns and 59 men, taken by the Saracen and Weazle.

Ragosuizza, containing 8 guns and 66 men, taken by the boats of the Milford and Weazle.

Citta Nuova, containing 4 guns, taken by the Elizabeth and Bacchante.

Rovigno, containing 4 guns, taken by the Tremendous.

Pola, containing 50 guns, taken by the Wizard, a party of the Milford's marines, and 50 Austrians.

Stagno, containing 12 guns and 52 men, besides military stores, taken by the Saracen and a party of Austrians.

Lesina and Brazza, containing 24 guns, taken by the Bacchante's boats and 35 men from the garrison of Lissa.

Trieste, containing 80 guns, taken by the Milford, Eagle, Tremendous, Mermaid, Wizard, and Weazle, in co-operation with 1500 Austrians.

Cortellazzo and Cavalino, containing 8 guns and 90 men, taken by the Elizabeth and a party of Austrians.

Four forts at the entrance of the Po, containing 24 guns, 100 men, and 45 brass guns dismounted found on the Po, taken by the Eagle, Tremendous, Wizard, 500 English, and 2,000 Austrian troops.

Zara,

Zara, containing 110 guns and 18 howitzers, 350 men, and 100 guns dismounted and 12 gun-boats, taken by the Havannah and Weazle, with 1500 Austrians.

Cattaro, containing 130 guns and 900 men, taken by the Bacchante and Saracen.

Ragusa, containing 138 guns and 500 men, taken by the Bacchante, Saracen, and 400 Austrians.

Carlobago, containing 12 guns and 150 men, taken by the Bacchante.

(Signed) THOS. F. FREMANTLE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of APRIL 26th, 1814.

No. XLIII.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 26, 1814.

MAJOR Lord William Russell arrived last night at this Office, bringing a dispatch from the Marquess of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:

MY LORD, *Toulouse, April* 12, 1814.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone.

The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, and the head-quarters, crossed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town, and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Colonel Vivian, had

an

an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about one hundred prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid that I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne, On the left of that river, the suburb which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front of the antient wall, formed a good tête-de-pont.

They had likewise formed a tête-de-pont at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musquetry, and in all of artillery from the antient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends, and the enemy in addition to the tête-de-pont on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads, however, from the Ariege to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 1st instant, I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable position.

It was necessary to move the Pontoon Bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland

land Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

The plan according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the Bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Monblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Major-General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Colonel Vivian's brigade, under the command of Colonel Arentschild, was to observe the movement of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left.

The 3d and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton and Major-General Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry were to observe the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the tête de pont, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill was to do the same on the suburb on the left of the Garonne.

Marshal Sir William Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position: and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines and moved to the attack. During these operations Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved

moved along the left of the Ers to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major-General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.

As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Marshal Sir William Beresford was ready, Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order under a very heavy fire of musquetry and artillery, and shewed great spirit, the General and all his staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's entrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, and British cavalry continuing on the heights on which the troops had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank, and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, the officers of the staff of the 4th Spanish army, and of the officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieutenant-General Mendizabel, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Espeletta, and several officers of the staff, and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but General Mendizabel continued in the field. The regiment de Tirad. de Cantabria, under the command of Co-

lonel Sicilio, kept its position, under the enemy's entrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.

In the mean time Marshal Sir William Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same heights with the enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts, and of the entrenchments and fortified houses.

The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time eslapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack: as soon as this was effected the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieutenant-Colonel Coghlan of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major-General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel

nel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg; and I am afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.

The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford throughout the operations of the day; nor that of Lieutenant-Generals Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Henry Clinton; Major-Generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brigadier-General D'Urban, the Quarter-Master-General; and General Brito Mozinho, the Adjutant-General of the Portuguese army.

The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's front in a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th division, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, Lieutenant-General Don Gabriel Mendizabel, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro de la Barcena, Brigadier-General Don J. de Espellata, Mariscal de Campo Don A. Garces de Marcilla, and the Chief of the Staff Don E. S. Salvador, and the Officers of the Staff of the fourth army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequent to their being re-formed.

The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill drove the enemy from their

exterior works in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton likewise with the 3d division drove the enemy within the tête-de-pont on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne, but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major-General Brisbane was wounded: but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands General d'Harispe, General Burrot, General St. Hilaire, and sixteen hundred prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, aud large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear-Admiral Penrose, of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command.

Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General L'Huillier beyond the Dordagne. He then crossed the Dordagne on the 4th near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the Fort of Blaye. His Lordship found General L'Huillier and General Des Barreaux posted near Etauliers, and made his disposition to attack

tack them, when they retired, leaving about three hundred prisoners in his hands. I inclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.

In the operation which I have now reported, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General, and the officers of their departments respectively; from Marescal de Campo Don Louis Wimpfen, and the officers of the Spanish staff, and from Major-General Alava, from Colonel Dickson, commanding the allied artillery, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Major Lord William Russell, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations.

On the Heights near Blaye,
6th April 1814.

My Lord,

On the 4th I crossed the Dordagne at St. André de Cubzac, and advanced next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my second brigade, my Caçadores and the 7th Portuguese regiment, four guns, and one squadron of the 12th light dragoons.

I learned that General L'Huillier and Des Barreaux, with three hundred cavalry and one thousand two hundred infantry had retired by Etauliers. I therefore moved on that point, intending to turn back again on Blaye, if I found these officers had continued their retreat on Saintes: General L'Huillier commanding, thought proper to remain at Etauliers, and drew out his corps on a large open

common near that, occupying some woods in front of it.

The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his practice. The infantry and cavalry gave way, and retired through Etauliers, leaving scattered parties to shift for themselves. One of these, about eighty men, was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken prisoners.

In all we took about thirty officers and two hundred and fifty or three hundred men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods, and, in a short time, it is thought the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DALHOUSIE.

My loss yesterday was very trifling.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy from the 22d March to 8th April 1814, inclusive.

22d March.

13th Light Dragoons—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

26th March.

15th Hussars—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

27th March.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

28th

28th March.

18th Hussars—2 horses killed; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

5th April.

7th Hussars—5 rank and file, 5 horses, missing.

8th April.

General Staff—1 colonel wounded.
10th Hussars—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.
18th Hussars—3 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 4 horses, missing.
1st Hussars, King's German Legion—2 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, in Action with the Enemy from the 22d of March to 8th April 1814, inclusive.

Total British Loss—3 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file, 30 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

26th March.

15th Hussars—Lieutenant Edward Barrett, severely.

8th April.

7th Hussars—Colonel Hussey Vivian, severely.
18th Hussars—Captain Richard Croker, severely.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, in the Attack of the Enemy's fortified Position covering Toulouse, on the 10th day of April 1814.

General Staff—2 general staff, 1 captain, wounded.

5th Dragoon Guards—1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 1 ensign, 2 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded.

3d Dragoons—1 horse killed; 1 captain, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

4th Dragoons—2 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 ensign, 1 staff, 4 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.

10th Royal Hussars—1 captain, 4 rank and file, 15 horses, killed; 1 captain, 6 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 horse missing.

15th Hussars—4 horses killed; 4 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded.

Royal British Horse Artillery—1 rank and file, 4 horses, killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Royal British Foot Artillery—6 rank and file, 13 horses, killed; 24 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded.

Royal German Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

2d Foot (four Companies)—12 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.

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

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain,

captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 114 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

20th Foot—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

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

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 73 rank and file, wounded.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, wounded.

34th Foot, 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—7 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 71 rank and file, wounded.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 14 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 1 drummer, 321 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign missing.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 64 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

48th Foot, 1st Batt —5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, wounded.

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 8 rank and file, wounded.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file wounded.

53d Foot (4 Companies 2d Batt.)—2 rank and file killed;

killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, wounded.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 44 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 150 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file, wounded.

74th Foot—32 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 65 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 ensign, missing.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 16 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 2 drummers, 165 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

82d Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 13 rank and file, wounded.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, wounded.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 87 rank and file, wounded.

94th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.

95th Foot, 3d Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file, wounded.

1 Company Brunswick Oels — 1 rank and file wounded.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Abstract

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Attack of the Enemy's fortified position covering Toulouse, on the 10th day of April 1814.

Total British Loss—2 lieutenant-colonels, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 31 captains, 69 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 3 staff, 86 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 ensigns, 14 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese Loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 5 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 37 serjeants, 4 drummers, 465 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Spanish Loss—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 193 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 2 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 18 captains, 22 lieutenants, 30 ensigns, 5 staff, 1631 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 10th April 1814.

British Officers killed.

10th Royal Hussars—Captain Charles Gordon.

Artillery, King's German Legion—Lieutenant Edmund Blumenbach.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant William Dunkley.

27th

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Captain Francis Bignal, Lieutenant Hugh Gough.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign James Cromie.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain John Swanson, Lieutenant William Gordon, Ensigns John Latta and Donald M'Crummen.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Forbes.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Coghlan.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Patrick Purvis and John Cameron, Lieutenant Duncan Cameron.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Henry Bright (Major).

Portuguese Officers killed.

8th of the Line—Lieutenant Joaq. M. Mascarinha, Ensign Joaô Benedits.

21st of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Birmingham.

British Officers wounded.

General Staff—Major-General Thomas Brisbane, slightly; Major-General Denis Pack, severely; Captain Hamlet Obins (20th Foot), Brigade-Major, severely.

5th Dragoon Guards—Cornet S. A. Lucas, slightly.

3d Dragoons—Captain William Burn, slightly.

4th Dragoons—Cornet Robert Burrowes, Assistant-Surgeon Gavin Hilson, slightly.

10th Royal Hussars—Captain George Fitz-Clarence, severely.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Lieutenant C. Poten, slightly.

11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Cuyler, Captain Francis Gualey, Lieutenants David Reid and John Dolphin, severely.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Maclean, Captain John Geddes, Lieutenants John

John Harnett and Arthur Byrne, and Ensign John Armett, severely.

28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Greene, severely; Lieutenants John Thomas Clarke and James Deares, slightly.

31th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain James H. Baker, severely.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major William Cross (Lieutenant-Colonel), Captain William Campbell (Major), Lieutenants James Prendergast, Thomas L'Estrange, and Peter Joseph Bone, severely; Lieutenant William Henry Robertson, slightly; Lieutenant Edward Lewis, severely; Ensigns Thomas Taylor and James M'Cabe, severely.

39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Thomas Thorpe, severely.

40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Richard Turton and J. H. Barnett, slightly; Lieutenants T. D. Franklyn, T. O'Doherty, and James Anthony, severely; Lieutenant M. Smith, slightly; Ensign James Glynn, severely; Ensign D. M'Donald, slightly.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macara, severely; Captain James Walker, slightly; Captains John Henderson and Alexander M'Kenzie, Lieutenants Donald M'Kenzie, Thomas Munroe, Hugh A. Frazer, James Robertson, Roderick A. M'Kinnon, Roger Stewart, Robert Gordon, Charles M'Laren, and Alexander Stewart, severely; Lieutenant Alexander Strange, severely (right arm amputated); Lieutenants Alexander Innes, Donald Farquharson, James Watson, and William Urquhart, Ensigns Thomas M'Nivan, Collin Walker, James Geddes, and Mungo M'Pherson, severely.

45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Thomas Lightfoot, Captain Thomas Hilton, Lieutenants E. F. Boys and J. E. Trevor, severely; Lieutenant Joshua Douglas,

Douglas, slightly; Lieutenant George Little, severely; Lieutenant Richard Hill, slightly; Ensign John Edmonds, severely.

48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Reid, severely; Lieutenant John Campbell, slightly; Ensign William Fox, severely (left leg amputated); Adjutant George Skeene, severely (right leg amputated).

50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant William Sawkins, severely; Ensign William Jull, severely.

53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. James Mackay, slightly; Captain Robert Mansel, severely; Lieutenants James Hamilton and Thomas Impett, severely.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Edward Purdon, severely; Ensigns Henry Shewbridge and John Bruce, severely.

61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major John Oke (Lieutenant-Colonel), severely; Captains William Greene and E. Charlton, severely; Lieutenants A. Porteous, N. Furnace, Thomas Gloster, Dennis O'Kearny, severely; Lieutenant Henry Arden, severely (since dead); Lieutenants John Wolfe, Edward Gaynor, William White, J. Harris, George Stewart, severely; Lieutenant J. H. Ellison, slightly; Ensign John Wright, severely; Ensign W. A. Favell, severely (since dead); Ensigns Cuthbert Eccles and Spry Bartlett, severely.

74th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains James Miller (Major), D. J. M'Queen, and William Tew, severely; Lieutenants Eyre John Crab, Jason Hassard, William Graham, slightly; and H. Stewart Hamilton, severely.

79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Thomas Mylne, severely; Captain Peter Innes, slightly; Captain James Campbell, severely; Captain William Marshall, slightly; Lieutenants William M'Barnett, Donald Cameron, James Frazer, Duncan M'Pherson, Ewen Cameron, senior, Ewen Cameron,

Cameron, junior, severely (since dead), John Kynock, severely; Charles M'Arthur, Allan Macdonell; slightly, Ensign Allan Maclean, severely; Adjutant Kenneth Cameron, slightly.

87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant William W. Lamphier, Ensign Abraham F. Royse, slightly.

88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Robert Nickle, severely; Lieutenant William Poole, severely.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Augustus Meade (Lieutenant Colonel), slightly; Captain James Walsh, and Alexander James Callender, slightly; Lieutenants John M'Dougall, James Hood, Colin M'Dougall, slightly.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Michael Hewan, severely.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Homes, severely.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

8th of the Line—Colonel James Douglas, severely; Ensign Cazemiro Candido, Luiis Pinto, Joze Macimo, slightly.

11th of the Line—Ensign Manoel de Lourecro, severely.

12th of the Line—Major Ignacio Luis Madeira, severely; Captain Joze Antonio do Costa, slightly; Captain Antonio Jozo Carmo, severely; Lieutenant Joze de Mosquita e Souza, and Antonio Alves da Souza, slightly; Ensign Manoel Antonio Teixera, severely; Ensign Joze M. Carmo, slightly.

21st of the Line—Ensign Joze de Sa Sottomaior.

23d of the Line—Captain Franc Joze Pra, slightly; Ensign Joaquim Reb Almeida, slightly.

1st Caçadores—Captain Martinho de M. Peixoto, slightly; Ensign Bernardo Joze Zares.

7th Caçadores—Major John Scot Lillie, severely; Lieutenant Joaquim Joze Almeida, severely.

9th Caçadores—Captain Ignacio Ferreira da Rocha, severely;

severely; Lieutenant Joaquim M. da Silva Rocha, severely.

11th Caçadores—Captain Vicente Corréa de Mesquta, severely; Lieutenant Manoel B. de Macêdo, severely.

British Officers missing.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign John Malcolm.

74th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Thomas Andrews, (severely wounded, since dead); Ensign John Parkinson, severely.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26th, 1814.

No. XLIV.

Admiralty-Office, April 26, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rainier, of His Majesty's Ship Niger, addressed to Vice-Admiral Dixon, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Niger, at Sea, January 6, 1814.

SIR,

I ACQUAINT you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having made the Island of St. Antonio yesterday morning, for the purpose of correcting my longitude previous to allowing the ships parting company, who were bound to Maranham, a strange sail was discovered a-head. I immediately gave chase; His Majesty's ship Tagus in company. She was soon made out to be a frigate, and we had the pleasure to find that we were gaining upon her; at daylight this morning we were not more than a mile and a half distant; at half past seven, they took in studding sails and hauled the wind on the starboard

tack, finding that we had the advantage before it. The Tagus being to windward, Captain Pipon was enabled to open his fire first, which was briskly returned by the enemy, who had hoisted French colours on the Tagus showing hers. After exchanging a few broadsides, the French frigate's main topmast was shot away, which rendered her escape impossible; and as His Majesty's ship under my command was coming up, any further defence would only have occasioned a useless sacrifice of lives; they fired a broadside and struck their colours. On taking possession she proved La Ceres, French frigate, of forty-four guns, and three hundred and twenty four men, commanded by Le Baron de Bougainville, out one month from Brest on her first cruize; she is only two years old, copper fastened and sails well. I should not do justice to the Baron if I omitted stating that during the long and anxious chace (in which we ran two hundred and thirty eight miles), his ship was manœuvred in a masterly style. I have sent Mr. Manton, first of this ship, in charge of the prize, who is a deserving officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. RAINIER, Captain.

To Vice-Admiral Dixon, Commander in Chief, &c. Rio Janeiro.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of APRIL 27th, 1814.

No. XLV.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 27, 1814.

LIEUTENANT Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this Office, bringing a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy.

MY LORD, *Toulouse, April* 19, 1814.

ON the evening of the 12th instant, Colonel Cooke arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that City to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France, to apprize Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same events.

Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic, as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspen-

sion of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion.

In the meantime I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and the 17th instant towards Castelnandary.

I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France.

I therefore authorized Major-General Sir George Murray, and Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to arrange with General Gazan a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy.

This Convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the Convention with Marshal Soult, has in the meantime sent here Colonel Richard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a Convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major-General Sir George Murray and the Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed as relating to the army under Marshal Suchet with Comte Gazan.

No

No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report.

It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship, the enclosed reports from Major-General Colville and Major-General Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was made prisoner.

I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all.

I sincerely lament the loss of Major-General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice.

By a letter from Lieutenant-General William Clinton, of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet.

Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieutenant-General W. Clinton, and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula. But they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp Lord George Lenox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

My Lord, *Baucaut, April* 14, 1814.

IT is to my infinite regret that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at three o'clock, from the entrenched camp in front of the Citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c. at Auglet and Bellevue.

I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the picquets re-posted on their original points by seven o'clock.

The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most; on a rough guess Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald estimates them at four hundred men.

I much lament to have to mention the death of Major-General Hay, general officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the Church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

Major-General Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton,

Crofton, of the Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; and Lieutenant Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Hope.

Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major-General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack, and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the 5th division.

Sir John Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse.

To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.

The arrival of the 62d and 84th regiments on the other side from Vera this day, will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. COLVILLE.

To Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Camp near Bayonne, April* 15, 1814.

IN consequence of Lieutenant General Sir John Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made

by the enemy on our position in front of the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th instant.

Yesterday morning, a considerable time before daybreak, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major General Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by picquets of the 2d brigade of guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of guards. Major-General Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy however by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Captain Foster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-General Hinuber, with the 2d line battalion, King's German legion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts reoccupied as before. Major-General Stopford, I regret

gret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d battalion 1st guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads, and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed, and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did uot shew the least disposition to renew the attack. Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above mentioned.

It was towards the right that Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-General's misfortune.

The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before day-

daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers, but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which from being within three hundred yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-General Hay, who was well known to you, His Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must however have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works.

To Major-Generals Hinuber and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2d brigade of guards after Major-General Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. Upton, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Dashwood, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division, from both of whom I received every assistance, and also from Captain Battersby, my Aide-de-Camp, till he was wounded. I must also express my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the left Column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope

was

was wounded. Indeed, all the troops throughout the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am, &c.

(Signed) K. A. HOWARD,
Commanding 1st Division.

P. S. I omitted to mention that Major-General Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of his brigade, in the support of the brigade of the King's German legion, when Major-General Hinuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne, in the early part of the morning. Colonel Maitland also reports to me, that he received great assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, of the Royal Engineers, who had been charged with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.

To Major-General the Hon. Charles Colville.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in a Sortie made by the Garrison of Bayonne on the Morning of the 14th April 1814.

General Staff—1 general staff, 1 captain, killed; 1 general staff, 2 captains, wounded; 1 general staff, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, missing.

Royal Artillery—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, wounded.

1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, missing.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant,

nant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 111 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 82 rank and file, missing.

3d Foot Guards, 1st Batt.--35 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 95 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 56 rank and file missing.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 12 rank and file, wounded; 21 rank and file missing.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, missing.

1st Light Battalion, King's German Legion—1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Light Battalion, King's German Legion—1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 36 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 25 rank and file, missing.

1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion—4 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

2d Line Battalion, King's German Legion—1 major, 1 captain, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 21 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

5th Line Battalion, King's German Legion—2 lieutenants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total

*Total British Loss—1 general staff, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 129 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 16 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 27 serjeants, 5 drummers, 370 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 general staff, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 218 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese Loss—8 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Names of the British Officers killed, wounded, and missing, 14th April 1814.

Killed.

General Staff—Major-General Andrew Hay.

Permanent Staff, King's German Legion—Captain Baron Frederick Dreschell (Brigade Major).

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan, Lieutenant and Captain Honourable William G. Crofton.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Major Paul Chuden, Captain Henry Muller.

5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant John Meyer, Charles Kohler.

Wounded.

General Staff—Major-General Honourable Edward Stopford, slightly; Lieutenant and Captain H. Dawkins (Brigade Major), slightly.

23d Light Dragoons—Captain George Edward Battersby, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Howard, severely.

Artillery, King's German Legion—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel George J. Hartmann, slightly.

Royal

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Henry Blackley, slightly.

Royal Engineers—Captain Thomas Dickens, severely; Lieutenant J. C. Melhuish, slightly.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant and Captain J. P. Percival, Walter Vane, severely.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel George Colyer, Lieutenant and Captain William Burroughs, severely; Lieutenant and Captain James Vickers Harvey, slightly; Ensigns Frederick Vachell, severely; William Pitt.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant and Captain Charles L. White, severely (since dead); Lieutenant and Captain Charles Augustus West, slightly; Lieutenant and Captain John Bridger Shiffner, severely (since dead); Lieutenant and Captain Luke Mahon, Adjutant Francis Holbourne, severely.

Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Captain William Buckley, slightly.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. F. Deane, Lieutenant Robert Dighton, slightly.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenants John Henry De Burgh, and William Kendall, slightly.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenant John Hamilton, severely.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Frederick Hulseman, severely; Captain Christian Winecke, slightly; Lieutenant Herman Wollrabe, severely.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Frederick Winecken, and Lieutenant Lewis Behue, severely.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus Beck, and Lieutenant Ernest Fleish, slightly.

5th

5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—Captains Julius Bacmistier and George Notting, slightly.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

13th Reg. of the Line—Captain Clare, severely.
5th Caçadores—Captain Dobb, severely.

British Officers missing.

General Staff—Lieutenant-General Honourable Sir J. Hope, K.B., Captain W. L. Herries, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, severely wounded.

52d Foot—Lieutenant William George Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. Hope, severely wounded.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Townshend, severely wounded.

3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Thomas William Northmore.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain George Wackerhagen.

BULLETIN.

No. XLVI.

DECLARATION

Of the Allied Powers, on the Termination of the Negotiations at Chatillon.

THE Allied Powers owe it to Themselves, to their People, and to France, to announce publicly, at the moment of the rupture of the conferences at Chatillon, the motives which induced them to commence a negociation with the French Government, as well as the causes of the rupture of that negociation.

A series of military events, such as history will hardly parallel in other times, overturned in October last, that monstrous edifice, comprised under the denomination of the French empire; an edifice founded, in its policy, on the ruin of States formerly independent and happy; aggrandized by provinces torn from ancient Monarchies; supported at the expense of the blood, the riches, and the happiness of an entire generation. The Allied Sovereigns, conducted by victory to the Rhine, thought it the moment to expose afresh to Europe, the principles which form the basis of their alliance, their objects, and their determinations. Renouncing every view of ambition and conquest; animated by the sole desire of seeing Europe reconstructed on a just scale of proportion among the Powers; resolved never to lay down their arms till they should have at-

attained the noble object of their efforts, they manifested the sincerity of their intentions by a public act, and hesitated not to explain themselves to the hostile Government, in a manner conformable to their unalterable resolution. The French Government availed itself of the frank explanation of the Allied Courts, in displaying pacific dispositions. It found it necessary, doubtless, to assume appearances, in order to justify, in the eyes of its people, the new sacrifices which it never ceased to demand. Every thing, however, served to prove to the Allied Cabinets, that its only object was to take advantage of an apparent negociation, with the view of disposing the public opinion in its favour, while peace with Europe was still distant from its thoughts.

The Allied Powers, penetrating its secret views, resolved to effectuate, within the bosom of France, this peace so much desired. Numerous armies crossed the Rhine; and they had hardly passed the first boundaries, when the French Minister for Foreign Affairs presented himself at their advanced posts.

All the proceedings of the Government of France from that time had but one object, which was to give a turn to public opinion, to fascinate the eyes of the French people, and to cast upon the Allies the odium of those misfortunes which are inseparable from a war of invasion.

The course of events had given at that epoch to the Allied Courts, the impression of the whole force of the *European league*. The principles which presided in the councils of the Sovereigns from the first moment of their union for the common safety, had received their full devolopement. Nothing prevented them from declaring the conditions necessary for the reconstruction of the social edifice: these conditions, after so long a series of victories, could not be considered as forming any obstacle to peace. England, the only power to which an

appeal had been made to place in the balance compensations to France, was in a situation to explain in detail the sacrifices which she was disposed to make for a general pacification. The Allied Sovereigns had reason to expect, that the experience of recent events would have influenced a conqueror, then the object of the reproaches of a great nation, and a witness for the first time, even in his very capital, of the miseries he had brought upon France. This experience, it was natural to believe, would have awakened the sentiment, that the preservation of thrones is essentially connected with moderation and justice. At the same time the Allied Sovereigns, convinced that the attempts they were making ought not to check the advance of their military operations, agreed that those operations should continue during negociation: the history of what had passed, and recollections the most distressing, had demonstrated to them the necessity of this proceeding. Their Plenipotentiaries accordingly met the Plenipotentiary of the French Government.

In a short time their victorious armies advanced almost to the gates of the capital. The Government thought only at this moment of saving it from hostile occupation. The Plenipotentiary of France received an order to propose an armistice, founded upon bases conformable to those which the Allied Courts themselves judged necessary for the re-establishment of a general peace; it offered the immediate restitution of the strong places situated in the countries which France was to cede, merely on the condition of a suspension of military operations.

The Allied Courts, convinced by the experience of twenty years, that, in negociations with the French Cabinet, appearances ought to be carefully distinguished from real intentions, substituted for this overture a proposal for an immediate signature

of

of Preliminaries of Peace. Such a signature would have given to France all the advantages of an armistice, without drawing upon the Allies the danger of a suspension of arms. Some partial successes however chanced to mark the first progress of an army, which had been formed under the walls of Paris from the *elite* of the present generation, the last hope of the nation, and from the remains of a million of brave men, who had perished in the fields of battle, or who had been abandoned on the great roads from Lisbon to Moscow, and sacrificed to interests foreign to France. Immediately the conferences at Chatillon changed their character. The French Plenipotentiary remained without instructions, and was not in a situation to reply to the propositions of the Allied Courts. These had instructed their Plenipotentiaries to submit a project of a Preliminary Treaty, containing all the bases which they judged necessary for the re-establishment of the balance of power, and which a few days before had even been offered by the Government of France itself, at a moment when it seriously believed its existence to be compromised. In this project, the principles for the reconstruction of Europe had been laid down and established.

France reduced to those dimensions which ages of glory and prosperity had secured to her under the dominion of her Kings, was to participate with the rest of Europe in the blessings of liberty, of national independence, and peace. It was in the power of her Government, by a single word, to terminate the sufferings of the nation, to restore to her, together with peace, her colonies, her commerce, and the free exercise of her industry. Did she wish for more, the Allied Powers were disposed to discuss in a spirit of conciliation her views upon possessions of reciprocal convenience, which, pre-

vious to the war of the Revolution, were situated beyond the boundaries of France.

Fifteen days passed without any answer from the French Government.—The allied Plenipotentiaries insisted upon a specific period for the acceptation or refusal of the conditions of peace. They left, at the same time, a latitude to the French Plenipotentiary to present a contre projet, provided such contre projet should conform to the spirit and the substance of the conditions proposed by the Allied Courts. The period of the 10th of March was fixed by common consent. The French Plenipotentiary, on the arrival of this period, produced nothing but statements, the discussion of which, so far from approximating the end proposed, would merely have served to prolong a fruitless negociation. A new and short term was granted to the request of the French Plenipotentiary. At length, on the 15th of March, the Plenipotentiary submitted a contre projet, which removed every doubt that the miseries of France had in no wise changed the views of her Government. Departing from what it had itself proposed, the French Government demanded, in its new projet, that nations foreign to the French in manners and character, nations which ages of dominion would not be able to blend in union with the French people, should continue to form a part of it. France was to preserve an extent of dominion incompatible with the system of a balance of power, and beyond the proportion of the other great political bodies of Europe. She was to preserve those positions and points of attack, by the means of which her Government, to the misfortune of Europe and France herself, had brought about the subversion of so many thrones, and effectuated so many revolutions. *The members of the family reigning in France were to be replaced on foreign thrones;* and, in short, the

the French government—that government which for so many years has aspired to reign over the whole of Europe, not less by discord than by arms, was to remain the arbitrator of the interior relations and destinies of the powers of Europe.

The Allied Courts in prolonging a negociation under such auspices, would have failed in every thing which they owe to themselves.—From that moment they would have renounced the glorious objects they had promised to themselves; their efforts would not have been directed against their own people. In signing a treaty upon the basis of the French contre projet, the Allied Powers would have placed their arms in the hands of the common enemy—they would have disappointed the expectations of the world and the confidence of their Allies.

It is in a moment thus decisive upon the safety of the world, that the Allied Sovereigns renew their solemn engagement, not to lay down their arms till they have obtained the great object of their alliance. France has no one to accuse but its own government for the miseries it suffers. Peace alone can stop the wounds, which a spirit of universal domination, unexampled in the annals of the world, has inflicted upon her. *This Peace must be a Peace for Europe.*—Any other is inadmissible. It is time at length that Potentates should be enabled, without foreign influence, to watch over the happiness of their people—that nations should respect their mutual independence—that the institutions of society should be secured from daily revolutions—that property should be secured, and commerce free.

The whole of Europe has but one wish, which is, to confer a participation of the blessing of peace upon France, which they neither desire nor wish, nor will suffer, to be dismembered. The security for the good faith of their promises lies in the principles for which they combat. But how

can the Allied Sovereigns form any judgment that France wishes to embrace those principles on which the happiness of the world must be founded, so long as they see that the same ambition, which has spread so many miseries over Europe, is the main spring and sole mover of their Government, which, prodigal of French blood, and shedding it in torrents, sacrifices public to personal interest?

Under these considerations, where can be the guarantee for the future, unless a system so destructive shall find its annihilation in the general will of the nation? Then, indeed, the peace of Europe will be assured, and nothing hereafter will be able to disturb it.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26th, 1814.

No. XLVII.

Foreign-Office, April 27, 1814.

A DISPATCH has been received at this Office from Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, April the 23d 1814, stating, that his Lordship had on that day signed, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a Suspension of Hostilities with France, by Sea and Land.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 30th,
1814.

No. XLVIII.

Foreign-Office, April 29, 1814.

EARL Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of His Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports of Norway, and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

White-

Whitehall, April 27, 1814.

HIS Majesty the King of France being about to return to his kingdom (after a residence in England of many years, during which time His Majesty's gracious condescension had endeared him to all those who had the happiness to approach his person), the Prince Regent was desirous of marking, in the most distinguished manner, the respect and regard which His Royal Highness bore towards His Most Christian Majesty, and the sincere joy which, in common with all classes of people in this country, His Royal Highness felt on this happy and auspicious occasion.

On Wednesday the 20th of April, being the day on which the King was to arrive in London, every preparation was made to receive His Majesty with all possible distinction and respect.

All the troops in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and several corps of volunteer cavalry, occupied the roads and streets from Stanmore to Albemarle-Street, where His Majesty's apartments had been prepared. The standards of the cavalry, and colours of the infantry, were ornamented with white ribbons, and all the officers and men wore white cockades.

About half past two o'clock in the afternoon His Royal Highness the Prince Regent (who, as a distinguished mark of his respect, had determined to meet the King of France at a distance from town, and conduct His Most Christian Majesty to the capital) arrived at the village of Stanmore in His Royal Highness's travelling carriage, attended by His Grace the Duke of Montrose, K. G. Master of the Horse; General the Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick; and the Viscount Melbourne, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting. About three o'clock the King of France arrived at Stanmore, ac-

accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angoulême, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince de Condé and the Duc de Bourbon, Princes of the Blood, and attended by the Ducs d'Havré and de Grammont, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the French Court.

His Majesty's carriage was drawn by the populace, and preceded and escorted by an immense concourse of English Gentlemen on horse-back all wearing white cockades, who were anxious to pay this mark of respect to His Most Christian Majesty and his illustrious family.

The manner in which all the Royal Personages were received by the multitude at Stanmore, appeared to be extremely gratifying to them; the concourse of people, which was very great, testifying their loyalty and joy in the most ardent, yet respectful manner.

At a quarter past three, the Royal procession set out from Stanmore in the following order:

The Equerry of the Crown Stables and His Royal Highness's grooms, on horseback.

Then a coach, drawn (as well as each of the four coaches which followed) by six bay blood horses, and preceded by an outrider; in this coach were the Equerry and Physician of the King of France, and the Equerry and one of the Pages of Honour of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

A second coach, in which were Colonel Blomfield, Chief Equerry; Lieutenant-Colonel Athorpe, the Silver Stick; and Mr. Herbert, Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting.

A third coach, in which were His Grace the Duke of Montrose, K. G. Master of the Horse; General the Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick; and the Viscount Melbourn, Lord of the Bedchamber, in Waiting.

A fourth coach, in which were Madame la Duchesse

Duchesse de Serrant and Madame la Comtesse de Damas, Ladies of Honour to Her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angoulême, the Archbishop Duke of Rheims, Great Almoner of France, and the Comte de Puysegur, Captain of the Guards to His Royal Highness Monsieur, and Chevalier d'Honneur to Her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angoulème.

A fifth coach, in which were the Duc D'Havré, the Duc de Grammont, Captains of the King's body guard; the Comte de Blacas, Grand Master of the Robes; and the Viscount d'Agoult, Major of the body guards.

A sixth coach, in which was His Serene Highness the Duke of Bourbon, attended by the Vidame de Vassé, First Ecuyer to His Serene Highness the Prince de Condé; and the Comte de Reuillé, First Ecuyer to His Serene Highness the Duc de Bourbon. This coach was drawn by six black Hanoverian horses, and preceded by two outriders on horses of the same kind.

And lastly, the Prince Regent's town coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured Hanoverian horses, and attended by outriders on English horses.

In this coach were His Majesty the King of France, Her Royal Highness the Duchesse D'Angoulème, His Serene Highness the Prince de Condé, and the Prince Regent.

All His Royal Highness's servants were in their respective state liveries, and all wore white cockades.

In this order the procession moved through the Edgware Road, impeded only by the affectionate impatience of the crowd to testify their joy to the Prince Regent and his illustrious visitors; at about half past five it entered Hyde-Park by Cumberland-Gate, and proceeded slowly along the east side of the park, by Hyde-Park-Corner, into Piccadilly, and to His Majesty's residence in Albemarle-Street.

It

It is impossible to describe the unanimous acclamations of loyalty and joy of the immense concourse of all ranks of persons assembled on this occasion. His Majesty the King of France was pleased to express himself grateful for the great regard which the British nation thus shewed to him and His Royal House; and it was a circumstance that gave additional gratification to His Majesty and to the Prince Regent, that in all the immense crowd, and amidst so great an assemblage of carriages and horses, no accident whatsoever was known to have occurred, and the general satisfaction was not damped by any individual misfortune.

At the King of France's residence, a guard of honour was mounted, and there were assembled there to pay their respects and offer their congratulations to His Majesty and his illustrious family, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, K. G.; Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, K. G.; His Excellency General the Count Meerveld, the Austrian Ambassador; His Excellency the Count de Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; His Excellency the Count Fernan Nunez, Duke of Montellano, the Spanish Ambassador; His Excellency the Conde de Funchal, the Portuguese Ambassador; His Excellency M. Fagel, Ambassador of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange; the Prince Castelcicala, the Sicilian Envoy; the Baron Jacobi Kleist, the Prussian Envoy; M. de Rehausen, the Swedish Envoy; the Comte d'Aglie, the Sardinian Envoy; and the other Foreign Ministers, as well as all the Ministers of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

All these Noblemen and Gentlemen had the honour of paying their respects to the King of France, and of being present when His Most Christian Majesty

jesty was pleased to invest His Royal Highness the Prince Regent with the ribbon and insignia of the Order of the St. Esprit, as the only mark, as His Majesty was pleased to say, which the King of France could bestow in England, of His sense of the obligations he felt to the Prince Regent. To which compliment His Royal Highness was pleased to reply in the most affectionate manner.

On Thursday the 21st, the King of France received the compliments of the Nobility and Gentry, and honoured with private audiences several persons of distinction: and in the evening His Majesty, with Her Royal Highness the Duchesse D'Angouleme, and the Princes of the Blood, attended by their respective suites, proceeded to Carlton House, where they were received in the most distinguished manner by the Prince Regent, and Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth Mary and Charlotte; Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia; and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, His Royal Highness's Ministers, and the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter who were in London.

A Chapter of the Garter having being previously held, the most Christian King was elected a Knight Companion of that order, and invested with the ribbon and insignia, with the usual ceremonies.

His Majesty is the first King of France who has belonged to this most noble order since King Henry the Fourth of France.

After this ceremony, His Majesty was pleased to confer on Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the order of the St. Esprit.

The whole Royal Party was afterwards entertained at dinner by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent,

Regent, and at night a large assemblage of persons of the first distinction had the honour of being received to pay their respects to Her Majesty the Queen, and the Most Christian King.

On Friday, the 22d, the King of France continued to receive the compliments of several persons of distinction; and the Corporation of the City of London waited on His Majesty, and were admitted to present the following Address, which was read by the Recorder:—

"*May it please your Most Christian Majesty,*

"WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the tender of our sincere congratulation upon the great and glorious events which, under the guidance of a gracious Providence, have led to the deliverance of your people from a tyranny as oppressive as any that has ever enslaved and afflicted mankind.

"It is matter of cordial gratification to the people of this country, that, during the wide and desolating ravages of war, a safe asylum has been found in these happy realms for the Royal Family of France.

"The day is now arrived, when your Majesty is called upon to convince your people and the world, that the Sovereign of France has incalculable blessings to dispense to his gallant and faithful subjects, who are eager to behold their beloved Monarch, as ample and glorious amends for the calamities they have so long endured.

"That your Majesty may long sway the recovered sceptre of your illustrious ancestors, that you may prove a blessing to your people, and that the two countries of Great Britain and France may be so indissolubly allied by the relations of amity and con-

concord, as to ensure and perpetuate to both, and to Europe at large, uninterrupted peace and repose, is our sincere and fervent prayer."

To which His Majesty was graciously pleased to give, in the English language, the following most gracious answer:—

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"I thank you with all My heart for your obliging address and kind wishes.

"It is as gratifying to My pride as affecting to My heart, to receive the felicitations of the City of London on so happy an event.

"Neither Myself or my Family, will ever forget the asylum afforded to us, nor the stand which has been made against tyranny by England, whose powerful aid has enabled My people to speak freely their sentiments of loyalty.

"For My own part I shall always be anxious to promote between the two kingdoms, a friendship which alone can insure their mutual felicity, and the repose of the world."

A Deputation from the Magistrates of the County of Buckingham, in which the King had so long resided, was also introduced to His Majesty, to present the following Address:—

"SIRE,

"The Magistrates of the county of Buckingham, assembled at their General Quarter Sessions, holden at Aylesbury this 21st of April 1814, humbly beg permission to offer to your Majesty their sincerest and most cordial congratulations on the late happy turn of public affairs.

"Honoured by your Majesty's residence in this county for many years, they feel a peculiar interest in the joyful event which restores to France her right-

rightful Sovereign and to Europe the Blessings of Peace.

"Your Majesty's uniform goodness and condescension, and the truly exemplary conduct of the Noblesse and others attached to your suite, has heightened that interest, and increased their respect more than they can express; and they trust these considerations will plead their pardon for their presuming to intrude on your Majesty, with their most fervent prayers for the permanent happiness and prosperity of your Majesty and your Royal House."

To which His Majesty was pleased to reply, in English, as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I thank you with all my heart for the sentiments you have expressed to me.

"The testimony you bear to the conduct of my attendants is very gratifying for me.

"I pray you, Gentlemen, to be assured, that though exceedingly glad to return to my native country, I could not leave the County of Buckingham without true pangs of sorrow."

On Saturday the 23d, at eight in the morning, His Majesty the King of France, with Her Royal Highness the Duchesse D'Angouleme, and the Princess of the Blood, attended by their Suites, in seventeen travelling carriages, each drawn by four horses, set out for Dover, where His Majesty was to embark; and whither the Prince Regent, in continuance of his gracious attention to the King and Royal Family of France, accompanied His Majesty.

Nothing, not even the feelings exhibited at His Majesty's entry into London, could exceed the respect shewn by the people to His Majesty at his departure, and at all the towns, and along the whole road to Dover: it was a continued triumph, in

in which every part of the country, through which the train passed, seemed anxious to participate.

The Marquess Camden, K. G. Lord Lieutenant of Kent, at the head of the West Kent Yeomanry, and the other volunteer regiments of the county, had the honour of receiving the King and accompanying His Majesty through the city of Rochester.

The West Kent Yeomanry continued to escort the King's carriage, and the Lord Lieutenant proceeded to Dover to pay his last respects to His Majesty.

In order to mark with the highest degree of honour, which, in addition to his own presence, the Prince Regent could bestow on the embarkation of the King, His Royal Highness was pleased to command the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to direct Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, K.G. Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, to hoist the Union Flag in the Downs, and to take the command of a squadron of ships of war, composed as well of ships of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, as of British ships, destined to escort the King of France across the Straits of Dover.

The Prince Regent was also pleased to command that the Royal yachts, the Royal Sovereign and Royal Charlotte, should be appropriated to the personal accommodation of the King and Royal Family; and His Royal Highness was pleased further to direct, that the Board of Admiralty should repair to Dover and hoist the flag of their Office on board the Royal Sovereign to receive the King, and to issue on the spot their orders for the embarkation.

At daylight on Saturday, the flag of the Office of Admiralty was accordingly hoisted at the main-top-mast-head the Royal Sovereign in Dover Harbour, and the Board took under their immediate personal command all His Majesty's ships

and vessels, and the several yachts and vessels which had been collected for the conveyance of the Royal Family of France and its attendants.

At an early hour the squadron, under the command of Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, consisting of two Russian ships of the line, commanded by Vice-Admiral Crown, and three British ships of the line, with several frigates, sloops, and smaller vessels, weighed anchor in the Downs and proceeded off Dover, where, about noon, the squadron, coming in sight of the flag of the Admiralty, saluted it by a discharge of nineteen guns from each ship.

Immediately afterwards, His Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, accompanied by the Vice-Admiral and all the Captains, came on shore to pay their respects to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; the squadron firing another salute as the Admiral left the ship.

About three o'clock, the Prince Regent, attended by the Earl of Yarmouth Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Colonel Blomfield, His Royal Highness's Chief Equerry, arrived amidst the acclamations of the people; and His Royal Highness soon after attended Her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme (who had also just arrived) on board the Royal yacht, where the Board of Admiralty; the Admiral of the Fleet; the Earl of Liverpool Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; the Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Vice-Admiral Foley, Commander in Chief in the Downs; the Russian Vice-Admiral Crown; all the Captains of the squadron, both Russian and British, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, were assembled, to pay their respects to His Royal Highness.

When His Royal Highness came on board the Royal Sovereign, the Flag of the Admiralty was shifted

shifted from the maintop-mast-head to the fore, and the Royal standard being hoisted at the former, was saluted with twenty-one guns from the castle, the batteries, and the fleet.

The Vice-Admirals, Captains, and Commanders of the squadron had the honour of being presented to the Prince Regent, and of kissing His Royal Highness's hand.

About five o'clock, the King of France, accompanied by the Princes of the Blood, and attended by their respective suites, arrived, and immediately embarked on board the yacht; in doing which the King had the personal assistance of the Prince Regent, who conductd His Majesty to the apartments prepared on board for his accommodation.

In the course of the day, Prince Paul Esterhazy, General Pozzo di Borgo, and General Kleist, deputed respectively by their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia to congratulate the King, arrived at Dover from Calais, and had audiences of His Majesty on his arrival. These officers had also the honour of being presented to and were most graciously received by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

At six o'clock dinner was served in the Royal Yacht, and the several distinguished persons beforementioned had the honour of dining with His Majesty the King, and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

His Majesty the King passed the night on board the yacht; and the Prince Regent was lodged at the house of Mr. Fector, and Her Royal Highness the Duchesse D'Angouleme, and the ladies who attended her, at the apartments of the Lieutenant Governor, in Dover Castle.

On Sunday morning the King held a levee, at which His Majesty was pleased to confer the order of the St. Esprit, upon Admiral His Royal High-

ness the Duke of Clarence; and the Corporation of Dover were admitted to present an Address to His Majesty, of which the following is a copy:—

"We, the Mayor, Jurats, and Common Councilmen of the Town and Port of Dover, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our sincere congratulations on the happy occasion of your arrival in this ancient and loyal Port.

"The fortunate and glorious events which have restored your august Family to the dominions of their ancestors, and over which country we earnestly wish, by the blessing of Divine Providence, your Majesty may long happily reign, have filled our hearts with admiration and gratitude.

"This desirable object, we are well convinced, will complete and secure the real happiness and prosperity of your kingdom; will, we hope, be cemented and strengthened by a close alliance and friendship between the two countries, and place on a firm and permanent basis the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of Europe."

To which His Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I thank you from My heart for this affectionate Address. This being the last town I shall be at in this country, I beg through your persons, to convey to the good people of England my very grateful thanks for the great kindness and civilities I have uniformly received from them, and to assure them it will ever be my study to promote the utmost cordiality between the two nations."

At one o'clock P.M. the tide serving the yachts began to get under weigh, and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking a most affectionate leave

leave of His Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Duchesse d'Angouleme and the Princes of the Blood landed at the harbour gates, followed by the Board of Admiralty, His Royal Highness's Ministers and suite, and immediately proceeded on foot to the Northern Pier Head.

When His Royal Highness and the Board of Admiralty quitted the yacht, the Royal Standard of England and the flag of the Admiralty, which had been till then flying, were hauled down, and the Royal Standard of France, surmounted by a British pendant, was hoisted at the maintop-mast-head, and saluted with twenty-one guns from the castle, the batteries, and the squadron in the offing.

The Royal Sovereign now got under sail and immediately proceeded to sea, followed, in their order, by all the other yachts and vessels in which the suite of the Royal Family of France was embarked.

As the Royal Sovereign passed the outward pier-head, where the Prince Regent had placed himself, His Royal Highness made a signal to the immense concourse of people, who were assembled on the occasion, for three cheers, and gave himself the example, which was enthusiastically followed, of this concluding mark of regard to his illustrious guests. Her Royal Highness the Duchesse d'Angouleme, and the Princes of the Blood, were on the deck of the yacht, and appeared deeply sensible of this universal expression of attachment and respect.

The weather being in every respect fortunate, the Royal Family had a most favourable passage to France, and the Royal Sovereign entered Calais Harbour in two hours and fifteen minutes, where His Majesty was received with every testimony of joy, gratitude, and devotion.

It was here again most gratifying to the Prince Regent to learn, that notwithstanding the innumerable multitudes that were collected at Dover,

the number of carriages and persons which were to be embarked, the crowd of vessels necessarily assembled in so small a space, and the shortness of the time for making the arrangement, that all was accomplished with the utmost celerity and precision, and that no accident of any kind occurred to diminish the general satisfaction.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of MAY 9th, 1814.

No. XLIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 8, 1814.

CAPTAIN Milnes, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this Office, bringing a dispatch, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:

MY LORD, *Genoa, April* 20, 1814.

MY dispatch of the 6th instant, will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period.

Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I learnt that there were only two thousand men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state: not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might

advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.

Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between five and six thousand men.

The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th.

On the 8th, the enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri.

On the 12th, Major-General Montresor's division drove the enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturla. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition.

On the 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the Forts Richelieu and Tecla, his center occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the Sea, through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow lanes between high walls.

On the 17th at day break the attack began.

The 3d Italians under Lieutenant-Colonel Ceravignac, attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort Tecla, drove away the enemy and took three mountain guns.

A part of the 3d Italians, moved up the Hill towards Fort Richelieu: while Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, descending from Mount Fascia, with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered.

Fort

Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the enemy's force made prisoners.

The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the enemy's left, which in consequence retired.

The attacks upon the enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-Gen. Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieutenant-General Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigor, and although the intersected state of the country, enabled the enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover every where afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side.

At noon, the army, under cover of the houses, took a position within six hundred yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed.

Preparations were immediately and with great activity made by Lieutenant-Colonel Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Captain Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day.

On the same day Sir Edward Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi.

In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days; during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear, that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French Commandant, but not to me. It was

for

for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which fortune had put within my reach.

The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed, that Commissioners should be appointed on either side; by whom the inclosed convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

It is now three years since Lieutenant-General Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all occasions, I am most thankful for his cordial and honourable co-operation and assistance.

To Major-General Montresor I am also much indebted: all the operations entrusted to his charge were conducted with great judgment and vigour.

All the officers and troops of His Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction.

The Sicilian troops under Brigadier General Roth, were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevails.

The Italian levy completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them.

In the whole course of the service, the navy have borne a distinguished part.

To Captain Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the navel part of the expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgements; I am equally indebted for his advice, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation.

From the energy and bravery of the Honourable Captain Dundas, who was principally charged with

with the direction ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations, the army derived the utmost assistance.

I regret to say, that in this service, Lieutenant Mapleton, First of the Edinburgh, was wounded. I beg to recommend him through your Lordship to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army.

I have the honour to enclose returns of the killed and wounded.

There have been found in Genoa, a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut. Gen.

CONVENTION concluded between Lieutenant-General Macfarlane, stipulating, in the name of His Excellency Lord William Bentinck, Commander in Chief of the Combined Army acting on the Coast of Genoa, and Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. Commander of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of the English Fleet in the Mediterranean, on one part, and the Chevalier Dubignon, Colonel, commanding the 28th Legion of Gendarmerie, and the Chevalier Chopia, Inspector of Revues in the 28th Militiary Division, stipulating, in the name of Baron Fresia, General of Division, Chief Commandant of the Fortress of Genoa, on the other part.

Art. I. The fortress of Genoa shall be given up to the combined English and Sicilian troops. All hosti-

hostilities, therefore, cease from this moment between the troops and the garrison of Genoa.

Art. II. The said combined troops shall take possession of the city of Genoa to-morrow morning, at five o'clock; that is to say, they shall occupy at that hour the gates Pille and del Arco, as well as the quarter of la Pace, situated between those gates. They shall likewise occupy, at the same hour, Fort Quetze and all the other exterior forts and gates, successively, during the same day.

Art. III. Three ships of war shall enter at the same hour into the port of Genoa.

Art. IV. The French troops shall remain in possession of the remaining part of the town, until Thursday the 21st instant, at eight in the morning. On that day they shall set out for France by the shortest way. In case they should take the road of Nice, the English Government engages to furnish three vessels to provide for the conveyance of their baggage.

Art. V. They shall pursue the military route fixed by the regulations, and they are on no account to be molested on their March, either by the troops of His Britannic Majesty, or those of His Allies.

Art. VI. The French troops shall march out with drums beating, matches lighted, with their arms and baggage, and with all the honours of war. They shall take with them six pieces of cannon, and the powder containing the necessary quantity of ammunition for the said cannon, and likewise one hundred and twenty cartridges per man.

Art. VII. All persons forming part of the said French troops, shall take with them all the effects and baggage that belong to them, it being well understood that under this meaning are comprehended

hended the private magazines of the forces, but not those of Government.

Art. VIII. Two Commissaries shall be appointed to-morrow morning, in order to draw up an inventory of the magazines and property of the French Government; and the seals of the British Government shall be affixed thereon, leaving, however, at the disposition of the French troops, as much as will be sufficient for their subsistence until the 21st instant, and besides biscuit, rations for four days, for the number of troops present under arms, and in garrison at Genoa.

Art. IX. Every thing belonging to the French marine will be delivered over to-morrow to the British navy.

Art. X. The sick and wounded of the French army shall remain in the hospitals of the place until they be cured. They shall be treated and subsisted as heretofore, at the expence of the French Government.

There shall remain at Genoa, a Commissary and a Medical Officer, in order to regulate the stipulations of the tenth article, and send the military back to France after their recovery.

Art. XI. In case any thing should require to be regulated, Commissaries will be appointed on both sides to that effect.

Done at St. François d'Albero, this 18th of April 1814,

(Signed) R. MACFARLANE.
JOS. ROWLEY.
DUBIGNON.
CHOPIA.

Ratified,
W. C. BENTINCK.
EDW. PELLEW.
FRESIA.

Return

Ordnance-Office, Genoa, April 24, 1814.

Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at Genoa and its Dependencies.

Brass.

Guns—13 thirty-six-pounders, 91 twenty-four-pounders, 5 twenty-pounders, 15 eighteen-pounders, 22 twelve-pounders, 19 eight-pounders, 13 four-pounders, 7 three-pounders.

Howitzers—23 thirty-six-pounders, 18 twenty-four-pounders.

Mortars—5 fourteen-inch, 25 twelve-inch, 3 ten-inch, 10 eight-inch.

Total Brass—269.

Iron.

Guns—3 thirty-six-pounders, 2 twenty-four-pounders, 2 eighteen-pounders.

Carronades—7 ten-pounders, 9 five-pounders.

Total Iron—23.

Grand Total—292.

46,000 shot, 12,000 shells, 300,000 musket-ball cartridges, 60 caissons.

With a considerable quantity of spare carriages, timber, and other stores of the ordnance department.

J. LEMOINE,
Lieut. Col. Royal Art. Comg.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord W. C. Bentinck, K.B. &c. &c. &c.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, May 8, 1814.

A DISPATCH was this day received from Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following is a copy.

His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, Genoa Mole, April 14, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE great pleasure in announcing to their Lordships, the surrender of this fortress last night by capitulation. I have the honour to enclose the terms.

At the request of Lord William Bentinck, I came hither with the ships named in the margin *, leaving the remainder of the fleet to watch Toulon, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, and on my arrival on the morning of the 17th, the batteries had just opened their fire, and were warmly engaged with those which had been opened by the assailants. I have desired Sir Josias Rowley to make a report of that part of the service which devolved upon the naval force employed on this service, and beg to recommend those whom he has pointed out to their Lordships favour; but it remains for me to state, that the manner in which the whole service has been conducted by Sir Josias Rowley, claims my sincere acknowledgements, and their Lordships will I am sensible receive it with a just consideration of his uniform zeal and merits.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

* Caledonia, Boyne, Union, Prince of Wales, and Pembroke.

His Majesty's Ship America, off Genoa,
SIR, *April* 18, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of my communication of the 31st ultimo, from Leghorn Roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April with His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops at Spezia and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Recco, in the Gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Honourable Captain Dundas had, with the Edinburgh, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity and zeal.

On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun-boats moved on in advance with the army.

On the 17th, every preparation being made for the attack, at daylight the army moved forwards to drive the enemy from their positions, without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar-vessels, with the ships' boats, armed with carronades, were advanced along the sea line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Captain Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transports boats, ready to land as occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun-vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen and marines, and preparing to storm, the enemy deserted their batteries, and the whole of the sea line without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place; by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Caledonia afforded you, Sir, an opportunity

of

of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up at the battery, under the directions of Lieutenants Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the enemy, by which, I regret to state, that Lieutenant Bewick, of the Pylades, an officer of much promise, was killed.

My warmest thanks are due to the whole of the Captains, officers, seamen, and marines, which I had the honour to have placed under my orders, for their zealous and active co-operation while under my command. I was particularly indebted to Captain Brace, for his able assistance; he was so good as to direct the advance of the boats and gun-vessels. Captains Dundas and Hamilton had, as usual, been most assiduous in forwarding the operations of the troops; and my thanks are due to Captains Power and Wemyss, for their ready assistance. Captain Flin had volunteered to head a party of seamen, which were landed with scaling ladders, to storm one of the hill-forts, had it been necessary. Captain Thompson, in the Aboukir, who, assisted by the ships and vessels as per margin*, blockaded the fort, conducted with much effect a false attack to the westward of the town, which drew off a considerable number of the enemy's troops. I have again occasion to notice the good conduct of the Sicilian flotilla, which were well led by Lieutenant Pengally. I beg that I may be permitted to bring to your notice Lieutenant Bazalgette, senior of this ship, whose services I have long had reason to appreciate. The active officer, Lieutenant Mapleton, of the Edinburgh, I am sorry to say, has been wounded, while on service with the army. I am indebted to Lieutenant Bailey, principal agent of the transports, for

* Aboukir, Iphigenia, Furieuse, Swallow, Cephalus.

the zeal and ability with which he has conducted the service of that department.

I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the ships and vessels of the squadron.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY.

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

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of Seamen and Marines, employed in an Attack on Genoa, 17th April 1814.

AMERICA.

Wounded.

Edward M'Dermott, ordinary seaman, dangerously.
Jan Vanseacum, able seaman, badly.
John Cartledge, private marine, slightly.

BERWICK.

Killed.

William Mills, able seaman.

Missing.

John Campbell, landman, supposed to have fallen from the rocks.

Wounded.

John Cook (1), private marine, severely.

PYLADES.

Killed.

Mr. John Bewick, Lieutenant.

EDINBURGH.

Wounded.

Mr. David Mapleton, Lieutenant.
Gilbert Collier, able seaman.

CURACOA.

Wounded.

Patrick Doyle, able seaman.

RAINBOW.

Wounded.

John Quail, captain of the foretop, severely.

Total—2 killed, 8 wounded, 1 missing.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, Captain.

N. B. Two wounded in Sicilian gun-boats, not included.

List of the Enemy's Ships and Vessels of War captured at Genoa, on the Surrender of that Fortress, 18th April 1814.

Brilliant, of 74 guns, ready for launching.
Coureur brig, of 16 twenty-four-pounders and 2 long nine-pounders.
Renard brig, of 14 twenty-four-pounders and 2 long nine-pounders.
Endymion brig, of 14 twenty-four-pounders and 2 long eight-pounders.
Sphynx brig, of 18 guns, new, equipping.
Unknown, of 74 guns, in frame.

EDWARD PELLEW.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 10th, 1814.

No. L.

CONVENTION *for a Suspension of Hostilities with France. Signed at Paris, the 23d of April* 1814.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

THE Allied Powers, anxious to terminate the misfortunes of Europe, and to lay the foundation of its repose on a just division of power between the states of which it is composed; desirous of affording to France (now that she is reinstated under a Government whose principles offer the necessary guarantees for the maintenance of Peace) proofs of their disposition to place themselves in the relations of friendship with her; and wishing at the same time that France should enjoy the blessings of Peace as much as possible, even before the whole of their arrangements can be completed, have resolved to proceed, conjointly with His Royal Highness Monsieur, Son of France, Brother of the King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France, to a suspension of hostilities between

between their respective forces, and to the re-establishment of the relations of friendship which formerly subsisted between them.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for himself and his Allies on the one part, and His Royal Highness Monsieur, Brother of the Most Christian King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France, on the other part, have, in consequence, named Plenipotentiaries to agree to an act, which, without prejudging the terms of Peace, contains stipulations for a suspension of hostilities, and which shall be succeeded, as soon as may be, by a Treaty of Peace; to wit:—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and His Royal Highness Monsieur, Brother of the King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France, le Sieur Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, of the Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of Russia, of the Orders of the Black Eagle and the Red Eagle of Prussia, Senator and President of the Provisional Government; who, after the exchange of their full powers, have agreed to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain, suspended between the Allied Powers and France; that is to say, for the land forces, as soon as the Commanding Officers of the French armies and fortified places shall have signified to the allied

troops opposed to them, that they have recognised the authority of the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France; and in like manner upon the sea, as far as regards maritime places and stations, as soon as the shipping and ports of the kingdom of France, or those occupied by French forces, shall have manifested the same submission.

ARTICLE II.

For the purpose of effecting the re-establishment of the relations of friendship between the Allied Powers and France, and to afford to the latter beforehand, as much as possible, the enjoyment of the blessings of Peace, the Allied Powers will cause their armies to evacuate the French territory, as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, upon condition that the places still in the possession of the French armies beyond those limits, shall be evacuated and delivered up to the Allies.

ARTICLE III.

The Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France will accordingly instruct the Commandants of those places to deliver them up in the following manner, viz. the places situated upon the Rhine, not comprehended within the limits of France on the 1st of January 1792, and those between the Rhine and the said limits, in the space of ten days, to be calculated from the day of the signature of the present act; the places in Piedmont and in other parts of Italy which belonged to France, in fifteen days; those in Spain in twenty days; and all other places occupied by French troops, without exception, in such manner as that they shall be entirely delivered up by the 1st of June next. The garrisons of such places shall depart with their arms and baggage, and with the private property of the military, and of the civil agents of every description.

scription. They shall be allowed to take with them field artillery in the proportion of three pieces to each one thousand men, the sick and wounded therein comprised.

The property of the fortresses, and every thing which is not private property, shall remain untouched, and shall be given over in full to the Allies without any thing being removed. In the property are comprised not only the depôts of artillery and ammunition, but also all other supplies of every description, as well as the archives, inventories, plans, maps, models, &c.

Immediately after the signature of the present Convention, Commissaries on the part of the Allied Powers and of France shall be named and dispatched to the fortresses, in order to ascertain the state in which they are, and to regulate together the execution of this article.

The garrisons shall be regulated in their return to France according to the magazines upon the different lines which shall be agreed upon. The blockades of fortified places in France shall be raised immediately by the allied armies.

The French troops making a part of the army of Italy, or occupying the fortified places in that country or in the Mediterranean, shall be recalled immediately by His Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations of the preceding article shall be equally applicable to maritime fortresses, the Contracting Powers reserving, however, to themselves to regulate in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, the fate of the arsenals, vessels of war, armed and unarmed, which are in those places.

AR-

ARTICLE V.

The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations, vessels only charged with particular missions shall be allowed to sail, but the immediate effect of the present act in respect to the French ports, shall be the raising of all blockade by land or sea, the liberty of fishing, that of the coasting trade, particularly of that which is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions; and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country; and the immediate effect, in respect to the interior, shall be the free provisioning of the cities, and the free passage of all means of military or commercial transport.

ARTICLE VI.

In order to anticipate every subject of complaint and dispute which may arise respecting the captures which might be made at sea after the signature of the present Convention, it is reciprocally agreed that vessels and effects which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to reckon from the exchange of the ratifications of the present act, shall be restored on both sides, that the term shall be one month within the Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands and to the Equator, and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception or other particular distinction of time, or of place.

ARTICLE VII.

On both sides, the prisoners, officers, and soldiers, of land or sea, or of any other description whatever, and particularly hostages, shall be immediately sent back to their respective countries, without ransom and without exchange. Commissaries shall be

named

named reciprocally in order to carry this general liberation into effect.

ARTICLE VIII.

The administration of the departments or cities actually occupied by the forces of the Co-belligerents shall be given over to the Magistrates named by His Royal Highness the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France. The Royal Authorities shall provide for the subsistence and wants of the troops to the moment when they shall evacuate the French territory, the Allied Powers wishing, as an act of friendship towards France, to discontinue the military requisitions, as soon as the restoration of the legitimate authority shall have been effected. Every thing which relates to the execution of this article shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

A mutual understanding shall take place respecting the terms of the second article, as to the routes which the troops of the Allied Powers shall follow in their march, in order to prepare the means of subsistence, and Commissaries shall be named to regulate all matters of detail, and to accompany the troops till the moment of their quitting the French territory.

In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

LE PRINCE DE BENEVENTO.
(L. S.)

AD-

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The term of ten days, agreed on in virtue of the stipulations of the third article of the Convention of this day for the evacuation of the fortified places upon the Rhine, and between that river and the ancient frontiers of France, is extended to the fortified places and military establishments of whatsoever description in the United Provinces of the United States.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity, as if it were word for word inserted in the Convention of this day.

In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in Paris, the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.)

LE PRINCE DE BENEVENTO.

(L. S.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 10, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by General Lord Lynedock, K. B. dated

MY LORD, *Antwerp, May* 5, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Lordship, that agreeable to the terms of the Convention of Paris of the 23d ultimo, this fortress, with the different forts depending on it, was finally evacuated by the remaining French troops this morning.

Major-General Künigl, the Commissioner of the Allied Powers, having signified to me his wish that, according to his instructions, British troops should occupy it, the 2d division, under the command of Major-General Cooke, and the 1st brigade of the 1st division were marched in; and after the different guards were relieved, the new garrison received the Commissioner with military honours.

The Magistrates then assembled on the parade, and the Mayor, recommending Antwerp to the protection, and its future fate to the favour, of the Allies, presented the keys of the town to General Künigl, who received them in the name of the Allied Sovereigns.

It is impossible to describe with what demonstrations of enthusiastic joy the inhabitants expressed their approbation of this interesting scene.

All the marine establishments remain in the hands of the French. I have had the most satisfactory communications with the French Admiral Gourdon, commanding; and I have no doubt of the utmost harmony prevailing between the French and

and English of all descriptions, during the time the town shall continue to be occupied by a British garrison.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOS. GRAHAM.

Admiralty-Office, May 10, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, at Sea, the 14th April 1814.

His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, at Sea, April 14, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter from Sir Josias Rowley, stating his proceedings in the Gulph of Spezzia, in co-operation with Lord William Bentinck's forces, which I doubt not will receive their Lordships' approbation.

I have, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

His Majesty's Ship America, Gulph of Spezzia, March 31, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE much satisfaction in informing you, that the fortress of Santa Maria, with the forts and defences on the Gulph of Spezzia, are in the occupation of His Majesty's arms.

On the 25th instant, I anchored with the squadron as per margin*, off Lerici, the Hon. Captain Dundas having preceded us with the Edinburgh and Swallow, to accompany the movements of the troops under Major-General Montresor, dismantling the

* America, Edinburgh, Furieuse, Swallow, Cephalus, Aurora, and Sicilian corvette.

bat-

batteries as the enemy retired on their advance; a party of them endeavoured to reoccupy the castle of Lerici, but Captain Dundas, with the marines, was beforehand with them, and the enemy, after some firing from the boats of the squadron, retreated from the town.

On the following morning, a deputation from the inhabitants of Spezzia came on board, when I learned that the French had, during the night, evacuated that town and all the defences of the Gulph, excepting the fortress of Santa Maria, which I sent an officer to summons, but found they were prepared to defend it. We immediately weighed and anchored the ships in a position between Spezzia and the fortress, which in the evening on the arrival of the troops was invested. Strong parties of seamen were landed from the ships, and six eighteen-pounders from the Edinburgh, by the active exertions of the Honourable Captain Dundas, were got up the heights through the most difficult places, and three batteries constructed, on which they were mounted. A thirty-six and twenty-four-pounder and two thirteen-inch mortars were remounted on one of the dismantled forts, with two additional howitzers, under the direction of Lieutenant Bazalgette, of this ship, and a battery of two thirty-six-pounders, under similar circumstances, by Lieutenant Mapleton, of the Edinburgh, and at five P.M. on the 29th, on a refusal from the enemy to capitulate, the fire from the whole opened on the fortress; it was kept up occasionally during the night, and renewed at daylight the following morning with such vigour and effect, as completely to silence that of the enemy. Preparations were making to storm, but at eleven the enemy shewed a flag of truce, and capitulated on the inclosed terms.

I feel much pleasure in having to report the zealous, able and indefatigable exertions of the officers and men employed on the above service; to

to the Honourable Captain Dundas, who undertook the general direction of the seamen on shore, I am particularly indebted, and to Captains Mounsey and Stowe, and Captain Staite, of His Sicilian Majesty's corvette Aurora, my thanks are due for their assistance: to Captain Flin, Lieutenants Bazalgette, Mapleton, Croker and Molesworth, Mr. Glen, master of the America, and Mr. Breary, mate of the Edinburgh, who had the direction of the guns in the batteries, much credit is due; the condition of the fort on its surrender plainly evinced the effect of their fire.

A division of the Sicilian flotilla of gun boats was conducted in a gallant and able manner by Lieutenant Le Hunte, and much distinguished themselves. A detachment of royal marines, under Captain Rea, has been landed to act with the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Travers, who makes favourable mention of their conduct.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, who commanded the troops, for his cordial co-operation, and to Major Pym, of the royal artillery, and Captain Tylden, of the engineers, for their assistance in directing our people at the batteries.

I am happy to add that our loss is trifling, considering the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy. I have, &c.

JOS. ROWLEY.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.
Mediterranean.

COM-

COMMISSIONERS having met on the 30th March 1814 (on the part of the royal navy, Lieutenant Bazalgette; on the part of the army, Captain Heathcote, Brigade-Major to the forces; and on the part of the garrison of Santa Maria, Antoine Mattieux, Commandant of the said Fort), have agreed that the fortress of Santa Maria shall be surrendered, on the following conditions, to the combined forces:

Condition I. That the said fortress shall be immediately surrendered to the combined force, the garrison piling their arms as they march out.

Condition II. That the said garrison shall be embarked on board a British ship, to proceed to Toulon, on their parole of honour, not to serve till regularly exchanged.

Condition III. That the officers shall be permitted to retain their swords, and the garrison to take with them their personal baggage.

Condition IV. That an officer shall be appointed by the Commandant of the fortress of Santa Maria, to deliver over stores of every description to the respective departments of the combined force.

(Signed) JOSEPH BAZALGETTE, Lieut. His Majesty's ship America.
HENRY HEATHCOTE, Captain 10th reg. and Major-Brigade.
A. MATTIEUX, Captain, Commandant.

Approved,
F. ROLT, Brigadier-General.
JOSIAS ROWLEY, Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron.

America, Gulph of Spezzia, March 31, 1814.

Return of Killed and Wounded, of Marines and Seamen belonging to His Majesty's Squadron, serving on shore at Spezzia.

Edinburgh—1 seaman killed; 2 seamen wounded.

None in any of the other ships or vessels.

JOS. ROWLEY, Capt. and Sen. Officer.

Admiralty-Office, May 10, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Edward Pellew has also transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir Josias Rowley, inclosing two letters from Captain Brace, of the Berwick, and Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, giving accounts of attacks made by the boats of those ships, with two Sicilian gun-boats, on the 8th and 10th of April, upon the enemy's posts near the pass of Rona, with a view to favour the advance of the British army. The enemy was driven from all his positions, leaving behind two twenty-four-pounders and two mortars, which were taken possession of.

Great spirit and good conduct were shewn by the officers and men engaged on those occasions, in which two men were killed, and Lieutenant Lyon, of the Berwick, and four men, wounded.

Admiralty-Office, May 10, 1814.

REAR-ADMIRAL Sir John Gore has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hoste, of His Majesty's ship Bacchante, dated off Parga, on the coast of Albania, the 22d March, stating, that he had proceeded thither in con-

consequence of a deputation from the inhabitants of the town, requesting assistance against the French garrison, consisting of one hundred and seventy men, commanded by a Colonel; and that on the arrival of the Bacchante, the French flag was hauled down, and the town and works taken possession of by Captain Hoste.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 28th, 1814.

No. LI.

Admiralty-Office, May 28, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Lord Exmouth has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Brisbane, of His Majesty's ship Pembroke, dated in Port Maurizio, in the Gulph of Genoa, the 12th of April, stating, that on the preceding day, in company with the Aigle and Alcmene, he had driven on shore, under the guns of that place, a convoy of twenty vessels; and that, having silenced the fire of the town by that of His Majesty's ships, four vessels of the convoy were brought off, with the cargoes of fifteen others, which, having been scuttled by the crews, were destroyed.

Mr. Harry Nicholas, midshipman of the Pembroke, and one seaman, were killed, and four wounded, on this occasion.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 31st, 1814.

No. LII.

Foreign-Office, May 31, 1814.

EARL Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of friendly powers resident at this Court, that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's naval forces off the coasts of the United States of North America, has issued a proclamation, dated at Bermuda, on the 25th day of April last, declaring all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, and sea coasts, of the said United States, from the point of land called Black Point, to the northern and eastern boundaries between the said United States and the British provinces of New Brunswick, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; and that the said Commander in Chief had stationed off the ports and places above-mentioned a naval force adequate to maintain the said blockade in the most rigorous and effective manner; and that the ports and places

aforesaid are and must be considered as being in a state of blockade accordingly; and that all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

Earl Bathurst at the same time notified to the said Ministers, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that, the whole of the French troops, which forcibly occupied positions on the banks of the Elbe, having been removed, so as to leave that River free and secure to the vessels of His Majesty's subjects, as well as of other nations, His Royal Highness has judged it expedient to signify His commands to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the necessary orders may be given, that all His Majesty's ships of war, which may have been stationed at the Mouth of the Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same, may be immediately withdrawn.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, May 31, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated

Quebec, March 12, 1814.

"WHEN I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 9th of February, the American army, under Major-General Wilkinson, continued to occupy their position on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French Mills, on the Salmon River, near St. Regis, and at the Four Corners.

I now

I now beg leave to acquaint you, that, between the 12th and 16th of February, the enemy abandoned their position, after partially burning their block-houses and barracks, erected with infinite labour and great expence, and also destroying their river craft and batteaux, several hundred of which had been frozen up in Salmon River, and they have succeeded in moving their ordnance and the principal part of their provisions and stores. Two regiments are stated to have proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, and the remainder of their force to Burlington and Platsburgh, where Major-General Wilkinson has now taken up his head-quarters.

I am informed the frontier positions occupied by the enemy at the close of the last campaign were given up, by the orders of the American Government, in consequence of the extreme difficulty experienced, and the enormous expence incurred in supplying the troops allotted for their defence with provisions, and the daily decrease of their army by sickness and desertion, arising from the harassing and fatiguing duties to which their troops were exposed, from the constant apprehension of being attacked by us.

As soon as information of the enemy's movement was received, Colonel Scott, of the 103d regiment, with a small effective force, consisting of detachments from that corps, the 89th, and Canadian Fencibles, and a picket of light cavalry from Coteau du Lac and Cornwall, passed over the Ice from the latter post to the Salmon River, and arrived in time to press upon the enemy's rear-guard, which made a precipitate retreat; and about a hundred sleigh loads of provisions and stores have fallen into our possession, and the destruction of their block-houses, barracks, and boats, has been completed.

Colonel Scott advanced with his party without opposition into the enemy's country to Malone, Madrid, and within a few miles of Platsburg, and returned by the route of Four Corners, to his post at the Coteau du Lac.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of JUNE 2d, 1814.

No. LIII.

Foreign-Office, June 2, 1814.

MR. Planta arrived at this Office late last night from Paris, with the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, signed at Paris on the 30th ultimo by Viscount Castlereagh, the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. General Viscount Cathcart, K.T. and Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Stewart, K.B. Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty; and by the Prince de Benevent, Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 7th,
1814.

No. LIV.

DEFINITIVE TREATY *of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty. Signed at Paris, the 30th day of May* 1814.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and of Navarre on the other part, animated by an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe, and the sufferings of mankind, by a permanent peace, founded upon a just repartition of force between its States, and containing in its stipulations the pledge of its durability; and His Britannic Majesty, together with his Allies, being unwilling to require of France, now that, replaced under the paternal Government of her Kings, she offers the assurance of security and stability to Europe, the conditions and guarantees which they had with

with regret demanded from her former Government, their said Majesties have named Plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle, and sign a Treaty of Peace and Amity; namely,

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.; the Right Honourable George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlie, Tarvis, and Kellie, &c. one of the Sixteen Peers representing the Peerage of Scotland in the House of Lords, Knight of His Majesty's Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; the Right Honourable William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of His Order of the Thistle, and of the Orders of Russia, General in His Majesty's Army, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; and the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, Knight of His Majesty's Honourable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, Lieutenant-General in His Majesty's Army, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of several others, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia; and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent, Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Black and Red Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and His said Majes-

ty's

ty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be from this day forward perpetual peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Allies on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other, their heirs and successors, their dominions and subjects, respectively.

The High Contracting Parties shall devote their best attention to maintain, not only between themselves, but, inasmuch as depends upon them, between all the States of Europe, that harmony and good understanding which are so necessary for their tranquillity.

ARTICLE II.

The kingdom of France retains its limits entire, as they existed on the 1st of January 1792. It shall further receive the increase of Territory comprised within the line established by the following Article :—

ARTICLE III.

On the side of Belgium, Germany, and Italy, the ancient frontiers shall be re-established as they existed the 1st of January 1792, extending from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Nieuport, to the Mediterranean, between Cagnes and Nice, with the following modifications :

1. In the department of Jemappes, the Cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont, and Chimay shall belong to France, where the line of demarcation comes in contact with the Canton of Dour, it shall pass between that Canton and those of Boussu and Paturage, and likewise further on it shall

shall pass between the Canton of Merbes-le-Chateau and those of Binck and Thuin.

2. In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the Cantons of Walcourt, Florennes, Beauraing, and Gedinne, shall belong to France; where the demarcation reaches that department, it shall follow the line which separates the said Cantons from the department of Jemappes, and from the remaining Cantons of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

3. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarcation, at the point where it diverges from the old line of frontier, shall be formed by a line to be drawn from Perle to Fremersdorff, and by the limit which separates the Canton of Tholey from the remaining Cantons of the said department of the Moselle.

4. In the department of La Sarre, the Cantons of Saarbruck and Arneval shall continue to belong to France, as likewise the portion of the Canton of Lebach which is situated to the South of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhofen, Hilsbach and Hall (leaving these different places out of the French frontier), to the point where, in the neighbourhood of Querselle (which place belongs to France), the line which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Ottweiler reaches that which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Lebach. The frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above described, and afterwards by that which separates the Canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

5. The fortress of Landau having before the year 1792, formed an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond her frontiers a portion of the departments of Mount Tonnerre and of the Lower Rhine, for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom.

The

The new demarkation from the point in the neighbourhood of Obersteinbach (which place is left out of the limits of France) where the boundary between the department of the Moselle, and that of Mount Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the Cantons of Weissenbourg and Bergzabern (on the side of France) from the Cantons of Permasens Dahn, and Annweiler (on the side of Germany) as far as the point near the village of Vollmersheim where that line touches the antient radius of the fortress of Landau. From this radius which remains as it was in 1792 the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river de la Queich, which on leaving the said radius at Queichheim (that place remaining to France) flows near the villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim and Belheim (these places also belonging to France) to the Rhine which from thence shall continue to form the boundary of France and Germany.

The main stream (Thalweg) of the Rhine shall constitute the frontier; provided, however, that the changes which may hereafter take place in the course of that river shall not affect the property of the Islands. The right of possession in these Islands shall be re-established as it existed at the signature of the Treaty of Luneville.

6. In the department of the Doubs the frontier shall be so regulated as to commence above the Rançonnière near Locle and follow the Crest of Jura between the Cerneux, Pequignot and the village of Fontenelles, as far as the peak of that Mountain situated about seven or eight thousand feet to the North-west of the village of La Brevine, where it shall again fall in with the antient boundary of France.

7. In the department of the Leman, the frontiers between the French territory, the Pays de Vaud and

and the different portions of the territory of the Republic of Geneva (which is to form part of Swisserland) remain as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the Cantons of Frangy and of St. Julien (with the exception of the districts situated to the north of a line drawn from the point where the river of *La Laire* enters the territory of Geneva near Chancy following the confines of Sesequin, Laconex and Sesenenve, which shall remain out of the limits of France) the Canton of Reignier, with the exception of the portion to the east of a line which follows the confines of the Muraz Bussy, Pers, and Cornier, which shall be out of the French limits) and the Canton of La Roche (with the exception of the places called La Roche, and Armanoy with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different Cantons, and the line which separates the districts continuing to belong to France, from those which She does not retain.

8. In the Department of Montblanc, France acquires the sub-Prefecture of Chambery, with the exception of the Cantons of L' Hopital, St. Pierre d'Albigny, la Rocette, and Montmelian, and the sub-Prefecture of Annecy, with the exception of the portion of the Canton of Faverges, situated to the east of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marlens on the side of France, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which afterwards follows the crest of the mountains as far as the frontier of the Canton of Thones; this line, together with the limit of the cantons before mentioned, shall on this side form the new frontier.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, remain such as they were the 1st of January, 1792, and a joint Commission shall be named on the part of

of the two Crowns for the purpose of finally determining the line.

France on her part renounces all rights of Sovereignty, *Suzeraineté*, and of possession over all the countries, districts, towns and places situated beyond the frontier above described, the Principality of Monaco being replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the 1st of January 1792.

The Allied Powers assure to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comtat Venaissin, of the Comte of Montbeilliard, together with the several insulated territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the frontier above described, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January 1792. The Powers reserve to themselves, reciprocally, the complete right to fortify any point in their respective states which they may judge necessary for their security.

To prevent all injury to private property, and protect, according to the most liberal principles, the property of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the states bordering on France, Commissioners, who shall proceed, conjointly with French Commissioners, to the delineation of the respective boundaries.

As soon as the Commissioners shall have performed their task, maps shall be drawn, signed by the respective Commissioners, and posts shall be placed to point out the reciprocal boundaries.

ARTICLE IV.

To secure the communications of the town of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss territory situated on the lake, France consents that the road by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments shall amicably arrange the

the means for preventing smuggling, regulating the posts, and maintaining the said road.

ARTICLE V.

The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and *vice versâ*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one:—and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the States bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial, and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

The future Congress, with a view to facilitate the communication between nations, and continually to render them less strangers to each other, shall likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provision can be extended to other Rivers which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.

ARTICLE VI.

Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of that Sovereignty shall not in any case belong to a Prince wearing or destined to wear a foreign Crown.

The States of Germany shall be independent and united by a federative bond.

Switzerland, independent, shall continue to govern Herself.

Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall belong in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VIII.

His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for Himself and His Allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January 1792, in the Seas and on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, however, of the Islands of Tobago and St. Lucie, and of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Séchelles, which several Colonies and Possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and Sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

ARTICLE IX.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding Article, consents that the Island of Guadaloupe be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights He may have acquired over that Island.

ARTICLE X.

Her Most Faithful Majesty in virtue of the Arrangements stipulated with Her Allies and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, to His Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute

pute shall be terminated by a friendly Arrangement between the two Courts, under the mediation of His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XI.

The places and forts in those Colonies and Settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce, and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured Nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of Peace between the Two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid any thing which might affect Their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the Police.

ARTICLE XIII.

The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the Island of that name, and of the adjacent Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

ARTICLE XIV.

Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty by His Britannic Majesty or His Allies in the Northern Seas, or in the seas on the Continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months; and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

The High Contracting Parties having, by the 4th Article of the Convention of the 23d of April last, reserved to themselves the right of disposing, in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the arsenals and ships of war, armed and unarmed, which may be found in the maritime places restored by the 2d Article of the said Convention; it is agreed, that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and unarmed, together with the naval ordinance and naval stores, and all materials for building and equipment shall be divided between France and the countries where the said places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France, and one-third for the Power to whom the said places shall belong. The ships and vessels on the stocks, which shall not be launched within six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being broken up, shall be, as such, divided in the same proportions.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides to settle the division and draw up a statement of the same, and passports or safe conducts shall be granted by the Allied Powers for the purpose of securing the return into France of the workmen, seamen and others in the employment of France.

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime places

places which were already in the power of the Allies before the 23d of April, and the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet in the Texel, are not comprized in the above stipulations.

The French Government engages to withdraw, or to cause to be sold every thing which shall belong to it by the above stipulations within the space of three months after the division shall have been carried into effect.

Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

ARTICLE XVI.

The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored or ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war; and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Allied Powers, desirous to offer His Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present Peace, renounce all the sums which their Governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever, to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on His part, renounces every claim which He might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In the execution of this article the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations and documents, which relate to the debts they may have mutually cancelled.

ARTICLE XIX.

The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory, on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals, or private establishments, and the French Authorities, as well for supplies, as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

ARTICLE XX.

The High Contracting Parties, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, shall name Commissioners to direct and superintend the execution of the whole of the stipulations contained in the 18th and 19th Articles. These Commissioners shall undertake the examination of the claims referred to in the preceding Articles, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the con-

consideration of the manner in which the French Government may propose to pay them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the titles, bonds, and the documents relating to the debts which the High Contracting Parties mutually cancel, so that the approval of the result of their labours shall complete that reciprocal renunciation.

ARTICLE XXI.

The debts which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22d of December 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

ARTICLE XXII.

The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner all French subjects employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interest, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*caisse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13 (18 January 1805), and which belong to the inhabitants of the countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

ARTICLE XXV.

The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*caisse de service*," and in the "*caisse d'amortissement*," or other "*caisse*," of the French Government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular

regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

ARTICLE XXVI.

From the first day of January 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military and ecclesiastical; pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

ARTICLE XXVII.

National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the antient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to Her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The abolition of the "*droits d' Aubaine,*" de "*Detraction,*" and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, or which have been formerly incorporated, shall be expressly maintained.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

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ARTICLE XXX.

The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet finished, or finished after the 31st December 1812, whether on the Rhine or in the departments detached from France by the present Treaty, shall be placed to the account of the future possessors of the territory, and shall be paid by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of that country.

ARTICLE XXXI.

All archives, maps, plans and documents whatever, belonging to the ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries: or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

This stipulation applies to the archives, maps and plates, which may have been carried away from the countries during their temporary occupation by the different armies.

ARTICLE XXXII.

All the powers engaged on either side in the present war, shall, within the space of two months, send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, for the purpose of regulating in general Congress, the arrangements which are to complete the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries

taries have signed and affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the thirtieth of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) ABERDEEN.
(L. S.) CATHCART.
(L. S.) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut. Gen.
(L. S.) Le Prince DE BENEVENT.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE I.

His Most Christian Majesty, concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all His efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said Trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

ARTICLE II.

The British and French Governments shall name, without delay, Commissioners to liquidate the accounts of their respective expenses for the maintenance of prisoners of war, in order to determine the

the manner of paying the balance which shall appear in favour of one or the other of the two Powers.

ARTICLE III.

The respective prisoners of war, before their departure from the place of their detention, shall be obliged to discharge the private debts they may have contracted, or shall at least give sufficient security for the amount.

ARTICLE IV.

Immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, the sequesters which since the year 1792 (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two) may have been laid on the funds, revenues, debts, or any other effects of the High Contracting Parties or their subjects, shall be taken off.

The Commissioners mentioned in the 2d Article shall undertake the examination of the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French Government, for the value of the property, moveable or immovable, illegally confiscated by the French Authorities, as also for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, illegally detained under sequester since the year 1792, (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.)

France engages to act towards British subjects in this respect, in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and His Britannic Majesty, desiring to concur in the new pledge which the Allied Powers have given to His Most Christian Majesty, of their desire to obliterate every trace of that disastrous epocha so happily terminated by the present peace, engages on His part, when complete justice shall be rendered to His subjects, to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in His favour for support of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification

of

of the report of the above Commissioners, and the discharge of the sums due to British subjects, as well as the restitution of the effects which shall be proved to belong to them, shall complete the renunciation.

ARTICLE V.

The two High Contracting Parties, desiring to establish the most friendly relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves, and promise to come to a mutual understanding and arrangement, as soon as possible, upon their commercial interests, with the view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective States.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Treaty Patent of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have assigned and affixed to them the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) ABERDEEN.
(L. S.) CATHCART.
(L. S.) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

(L. S.) Le Prince DE BENEVENT.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 14th, 1814.

No. LV.

St. James's, June 11, 1814.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, waited upon His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia with the following Address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder:

To His Imperial Majesty ALEXANDER, the EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

The Address of congratulation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Imperial Majesty,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg to offer our most sincere compliments of congratulation to your Majesty, on the very distinguished occasion of your auspicious arrival in these

these happy realms, the august, illustrious, and magnanimous Ally of our revered and gracious Sovereign.

We have viewed with the profoundest gratitude to the Almighty giver of all victory, the rapid, stupendous, and sublime succession of events, which have led to the deliverance of the afflicted nations of Europe, from the most galling oppression and unprecedented tyranny that ever visited the human race.

By the harmonious and cordial co-operation of the Allied Sovereigns in a cause of such lasting importance to the world as the restoration of whole nations to their independence and legitimate dynasties—by the consummate skill, prudence, intrepidity, wisdom, and moderation of commanders, unequalled in any former age, fearless in their duty, and faithful to their charge—by the awakened energies of almost desolated countries roused from their destructive slumbers—by the removal of gross delusion from their eyes—by the determined regard to discipline, and successful valour of armies, led on to the most brilliant exploits by their Princes in person, the spell is at length broken which had nearly subjugated the human mind itself, and the plague is stayed which had drained the earth and swept away whole generations.

In the accomplishment of these happy and beneficial results to the world, we have contemplated, in the august person of your Imperial Majesty, a Monarch, followed by a brave and loyal people in arms, to the redress of injuries the most wanton, unprovoked, and barbarous, that baffled ambition could conceive, or profligate cruelty perpetrate—a hero, by inflexible perseverance in his object, traversing whole regions, and pursuing, to the capital of France, a discomfitted tyrant, not for purposes of retribution, not in vindictive fury; to raze or to destroy, not to subdue, but to deliver a misguided people,

people, to unbind their chains, to bring peace to their hearts, and prosperity to their homes—a hero, to the astonishment, and amidst the acclamations of the vanquished, holding out in his victorious hand, graces, favours, and immunities, and evincing, in the proudest hour of triumph, the confidence, magnanimity, and clemency of a Christian conqueror.

Permit us, Sire, to express the very high sense we entertain of the distinguished honour conferred upon Britain, by the visit of an Emperor, not deriving more splendour from his exalted rank, than the pre-eminent virtues of his heart, comprising all that is dignified, all that is mild, all that is great, good, and consolatory, confer on that lofty function.

May your valuable life be long spared, and may the benefits your Imperial Majesty has bestowed upon the world, be repaid by what must be the greatest blessing to a Sovereign's heart, the loyalty, affection, and prosperity of your admiring and grateful people, by the applauses of surrounding nations, and, greater than all, by the silent and conscious testimony of your owu approving breast.

Signed, by order of Court,

Henry Woodthorpe.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:—

"I thank you for this kind and flattering Address.

"I have long desired to visit this country, and I find myself amongst you with the more satisfaction at a moment when, after a war full of glory, a peace has been given to Europe, which, I trust, will long prove a blessing to mankind.

"You may assure your fellow-citizens, that the British nation has always possessed my respect; their

their conduct throughout the late long and arduous contest commands my admiration, as it has done that of the whole world. I have been the faithful Ally of Great Britain in war—I desire to continue her firm friend in peace."

St. James's, June 11, 1814.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, Common Council, and Officers of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the following Address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder:

To His Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA.

The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave to tender our most cordial compliments of congratulation to your Majesty, on the happy occasion of your safe arrival in the dominions of our revered and gracious King, and that events, under the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, have enabled the inhabitants of Britain to rejoice in the honour of the august visit of his Majesty's brave, faithful, and magnanimous Ally, the Sovereign of Prussia.

The signal overthrow of a gigantic tyranny, under which the nations of suffering Europe had for years been oppressed and enslaved, has presented the consolatory prospect, that this astonishing crisis will, with their restoration to peace and their legitimate dynasties, likewise restore that internal

tranquillity amongst themselves, and that harmony of intercourse with the rest of the world, as will ensure substantial blessings to every country; and that the sword now sheathed, the torch of discord may be for ever extinguished.

We cannot but express to your Majesty the high sense we entertain of the pre-eminent services rendered by the arms of Prussia in bringing about these mighty benefits, which, in their results, we confidently hope will lead to the lasting repose of the world. and we feel that the consummate skill, intrepidity, and prudence of your Majesty, and the illustrious Commanders of your armies, under the most pressing difficulties and toils of warfare, have maintained with equal, if not superior success, those lofty claims to the admiration of Mankind, with which, in times past, your Royal predecessors graced the archives of military glory.

The forbearance and mercy of the Allied Monarchs, under circumstances the most trying, and injuries the most galling, evinced in the proudest hour of triumph, will weave an eternal wreath of fame for their victorious brows, more brilliant than their crowns, and more lasting than their thrones; and the names of deliverers will, to the latest posterity, outshine on record all that we justly admire and revere in those of heroes and conquerors.

May every happiness attend your Majesty, and your people gratefully appreciate the virtues which their Sovereign has so eminently and so beneficially displayed; and may the heart that has with so much bravery and so much clemency exercised them, feel the reward of its own applause and approbation.

Signed by order of Court,

Henry Woodthorpe.

To

To which address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"I thank you for the obliging Address which you have presented me with on the occasion of my arrival in this happy country. It affords me peculiar satisfaction to receive the cordial compliments and congratulations of so distinguished and eminent a body as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of one of the first cities in the world.

"I rejoice with you that the glorious efforts of the Allied Sovereigns, in the cause of Europe, have ultimately accomplished the overthrow of a gigantic tyranny, under which the nations of suffering Europe have been oppressed.

"While I contemplate the magnanimous efforts which my great Allies have each individually made in our protracted struggle, the perseverance, exertion, and great sacrifices of the people of this realm stand pre-eminently forward. I am sensible of the aid my subjects and my armies have received in their great efforts, by the wise policy of my good brother and Ally, the Prince Regent, and by the great example he has set to the world, by his perseverance, in which he has been so well seconded by the spirit and constancy of the nation, and the wisdom of his Ministers.

"While you congratulate me on the conduct of my army, I must assure you I have looked with equal admiration to those brave legions which, landing early in the Peninsula, under their great leader, arrived in the heart of France, covered with their glorious exploits, to witness our common triumph, and closing the most just and necessary war by an equitable, and I trust, lasting peace.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my anxious desire that the cordial union which is so happily established between Great Britain and Prussia may continue for ages to come, and that the perfect understanding which subsists between my good brother and ally, the Prince Regent, and myself, may remain ever unimpaired."

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 18th, 1814.

No. LVI.

Foreign-Office, June 17, 1814.

THIS day Lord Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exchanged with the Comte de la Chatre, duly authorised for that purpose by His Most Christian Majesty, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's act of Ratification on the part of His Majesty, of the Treaty of Peace, and of the additional articles thereunto annexed, concluded between His Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty, at Paris, on the 30th ultimo, against copies of the same duly ratified by His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII.

Admiralty-Office, June 18, 1814.

Return of Vessels captured and recaptured by His Majesty's Ship Herald, between the 1st of January and 31st of December 1813.

English vessel La Lune, in ballast, taken June 3, 1813; sent to Nassau, New Providence.

French vessel La Vengeance, laden with wine, silks, &c. taken June 27, 1813; sent to Nassau, New Providence.

American vessel Adeline Cecilia, in ballast, taken August 13, 1813; sent to Nassau, New Providence.

American vessel Jane, laden with cotton and sugar, taken December 13, 1813; sent to Nassau, New Providence.

American vessel Eliza and Ann, laden with sundries, taken December 21, 1813; sent to Nassau, New Providence.

American vessel Liberty, laden with sundries, taken December 23, 1813; sent to Nassau, New Providence.

CLEMENT MILWARD, Captain.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 25th, 1814.

No. LVII.

Admiralty-Office, June 21, 1814.

A Return of Vessels captured and detained by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, from Noon the 10th of January 1814.

Swedish ship Bernat, laden with flour, rice, &c. captured by the Pique, January 13, 1814; sent to Guadaloupe.

Swedish ship Margaret, in ballast, captured by the Pique, January 19, 1814; sent to Guadaloupe.

American ship Greyhound, laden with provisions, captured by the Elizabeth, January 13, 1814; sent to St. Christopher's.

Ship Aurora, from St. Bartholomew's, West Indies, laden with flour, captured by the Vestal, January 20, 1814; sent to Guadaloupe.

Spanish ship Magoelina, laden with corn, meal, staves, &c. captured by the Crane, January 21, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

American privateer Frolic, captured by the Heron, January 25, 1814; sent to Barbadoes.

Swedish ship Gotland, laden with corn and shingles, captured by the Barbadoes, January 31, 1814; sent to Antigua.

American ship Commodore Perry, laden with provisions, captured by the Maria, January 11, 1814; sent to Trinidad.

Spanish ship La Cuola, laden with molasses and rum, captured by the Cleopatra, January 13, 1814; sent to Antigua.

(Signed) FRANCIS LAFOREY, Rear-Admiral, and Commander in Chief.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 28th, 1814.

No. LVIII.

St. James's, June 27, 1814.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia having expressed a desire to see the fleet and arsenal at Portsmouth, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to direct, that the Board of Admiralty should repair to Portsmouth, and that the flag of the Lord High Admiral, as well as that of His Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, should be hoisted on this occasion.

On Sunday the 19th instant, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence hoisted the Union on board His Majesty's ship Jason, and was saluted with seventeen guns.

On Monday the 20th, the flag of the Lord High Admiral was hoisted on board His Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, of one hundred and ten guns, at Spithead, and saluted with nineteen guns by the whole fleet, and the flag of the Admiral of the Fleet was shifted to the Impregnable, of ninety-eight guns. On Tuesday the 21st, the flag of the Admiralty was

shifted

shifted to His Majesty's ship Bombay, of seventy-four guns, in Portsmouth-Harbour, and the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. was hoisted in the Ville de Paris.

On Wednesday the 22d, about nine o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, set out from Carlton-House, and arrived at the Government-House, Portsmouth, about four o'clock the same evening.

On the arrival of His Royal Highness at Portsdown-Hill, he was received with a royal salute of twenty-one guns from a brigade of light artillery stationed at that point; and at the same moment a royal salute was also fired from all the ships and vessels of war lying at Spithead.

When His Royal Highness arrived at the Landport Gate, he was received by Lieutenant-General Houstoun, Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison, who presented His Royal Highness with the keys of the town, which His Royal Highness was pleased immediately to return to the Lieutenant-Governor.

On His Royal Highness's entering the place, he was saluted with a triple discharge of all the artillery on the ramparts and the lines, and all the ships and vessels fired a royal salute; and these salutes were again repeated when His Royal Highness alighted from his carriage at the Government-House.

At some distance from the town, His Royal Highness had been met by a party of the rope-makers of His Majesty's Dock-Yard, wearing scarves and bearing white staves, who ran before the royal carriage, agreeably to an ancient custom.

The road, streets, ramparts, and the parade were crowded with spectators, who received His Royal Highness with the greatest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

His

His Royal Highness was received at the Government-House by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Board of Admiralty, the Commissioners of the Navy, His Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, Lieutenant-General Houstoun, &c. &c.

The Prince Regent immediately held a levee, at which the Admiral of the Fleet presented to His Royal Highness Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, commanding at the Port; Vice-Admirals Martin, and Sir Harry Neale, Bart.; Rear-Admirals Sir F. Laforey, Bart., Foote, and Martin; and all the Captains and Commanders in commission at the port.

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Immediately after the levee, His Royal Highness proceeded with his attendants to the balcony in front of the Government-House, where he was received by the people with the greatest joy, and His Royal Highness was pleased to express his satisfaction at the duty and loyalty which the people displayed on this occasion, and indeed on every subsequent opportunity which they had of seeing His Royal Highness.

At seven o'clock, His Royal Highness sat down to a dinner of forty covers, to which the Secretary of State, the Members of the Admiralty Board, the Comptroller of the Navy, all Flag-Officers in commission, the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and the General Officers on the Staff, and several other persons of distinction had the honour of being invited.

About half past seven, His Majesty the King of Prussia, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Royal, Prince William, Prince William His Majesty's brother, and Prince Frederic of Prussia, and attended by Lord Charles Bentinck and several persons of His Majesty's Court, were met outside

side the town by a guard of honour, which conducted His Majesty to the Lieutenant-Governor's house, which had been prepared for His Majesty's residence.

A guard of honour also awaited the arrival of His Majesty the Emperor, who arrived about nine o'clock in the evening, accompanied by Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine, and attended by the Earl of Yarmouth, Count Lieven, His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador, and by several other Noblemen of the Imperial Court.

His Imperial Majesty and Her Imperial Highness proceeded to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-Yard, which had been prepared for their residence.

Thursday, June 22.

This morning, at ten o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who had arrived late the preceding evening, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, proceeded in his carriage to the residence of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and thence His Royal Highness and His Majesty, with the Princes of Great Britain and Prussia, proceeded to the Commissioner's house in the Dock-Yard, where they were received by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and conducted to His apartments: The Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Board of Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Navy being in attendance at the Commissioner's House to receive His Royal Highness.

After a short delay, His Royal Highness, their Imperial and Royal Majesties, with their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Grand Duchess and the Princes of Great Britain and Prussia, and attended by the Board of Admiralty, the Navy Board, and the suites of the Emperor and King, proceeded through the Dock-yard, amidst the acclamations of the

the artificers and spectators, to the King's-Stairs, where His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Majesties the Emperor and King, Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess, her attendants, their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Prussia, attended by the Viscount Melville, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, embarked in the barge prepared for their reception, in which the royal standard of Great Britain was immediately hoisted, and proceeded down the harbour to Spithead.

Abreast of the royal barge, on the right hand, a barge carried the imperial standard of Russia, and another, in the same situation on the left, carried the royal standard of Prussia; both these barges were filled with the suites of the respective Sovereigns.

The Board of Admiralty, with the Ambassadors of Austria and Russia, and several other persons of distinction, in their barge bearing the flag of their Office, immediately preceded His Royal Highness's barge.

The barges of the Admirals and Captains, carrying their respective flags and pendants, followed in two lines according to their seniority; the barge of the Admiral of the Fleet, in which His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, with their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cambridge, and His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar, were embarked, leading the starboard line, and that of the Admiral of the Port, in which were the Admiral and several persons of the royal suite, leading the larboard line.

As the Prince Regent passed the garrison, he was saluted with twenty-one guns from the battery on the platform, and when the royal standard was seen from the fleet at Spithead, His Royal Highness was saluted in the same manner from the several ships there, which was repeated by the guns on the platform, and as the royal barge passed the ships (com-

(commencing with the westernmost of the line), the yards were all manned, and their companies gave three hearty cheers, the guards being turned out, beating a march, and the Officers saluting.

On His Royal Highness and their Majesties going on board the Impregnable, the sides were manned by Lieutenants, and His Royal Highness was received at the head of the ladder by the Captain of the Fleet; and as soon as His Royal Highness passed the guard of marines on the quarter-deck, where he was received by His Royal Highness the Admiral of the Fleet, the Union flag was struck and shifted to the Chatham, of seventy-four guns, and the royal standard was hoisted at the maintop mast-head, the flag of the Admiralty at the foretop mast-head, and the union flag at the mizen. The Admiralty flag was also shifted from the Bombay in the harbour to the Ville de Paris, and the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. to the Norge, of seventy-four guns.

The standard was immediately saluted by the whole fleet, except the Impregnable, as before, and the salute was answered by an equal number of guns from the battery on the platform.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by their Majesties, the Grand Duchess, and the Princes, visited every part of the ship, with which they expressed themselves in the highest degree gratified.

After His Royal Highness and their Majesties, and the other distinguished persons, had partaken of a collation in the great cabin of the Impregnable, they were pleased to gratify the immense crowd which had assembled round the ship, by appearing severally at the entrance port, and His Royal Highness and their Majesties were received with the most enthusiastic expressions of joy; and when His Royal Highness retired, the people spontaneously sang "God save the King."

His Royal Highness was so much pleased with his

his visit, that he expressed his intention of returning to Spithead the next day, and he desired the fleet might be kept ready for getting under weigh as soon as the tide should serve.

On His Royal Highness and their Majesties leaving the Impregnable, a royal salute was again fired by the whole fleet, and the barges proceeded in the order in which they came, except that the Emperor of Russia and his suite embarked in the barge which bore his flag, and was followed by one of the lines of barges, while the barge which bore the royal standard of Great Britain led the other, the barge of the Board of Admiralty preceding both.

When the barges approached the shore at South Sea Castle, they were saluted by a feu de joie, which was fired by the troops drawn up on South Sea Beach, and on the ramparts of the town, and by the acclamations of the people, who covered the beach and ramparts, and a royal salute was fired from the battery on the platform, and the feu de joie and the acclamations of the crowd were repeated and continued while the royal barge was passing.

The Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, and the Board of Admiralty, and the suites of His Royal Highness and His Majesty, landed at the Sally Port, while His Majesty the Emperor of Russia proceeded to the King's Stairs at the Dock-Yard.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Majesty, walked from Sally Port to the Government-House, amidst the acclamations of the crowds that filled the street, and testified by every possible means their joy at seeing amongst them His Royal Highness and His illustrious guests.

In the evening His Royal Highness had a dinner of above one hundred and twenty covers, where their Majesties, the Grand Duchess, the Princes, and

and their respective suites, dined; and to which several distinguished foreigners, the Board of Admiralty, the Ministers, and naval and military Officers of the rank of Post Captain and Colonel respectively, had the honour to be invited.

In the course of the evening, the Prince Regent and their Majesties were pleased to gratify the wishes of the people by appearing on the balcony, and were again received with every demonstration of joy.

Friday, June 24.

This morning at ten o'clock, His Royal Highness and His Majesty the King of Prussia, and their respective royal families and suites, again met His Majesty the Emperor at the Commissioner's house in the Dock-Yard, and proceeded on foot to visit the Yard.

His Royal Highness conducted their Majesties through the several store houses, rigging lofts, rope houses, the anchor forge, the wood mills, and metal mills, and in all those places His Royal Highness and their Majesties, were pleased to express their approbation of the good order, zeal, and ingenuity displayed by the respective officers and artificers.

His Royal Highness and the King of Prussia afterwards proceeded to the King's stairs to embark in the barges, while His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, and attended by Lord Viscount Melville, the Earl of Yarmouth, and the Imperial suite, continued to inspect the Dock-Yard, and afterwards crossed over to visit Haslar-Hospital.

His Imperial Majesty, after expressing the greatest satisfaction at the general system of the Hospital, and the good order and comfort which appeared to prevail therein, returned with his suite to the Commissioner's House in the Dock-yard.

The

The Prince Regent and the King of Prussia having embarked, the procession moved nearly in the same order as the day preceding to Spithead, and the Royal party went on board the Royal Sovereign yacht, where the royal standard and the flag of the Admiralty and the union, were hoisted, as they had before been in the Impregnable.

His Royal Highness was then pleased to direct a signal to be made for the fleet's getting under weigh, which was immediately executed, and the whole squadron stood out to sea with a favourable breeze.

When the fleet had proceeded as far as St. Helen's, the Prince Regent, the King, and the Princes, attended as before, went on board the Impregnable, where they were received with the usual salutes and forms; the standard, the flag of the Admiralty, and the union being hoisted as before.

The fleet, now under full sail, performed several evolutions, and manœuvered with the greatest celerity and precision, till about four o'clock, when being about five leagues from the anchorage, the fleet tacked and continued to work up to Spithead till about seven, when it had regained its former position; and His Royal Highness and the King, and their respective royal families and suites, again entered their barges, and proceeded as the day before, and under similar feus de joie, and the like acclamations of the people, to Sally Port, where they landed, and immediately proceeded to the Government-House, where they were received by the Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the War Department, and His Grace Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who had just arrived from town.

At eight o'clock His Royal Highness sat down to a dinner of one hundred and twenty covers, at which the Emperor and King, the Grand Duchess, and the Princes were entertained, and the Secretaries of State, the Board of Admiralty, and the

other distinguished persons of the royal and Imperial suites, and the Officers of the Navy and Army, of the ranks of Captain and Colonel respectively, had again the honour of being invited.

In the course of the evening the Prince Regent and their Majesties again appeared on the balcony, and were received, as before, with every expression of the popular joy; and at night His Royal Highness was pleased to invite the noblemen, gentlemen, and naval and military officers at Portsmouth and its vicinity, with their ladies, to a ball and supper, which their Majesties the Emperor and King, and their Royal Highnesses the Princes, honoured with their presence.

Saturday, June 25.

This morning, about nine o'clock, His Royal Highness held a levee at the Government-House, at which the Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Portsmouth were introduced, to present the following address:

To His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT.

Most illustrious Prince,

WE, His Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of this ancient Borough of Portsmouth, offer our duty and congratulations to your Royal Highness, on your again honouring this place with your presence.

We more particularly congratulate your Royal Highness, on this event being rendered so auspicious, by the presence of those august Personages who accompany you, and who, by their conduct and valour, by their heroism and intrepidity, have so eminently contributed to deliver Europe, and to give us the inestimable blessing of peace. This event, under the permission of divine Providence, has been accomplished by the wisdom of your

Royal

Royal Highness's councils, the exertions and co-operation of His Majesty's fleets and armies, and thus saved us from the wretched state of anarchy and confusion which has visited other nations.

Those excellent laws which raised this nation to the highest state of prosperity, which enabled us to bear a war, unequalled for its sanguinary effects or its immense expence, these laws we trust will now be appreciated by other nations, and under the influence of them, peace and happiness cover the earth. With hearts full of zeal, we beg to assure your Royal Highness, we will on all occasions approve ourselves dutiful, loyal and affectionate subjects, and most truly support our valuable constitution. We cannot take leave of your Royal Highness, without expressing our hope, that the Almighty will look down on your good and virtuous Father, and smooth the evening of a life, which has been so devoted to the honour and welfare of His subjects.

To which His Royal Highness was pleased to give the following gracious answer:

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address.

"It is with particular satisfaction that I receive your congratulations at this place; distinguished as it is by the presence of illustrious Allies of His Majesty, whose wisdom and magnanimity have been eminently instrumental in terminating the calamities of Europe.

"I reflect with pride and exultation, on the conduct of all descriptions of His Majesty's subjects, throughout a contest the most arduous, in the prosecution of which they manifested a degree of fortitude and constancy, of which history affords no example.

"The sentiments which you have expressed towards my Royal Father, are highly grateful to

my feelings. It is to a firm adherence to the principles, which He invariably maintained and cherished, that, under the favour of a gracious Providence, the glorious result of all our exertions is chiefly to be ascribed."

His Royal Highness was pleased, on this occasion, to confer the honour of knighthood on Henry White, Esq. the Mayor of Portsmouth, as also on Vice-Admiral Martin, Henry Peake, Esq. one of the Surveyors of the Navy, and Captain Freeman Barton, of the 2d (or Queen's Own) regiment of foot.

His Royal Highness was also pleased to intimate his intention of conferring the title of a Baronet of the United Kingdom on the Honourable George Grey, Commissioner of the Dock-Yard.

His Royal Highness and their Imperial and Royal Majesties, and the Princes, and their suites, then left Portsmouth; and, after reviewing the troops, who were stationed on Portsdown-Hill, proceeded to Petworth, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, on their way to Dover, where the Emperor and King had arranged to embark for the Continent.

Before His Royal Highness left Portsmouth, he commanded the expression of his perfect satisfaction at the appearance, manœuvres, and discipline of the fleet, to be conveyed to the Admirals, Captains, Officers, seamen, and royal marines; and His Royal Highness was pleased to direct that the two Senior Commanders of sloops at Spithead should be promoted to the rank of Post Captains of His Majesty's Fleet; the First Lieutenant of the Impregnable and the Lieutenant of the Royal Sovereign yacht, in which ships the royal standard had been hoisted, and the First Lieutenants of the Flag-Officers' ships, viz. the Prince, Ville de Paris, Rodney, Queen, and St. Domingo, to be promoted to the

rank

rank of Commanders; and two Midshipmen from each of those ships and yacht to be made Lieutenants: he also directed the sum of three thousand pounds to be distributed among the artificers, workmen and labourers of the Dock-Yard, including the Ordinary and Victualling Department; and to the crews of the Impregnable and Royal Sovereign yacht; one hundred pounds to the poor of the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea; fifty pounds to the poor of the parish of Gosport; and fifty pounds to the debtors in Portsmouth gaol.

The weather was, in every respect, favourable during His Royal Highness's stay; and nothing could exceed the magnificence and splendour of the scene which Portsmouth and Spithead exhibited during the whole visit. Great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry from all parts of the country had repaired to Portsmouth; and when His Royal Highness went afloat, the crowds of sailing vessels and boats which covered Spithead, ornamented with flags, and filled with company, afforded the most brilliant and gratifying spectacle that can be imagined.

The towns of Portsmouth and Gosport, and the neighbourhood, were brilliantly illuminated every night; and the inhabitants vied with each other in displaying transparencies and devices, expressive of their dutiful affection to His Royal Highness's person and government; and their gratitude for the signal glories and blessings which had been achieved under His auspices. Indeed wherever His Royal Highness appeared he was received with the liveliest expression of joy on the part of the people; and on his going to Portsmouth, the towns and villages were crowded with spectators, who had collected from all parts of the country; flags and banners were hung out from the windows, and triumphal arches, adorned with laurel and wreaths of flowers, were erected in several places

 through

through which His Royal Highness and His illustrious visitors passed.

The satisfaction with which His Royal Highness received these lively and continued demonstrations of the affection of the people was heightened by the happy consideration, that notwithstanding the immense concourse of persons collected every where on shore, and the innumerable boats and vessels which crowded Spithead, and attended the fleet to sea, no accident whatsoever was known to have occurred.

On the evening of the 27th, the Prince Regent returned to town, highly satisfied with an excursion which appeared to give equal pleasure to His Royal Highness, and to all those who had the happiness to approach His Royal Person.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 2d, 1814.

No. LIX.

Address from the House of Lords to the Prince Regent.

Die Martis, 28° *Junij* 1814.

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, and to return our most humble thanks for your Royal Highness's gracious condescension, in ordering to be laid before us the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris, on the 30th day of May last, between His Majesty and the King of France and Navarre.

We assure your Royal Highness, that we are fully sensible of all the advantages which must result from the re-establishment of peace, upon terms so honourable to His Majesty's Crown, and so highly beneficial to His people.

It is with unfeigned joy and satisfaction, that we have perceived the great objects of the war fully accomplished; and we assure your Royal Highness, that we cannot but regard the restoration of so

many of the ancient and legitimate authorities in Europe, as affording the best prospect of solid peace and permanent tranquillity to Europe and to the world.

We beg leave further to express to your Royal Highness, our most grateful sense of the blessings with which this country has been pre-eminently favoured by Divine Providence, throughout the long and arduous contest in which Europe has been engaged; and our most anxious hope that the firmness and perseverance which have been evinced by Great Britain during this eventful period, will serve as a most useful and salutary example to our latest posterity.

Ordered, nemine dissentiente, that the said address be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the whole House.

George Rose, Cler. Parliamentor.

To which Address His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

" I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address.

" Whilst I cordially share your joy on the accomplishment of the great objects of the war, I derive the highest satisfaction from the reflection, that, in effecting the important change which has happily taken place in the state of Europe, this country has displayed a magnanimity and perseverance which has never been surpassed, and which will be remembered with admiration and gratitude to the latest posterity."

CERE-

CEREMONIAL OF THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE, on Monday June 20, 1814.

In the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty.

GEORGE, P. R.

OUR will and pleasure is, that you give immediate directions to the Heralds, Pursuivants, and other necessary Officers to attend the Proclamation of Peace that is to be made on Monday next the 20th day of this instant June, in the usual places, and with the solemnities on the like occasion. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at Our Court at Carlton-House, the 17th day of June 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of Our reign.

By the command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, SIDMOUTH.

To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin Charles Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Our Hereditary Marshal of England, and in his Absence to the Principal Officers of Arms.

St. James's, June 20, 1814.

The Officers of Arms—Serjeants at Arms with their maces and collars—The Serjeant Trumpeter with his mace and collar—The Trumpets—Drum-Major and Drums—and the Knight Marshal and his men—assembled this day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Stable-Yard, St. James's; and the Officers of Arms, being habited in their respective tabards, and mounted, a procession was made from thence at four o'clock to the Palace-Gate, where

where Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms read the Proclamation of Peace; whereupon a procession was made to Charing-Cross in the following order:

A Party of Life Guards to clear the way.

Beadles of Westminster, two and two, bareheaded, with staves.

Constables of Westminster, in like manner.

High Constable, with his staff, on horseback.

Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster, with white wands, on horseback.

Clerk of the High Bailiff.

High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.

Horse Guards.

Knight Marshal's Men, two and two.

Drums.

Drum-Major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter, in his collar, with his mace.

Pursuivants.

Charles George Young, Esq. Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

William Radclyffe, Gent. Rouge Croix Pursuivant.

Francis Martin, Gent. Blue Mantle Pursuivant.

Serjeants at Arms.

Jas. Cathrow, Esq. Somerset Herald.

Joseph Hawker, Esq. Richmond Herald.

Sir G. Nayler, Knt. York Herald.

Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancaster Herald.

G. M. Leake, Esq. Chester Herald.

F. Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald.

Serjeants at Arms.

Ralph

Ralph Bigland, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms.

A party of Life Guards.

(A party of Life Guards flanked the procession.)

At Charing-Cross, Norroy King of Arms read the Proclamation; and the procession moved on to Temple-Bar, the gates of which were shut; and Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms came out of the rank between two Trumpeters, preceded by two Life Guards to clear the way, rode up to the gate, and after the trumpets had sounded thrice, he knocked with a cane. Being asked by the City Marshal from within, "Who comes there?" he replied, "The Officers of Arms, who demand en-"trance into the City to publish the Royal Pro-"clamation of Peace." The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates were immediately shut again. The City Marshal, preceded by his Officers, conducted him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he shewed the royal warrant, which his Lordship having read, returned, and gave directions to the City Marshal to open the gates, who, attending the Pursuivant on his return to them, said, on leaving him, "Sir, the gates are opened." The Trumpets and Life Guards being in waiting, conducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved into the City (the Officers of Westminster filing off and retiring as they came to Temple-Bar); and, at Chancery-Lane end, Windsor Herald read the Proclamation a third time. Then the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs joined the procession immediately after the Officers of Arms, and the same moved on to the end of Wood-Street, where the Cross formerly stood in Cheapside. The Proclamation having been there read by Chester Herald, the procession was continued to the Royal Exchange, where the

the Proclamation was lastly read by Lancaster Herald.

The acclamations of joy were general from many thousands of spectators, who filled all the streets through which the procession passed.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 5th, 1814.

No. LX.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 3, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are a Copy and Extract, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, L'Acadie, 31*st March* 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAD scarcely closed the session of the Provincial Legislature, when information arrived, of the enemy having concentrated a considerable force at Plattsburg, for the invasion of Lower Canada.

Major-General Wilkinson advanced on the 19th instant to Chazy, and detached Brigadier-General M'Comb with a corps of riflemen and a brigade of infantry in sleighs, across the ice to Isle La Mothe, and from thence to Swanton, in the State of Vermont.

On

On the 22d this corps crossed the line of separation between the United States and Lower Canada, and took possession of Philipsburg, in the seigniory of St. Armand, and on the 23d several guns followed, and a judicious position was selected and occupied, with demonstrations of an intention to establish themselves there in force.

Having previously assembled, at St. John's and in its vicinity, the 13th, 49th regiments, and the Canadian voltigeurs, with a sufficient field train, and one troop of the 19th Light Dragoons, I placed the whole under the command of Colonel Sir Sidney Beckwith, and ordered him to advance to dislodge the enemy, should circumstances not disclose this movement to be a feint made to cover other operations. On this I left Quebec. On my route I received a report from Major-General De Rottenburg, of the enemy having retired precipitately from Philipsburg on the 26th, and again crossed Lake Champlain, for the purpose of joining the main body of the American army near Champlain Town.

On the 30th the enemy's light troops entered Odell Town, followed by three brigades of infantry, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Smith, Bissett, and M'Comb, and composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 34th regiments, a squadron of cavalry, and one eighteen, three twelve, and four six pounders, drove in our piquets on the road leading from Odell Town to Burton Ville, and commenced an attack on the latter position, but were so well received by the light troops, supported by the grenadiers of the Canadian Fencibles, that it was not persevered in, and the brigades in advance were directed upon the post at La Cole, entrusted to Major Handcock, of the 13th regiment, whose able conduct on this occasion your Lordship will find detailed in the accompanying

ing report from Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the 13th, who had the charge of the advanced posts on the Richelieu.

In consequence of the sudden rise of water in every direction, from the melting of the snow and ice, it was with extreme difficulty the enemy withdrew their cannon, and it is now almost impossible for either party to make a movement.

The troops brought forward to support those at Burton Ville and the mill at La Cole, were obliged to wade through mud and water up to their waists, for many miles, before they could attain the points they were directed to occupy. The Indian warriors alone were able to hang on the enemy's rear, whilst retreating to Champlain Town.

I have ascertained the loss of the American army to have exceeded three hundred men in killed and wounded: it is also stated, many of their officers suffered on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *La Cole, March* 31, 1814.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that I have just received from Major Handcock, of the 13th regiment, commanding at the block-house on La Cole River, a report, stating that the out-posts on the roads from Burton Ville and La Cole Mill, leading from Odell Town, were attacked at an early hour yesterday morning by the enemy in great force, collected from Plattsburg and Burlington, under the command of Major-General Wilkinson. The attack on the Burton Ville Road was soon over, when the enemy shewed themselves on the road from the mill, that leads direct to Odell Town, where

where they drove in a piquet stationed in advance of La Cole, about a mile and a half distant; and soon after the enemy established a battery of three guns (twelve-pounders) in the wood. With this artillery they began to fire on the mill, when Major Handcock, hearing of the arrival of the flank companies of the 13th regiment at the block-house, ordered an attack on the guns, which, however, was not successful, from the wood being so thick and so filled with men. Soon after, another opportunity presented itself, when the Canadian grenadier company and a company of the voltigeurs attempted the guns; but the very great superiority of the enemy's numbers, hid in the woods, prevented their taking them.

I have to regret the loss of many brave and good soldiers in these two attacks, and am particularly sorry to lose the services, for a short time, of Captain Ellard, of the 13th regiment, from being wounded while gallantly leading his company.—The enemy withdrew their artillery towards nightfall, and retired towards morning from the mill, taking the road to Odell Town.

Major Handcock speaks in high terms of obligation to Captain Ritter, of the Frontier Light Infantry, who, from his knowledge of the country, was of great benefit. The marine detachment, under Lieutenants Caldwell and Barton, the Canadian grenadier company, and the company of voltigeurs, as well as all the troops employed; the Major expresses himself in high terms of praise for their conduct, so honourable to the service.

Major Handcock feels exceedingly indebted to Captain Pring, Royal Navy, for his ready and prompt assistance in moving up the sloop and gun boats from Isle Aux Noix to the entrance of the La Cole river, the fire from which was so destructive. Lieutenants Creswick and Hicks, of the Royal Navy,

Navy, were most actively zealous in forwarding the stores, and landing two guns from the boats and getting them up to the Mill.

To Major Handcock the greatest praise is due for his most gallant defence of the Mill against such superior numbers, and I earnestly trust it will meet the approbation of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces. I have the honour to transmit a list of the killed and wounded of the British: that of the enemy, from all accounts I can collect from the inhabitants, must have been far greater.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Lieut.-Colonel 13th regiment, commanding at St. John's.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action at La Cole Mill, on the 30th March 1814.

13th Grenadiers—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

13th Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

13th, Captain Blake's Company—1 rank and file killed.

Canadian Grenadiers—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Canadian Voltigeurs—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—11 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 43 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Officers wounded.

13th Regiment—Captain Ellard, Ensign Whitford, slightly.

(Signed) R. B. HANDCOCK, Major.

Note.—One Indian warrior killed and one wounded.

Head Quarters, Montreal,
May 18, 1814.

My Lord,

SINCE the report which I had the honour to make to your Lordship from L'Acadie on the 31st March, the enemy have gradually withdrawn their force from the frontiers of Lower Canada, and after having placed garrisons in Plattsburg, Burlington and Vergennes, have marched the residue of it either to reinforce Sackett's Harbour, or to add to the army forming at Batavia. The two new ships which I had caused to be constructed during the winter at Kingston, having been launched on the 14th of April, and subsequently completely equipped, armed and manned, I determined to preserve the naval ascendancy which by this accession of strength had been acquired, by employing the squadron with a division of troops in capturing and destroying the dépôts of provisions, naval stores and ordnance, formed by the enemy at Oswego, for the facility of transport from thence to Sackett's harbour. I have now the high satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of Lieutenant-General Drummond's report to me of the successful termination of that expedition, in which your Lordship will be gratified to observe the spirit of union and cordiality prevailing in both services, and an emulation in the discharge of duty equally honourable to themselves and advantageous to their country.

country. The principal object in the attack on Oswego being to cripple the resources of the enemy in fitting out their squadron, and particularly their new ships at Sackett's harbour, (their guns and stores of every description being drawn from the former port), and thus to delay, if not altogether to prevent, the sailing of their fleet; I determined to pursue the same policy on Lake Champlain, and therefore directed Captain Pring to proceed with his squadron, on board of which I had placed a strong detachment of the first battalion of Marines, towards Vergennes, for the purpose, if practicable, of destroying the new vessels lately launched there, and of intercepting the stores and supplies for their armament and equipment.

Captain Pring accordingly sailed on the 9th instant, having been prevented by contrary winds from reaching his destination until the 14th instant; he found, on arriving off Otter Creek, the enemy so fully prepared to receive him, and their vessels so strongly defended by batteries and a considerable body of troops, that after a canonading with some effect from his gun-boats, he judged it most adviseable to abandon his intended plan of attacking them, and to return to Isle aux Noix. The appearance of our squadron on the Lake has been productive of great confusion and alarm at Burlington, and other places along its shores; and the whole of the population appeared to be turned out for their defence.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

His Majesty's Ship Prince Regent, off
SIR, *Oswego, Lake Ontario, May 7,* 1814.

I AM happy to have to announce to your Excellency the compleat success of the expedition against Oswego.

The troops mentioned in my dispatch of the 3d instant, viz. six companies of De Watteville's regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, the light company of the Glengarry light infantry, under Captain Mac Millan, and the whole of the 2d battalion Royal Marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, having been embarked with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Crutteuden, with two field pieces, a detachment of the Rocket Company under Lieutenant Stevens, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant Gosset of the Royal Engineers, on the evening of the 3d instant, I proceeded on board the Prince Regent at day light on the 4th, and the squadron immediately sailed; the wind being variable we did not arrive off Oswego until noon the following day. The ships lay to within long gun shot of the battery, and the gun boats under Captain Collier, were sent close in for the purpose of inducing the enemy to shew his fire, and particularly the number and position of his guns; this service was performed in a most gallant manner, the boats taking a position within point blank shot of the fort, which returned the fire from four guns, one of them heavy. The enemy did not appear to have any guns mounted on the town side of the river.

Having sufficiently reconnoitred the place, arrangements were made for its attack, which, it was decided should take place at eight o'clock that evening, but at sun-set a very heavy squall blowing directly on the shore, obliged the squadron to get under

under weigh, and prevented our return until the next morning; when the following disposition was made of the troops and squadron by Commodore Sir James Yeo and myself. The Princess Charlotte, Wolfe and Royal George to engage the batteries, as close as the depth of water would admit of their approaching the shore; the Sir Sidney Smith schooner to scour the town, and keep in check a large body of Militia who might attempt to pass over into the fort; the Moira and Melville brigs to tow the boats with the troops, and then cover their landing by scouring the woods on the low point towards the foot of the hill by which it was intended to advance to the assault of the fort.

Captain O'Connor had the direction of the boats and gun boats destined to land the troops, which consisted of the flank companies of De Watteville's regiment, the company of the Glengarry light infantry, and the 2d battalion of the Royal Marines, being all that could be landed at one embarkation. The four battalion companies of the regiment of Watteville, and the detachment of artillery remaining in reserve on board the Princess Charlotte and Sir Sidney Smith schooner.

As soon as every thing was ready, the ships opened their fire, and the boats pushed for the point of disembarkation, in the most regular order. The landing was effected under a heavy fire from the fort, as well as from a considerable body of the enemy drawn up on the brow of the hill and in the woods. The immediate command of the troops was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville, of whose gallant, cool and judicious conduct, as well as of the distinguished bravery, steadiness and discipline of every officer and soldier composing this small force, I was a witness, having, with Commodore Sir James Yeo,

the Deputy Adjutant-General, and the officers of my staff, landed with the troops. I refer your Excellency to Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's letter, inclosed, for an account of the operations. The place was gained in ten minutes from the moment the troops advanced. The fort being every where almost open, the whole of the garrison, consisting of the 3d battalion of artillery, about 400 strong, and some hundred militia, effected their escape, with the exception of about 60 men, half of them severely wounded.

I inclose a return of our loss, amongst which I have to regret that of Captain Holtaway, of the Royal Marines. Your Excellency will lament to observe in the list the name of that gallant, judicious and excellent officer Captain Mulcaster, of the Royal Navy, who landed at the head of two hundred volunteers, seamen from the fleet, and received a severe and dangerous wound, when within a few yards of the guns, which he was advancing to storm, which I fear will deprive the squadron of his valuable assistance for some time at least.

In noticing the co-operation of the naval branch of the service, I have the highest satisfaction in assuring your Excellency that I have, throughout this, as well as on every other occasion, experienced the most zealous, cordial and able support from Sir James Yeo. It will be for him to do justice to the merits of those under his command; but I may nevertheless be permitted to observe, that nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry in action, or the unwearied exertions on shore, of the Captains, officers and crews of the whole squadron.

I inclose a memorandum of the captured articles that have been brought away, in which your Excellency will perceive with satisfaction seven heavy guns,

guns, that were intended for the enemy's new ship. Three thirty-two pounders were sunk by the enemy in the river, as well as a large quantity of cordage and other naval stores. The loss to them, therefore, has been very great; and I am sanguine in believing that, by this blow, they have been deprived of the means of completing the armament, and particularly the equipment of the large man of war—an object of the greatest importance.

Every object of the expedition having been effected, and the captured stores embarked, the troops returned, in the most perfect order, on board their respective ships at four o'clock this morning, when the squadron immediately sailed, the barracks in the town, as well as those in the fort, having been previously burnt, together with the platforms, bridge, &c. and the works in every other respect dismantled and destroyed, as far as was practicable.

I cannot close this dispatch without offering to your Excellency's notice the admirable and judicious manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer formed the troops, and led them to the attack, the cool and gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, at the head of the 2d battalion Royal Marines; the intrepidity of Captain De Bersey, of the regiment De Watteville, who commanded the advance: the zeal and energy of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, Inspecting Field Officer, who, with Major Smelt, of the 103d regiment, had obtained a passage on board the squadron to Niagara, and volunteered their services on the occasion; the gallantry of Captain M'Millan, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, who covered the left flank of the troops in the advance; and the activity and judgment of Captain Cruttenden, Royal Artillery; Brevet-Major De Courten, of the regiment De Watteville; Lieutenant Stevens, of the rocket company; Lieu-

tenant Gossett, Royal Engineers; each in their respective situations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm has reported in high terms the conduct of Lieutenant Lawrie, of the Royal Marines, who was at the head of the first men who entered the fort, and I had an opportunity of witnessing the bravery of Lieutenant Hewett, of that corps, who climbed the flag staff, and pulled down the American ensign which was nailed to it.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, my warmest approbation is most justly due, for his unremitting zeal and useful assistance; the services of this intelligent and experienced officer have been so frequently brought under your Excellency's observation before, that it would be superfluous my making any comment on the high estimation in which I hold his valuable exertions.

Captain Jervois, my Aid-de-Camp, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hagermane, my provencial Aid-de-Camp, the only officers of my personal staff who accompanied me, rendered me every assistance.

Captain Jervoise, who will deliver to your Excellency with this dispatch, the American flag taken at Oswego, is fully enabled to afford every further information you may require, and I avail myself of the present opportunity strongly to recommend this officer to the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND.

His

His Majesty's Ship Prince Regent, off
SIR, *Oswego, Lake Ontario, May 7, 1814.*

IT is with heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieutenant-General Drummond, commanding, that the troops placed under my orders for the purpose of storming the fort at Oswego, have completely succeeded in this service.

It will be superfluous for me to enter into any details of the operations, as the Lieutenant-General has personally witnessed the conduct of the whole party, and the grateful task only remains to point out for his approbation, the distinguished bravery and discipline of the troops.

The 2d battalion of royal marines formed their column in the most regular manner, and by their steady and rapid advance, carried the fort in a very short time. In fact nothing could surpass the gallantry of that battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, to whose cool and deliberate conduct, our success is greatly to be attributed. The Lieutenant-Colonel reported to me in high terms, the conduct of Lieutenant James Laurie, who was at the head of the first men who entered the fort. The two flank companies of De Watteville's, under Captain de Bersy, behaved with spirit, though labouring with more difficulties during their formation, on account of the badness of the landing place, and the more direct opposition of the enemy. The company of Glengarry light infantry, under Captain Mac Millan, behaved in an equally distinguished manner, by clearing the wood, and driving the enemy into the fort.

I beg leave to make my personal acknowledgments to Staff Adjutant Greig, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Mermet, of De Watteville's, for their zeal and attention to me during the day's service.

Nor

Nor can I forbear to mention the regular behaviour of the whole of the troops during their stay on shore, and the most perfect order in which the re-embarkation of the troops has been executed and every service performed.

I inclose herewith, the return of killed and wounded, as sent to me by the different corps.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) V. FISCHER, Lieut.-Col.
De Watteville's Regiment.

(A true copy.)
NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops, in Action with the Enemy at Oswego, on the 6th May 1814.

2d Batt. Royal Marines—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, killed.

De Watteville's Regiment—1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed.

2d Batt. Royal Marines—1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, wounded.

De Watteville's Regiment—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

Glengarry Fencibles—9 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded.

Offi

Officers killed.

2d Batt. Royal Marines—Captain William Holtaway.

Officers wounded.

De Watteville's Regiment—Captain Lendergerw, severely; Lieutenant Victor May, dangerously (since dead).

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Royal Navy at Oswego, 6th May 1814.

3 serjeants killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 master, 7 seamen, wounded.

Total—3 killed; 11 wounded.

Officers wounded.

Captain Mulcaster, dangerously; Captain Popham, Lieutenant Griffin, severely; Mr. Richardson, Master, arm amputated.

(Signed) J. LAWRIE, Sec.

(Certified copy.)
EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

His

His Majesty's Brig Magnet (late Sir Sidney Smith), off Oswego, U. S. May 7, 1814.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores taken and destroyed at Oswego, Lake Ontario, the 6th May 1814, *by His Majesty's Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Drummond.*

Taken.

3 thirty-two-pounder iron guns, 4 twenty-four-pounder iron guns, 1 twelve-pounder iron gun, 1 six-pounder iron gun.

Total—9.

Destroyed.

1 heavy twelve-pounder, 1 heavy six-pounder.

Total—2.

Shot.

81 forty-two-pounder, round, 32 thirty-two-pounder, round, 36 forty-two-pounder, canister, 42 thirty-two-pounder, canister, 30 twenty-four-pounder, canister, 12 forty-two-pounder, grape, 48 thirty-two-pounder, grape, 18 twenty-four-pounder, grape.

Eight barrels of gunpowder, and all the shot of small calibre in the fort and stores, thrown into the river.

(Signed) EDW. CRUTTENDEN, Captain commanding Royal Artillery.

(Certified copy.)
EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Memo-

Memorandum of Provisions, Stores, &c. captured.

1045 barrels of flour, pork, potatoes, salt, tallow, &c. &c. 70 coils of rope and cordage, tar, blocks, large and small, 2 small schooners, with several boats and other smaller craft.

(A true copy.)
NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Admiralty-Office, July 5, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Lakes of Canada, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Prince Regent, 9th May 1814.

His Majesty's Ship Prince Regent,
SIR, *May* 9, 1814.

MY letter of the 15th of April last, will have informed their Lordships that His Majesty's ships Prince Regent and Princess Charlotte were launched on the preceding day. I now have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for their Lordship's information, that the squadron, by the unremitting exertion of the officers and men under my command, were ready on the 3d instant, when it was determined by Lieutenant-General Drummond and myself that an immediate attack should be made on the forts and town of Oswego, which, in point of position, is the most formidable I have seen in Upper Canada, and where the enemy had by river navigation collected from the interior several heavy guns, and naval stores for the ships, and large depôts of provisions for their army.

At noon, on the 5th, we got off the port, and were

were on the point of landing, when a heavy gale from the N. W. obliged me to gain an offing. On the morning of the 6th, every thing being ready, one hundred and forty troops, two hundred seamen, armed with pikes, under Captain Mulcaster, and four hundred marines, were put into the boats; the Montreal and Niagara took their stations abreast and within a quarter of a mile of the fort, the Magnet opposite the town, and the Star and Charwell to cover the landing, which was effected under a most heavy fire of round, grape and musquetry, kept up with great spirit. Our men having to ascend a very steep and long hill, were consequently exposed to a destructive fire; their gallantry overcoming every difficulty, they soon gained the summit of the hill, and throwing themselves into the fosse, mounted the ramparts on all sides, vying with each other who should be foremost. Lieutenant Laurie, my Secretary, was the first who gained the ramparts, and Lieutenant Hewitt climbed the flag-staff under a heavy fire, and in the most gallant style struck the American colours which had been nailed to the mast.

My gallant and much esteemed friend Captain Mulcaster led the seamen to the assault with his accustomed bravery, but I lament to say he received a dangerous wound in the act of entering the fort, which I apprehend will for a considerable time deprive me of his valuable services; Mr. Scott, my first Lieutenant, who was next in command, nobly led them on and soon gained the ramparts.

Captain O'Connor, of the Prince Regent, to whom I entrusted the landing of the troops, displayed great ability and cool judgment, the boats being under a heavy fire from all points.

Captain Popham in the Montreal, anchored his ship in a most gallant style, sustaining the whole fire until we gained the shore. She was set on fire three times by red hot shot, and much cut up in

in her hull, masts and rigging; Captain Popham received a severe wound in his right hand, and speaks in high terms of Mr. Richardson the Master, who from a severe wound in the left arm was obliged to undergo amputation at the shoulder joint.

Captain Spilsbury of the Niagara, Captain Dobbs of the Charwell, Captain Anthony of the Star, and Captain Collier in the Magnet, behaved much to my satisfaction.

The 2d battalion of royal marines excited the admiration of all; they were led by the gallant Colonel Malcolm, and suffered severely. Captain Holtaway, doing duty in the Princess Charlotte, gallantly fell at the head of his company.

Having landed with the seamen and marines, I had great pleasure in witnessing not only the zeal and prompt attention of the officers to my orders, but also the intrepid bravery of the men, whose good and temperate conduct under circumstances of great temptation (being a whole night in the town, employed loading the captured vessels with ordnance, naval stores and provisions), most justly claim my high approbation and acknowledgment; and I here beg leave to recommend to their Lordships notice the services of all, of my First Lieutenant Mr. Scott, and of my Aid-de-Camp Acting Lieutenant Yeo, to whom I beg leave to refer their Lordships for information; nor should the meritorious exertions of Acting Lieutenant Griffin, severely wounded in the arm, or Mr. Brown, both of whom were attached to the storming party, be omitted.

It is a great source of satisfaction to me to acquaint their Lordships, that I have on this, and on all other occasions, received from Lieutenant Gen. Drummond that support and attention which never fail in securing perfect cordiality between the two services.

I here-

I herewith transmit a list of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance, naval stores, and provisions, captured and destroyed by the combined attack on the 6th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO, Commodore, and Commander in Chief.

J. W. Croker, Esq &c. &c. &c.

A List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of His Majesty's Fleet, on Lake Ontario, killed and wounded at Oswego, on the 6th of May 1814.

PRINCE REGENT.

Killed.

Abel John, seaman.

Wounded.

G. A. C. Griffin, Acting Lieutenant.
Thomas Harrington, seaman, severely.
James Heagsham, ditto.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Killed.

John M'Kenzie, seaman.

Wounded.

W. H. Mulcaster, Captain, severely.

MONTREAL.

Killed.

Thomas Gearman, seaman.

Wounded

Wounded.

Stephen Popham, Captain.
James Richardson, Master, severely.
John Baxter,
Thomas Gillingham.
Joseph Padds.
John Oscar.

ROYAL MARINES.

Killed.

William Holtaway, Captain.
Serjeant Green.
Joseph Brown, private.
Corporal Battle.
Serjeant Kain.
Thomas Hooper, private.

Wounded.

John Hewitt, Lieutenant.
William Meredith, private.
James Lee, ditto.
J. Calahan, ditto.
Thomas Greenlove, ditto.
Samuel Wright, ditto.
John Newburgh, ditto.
Thomas Russel, ditto.
Peter Keener, ditto.
John Box, corporal.
John Blundell, serjeant.
John Jacked, corporal.
James Caveney, private.
Edward Fill, ditto.
William Wench, ditto.
Thomas Making, ditto.
John Webber, ditto.
John Gillingham, ditto.

William Trout, private.
Isaac Taylor, ditto.
John Baxter, ditto.
John Jackson, ditto.
Fras. Marlow, ditto.
Matthew Hoosey, ditto.
Philip Ridout, ditto.
Thomas Beckford, ditto.
John Smith, ditto.

JAMES LUCAS YEO, Commodore and Commander in Chief.
THOS. LEWIS, Surgeon.

A Statement of Ordnance and Naval Stores and Provisions brought off and destroyed in a Combined Attack of the Sea and Land Forces on the Town and Fort of Oswego, on the 6th May 1814.

Brought off.

Ordnance Stores.

3 long thirty-two-pounder guns, 4 long twenty-four-pounders.
A quantity of various kinds of ordnance stores.

Naval Stores and Provisions.

3 schooners, 800 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of pork, 600 barrels of salt, 500 barrels of bread.
A quantity of large rope.

Destroyed.

3 long twenty-four-pounder guns, 1 long twelve-pounder gun, 2 long six-pounder guns.
1 schooner, and all barracks and other public buildings.

JAMES LUCAS YEO, Commodore and Commander in Chief.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, July 5, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Lord Exmouth has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Grant, of His Majesty's ship Armada, dated off Savona the 26th of April, stating his arrival off that place on the 23d, with His Majesty's ships Armada and Curaçoa, and twelve Sicilian gunboats, for the purpose of co-operating with a corps of British and Sicilian troops, under the orders of Colonel Rocca, in the reduction of the fortress.

The French Commandant having, on the 24th, refused to surrender on being summoned, a cannonnade was commenced from the ships, gunboats, and a battery, and continued for an hour, when a flag of truce was hoisted, and the fortress surrendered by capitulation.

The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were to proceed to France by land.

One hundred and ten pieces of artillery were found in the place.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 9th, 1814.

No. LXI.

Admiralty-Office, July 9, 1814.

REAR-ADMIRAL Griffith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Pearce, of His Majesty's sloop Rifleman, giving an account of his having on the 28th of May, captured off Sable Island, the Diomede, American privateer schooner, mounting three long twelve pounders and two long sixes, with a complement of sixty-six men.

White-

Whitehall, July 9, 1814.

Thursday last, the 7th instant, being appointed by the Proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the interposition of His good Providence in putting an end to the long, extended, and bloody warfare, in which this United Kingdom had been engaged against France and her Allies; His Royal Highness was pleased, for the greater solemnity of the day, to go to the cathedral church of St. Paul, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, and His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and attended by both Houses of Parliament, the Great Officers of State, the Judges, and other Public Officers, to return thanks to God for these His great mercies and blessings.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the House of Commons was called over; and the Members set out in their carriages, preceded by the Clerk Assistants, the Chaplain, and Deputy Serjeant at Arms, in one of the Speaker's carriages; the Messengers of the House going before on horseback all the way, and the Constables of Westminster as far as Temple-Bar. Then followed the Right Honourable the Speaker in his state coach.

Next came the Masters in Chancery, the Judges; and, after them, the Peers Spiritual and Temporal, in the order of precedency, as they were marshalled by the Officers of Arms at Westminster; the youngest Baron going first, and the Lord High Chancellor, in his state coach, closing this part of the procession. Such of the Peers as were Knights of His Majesty's Orders, wore their respective collars over their Parliamentary robes.

Afterwards proceeded the Royal Family, in order of precedency, with their attendants, escorted by the Life Guards.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent set out from St. James's-Palace soon after ten o'clock, in a solemn manner, in the state coach drawn by eight cream-coloured horses (in which were also the Officers of State attending His Royal Highness); and proceeded through the gate at the Stable-Yard, along Pall-Mall, and through the Strand, amidst the loyal acclamations of a great concourse of people.

The road from St. James's was lined by detachments of infantry from different regiments. The streets were lined as far as Temple-Bar by the Foot Guards, the grenadier companies of which were posted in St. Paul's Church and in the Churchyard. The avenues into the streets, through which the procession passed, were guarded by dragoons belonging to the abovementioned regiments of cavalry. From Temple-Bar to the Church, the streets were lined by the East and West regiments of London Militia, the Honourable Artillery Company, &c.; the Peace Officers attending, both within and without the City, to preserve order. The balconies and windows of the houses were crowded with multitudes of spectators, who testified the greatest joy and loyalty on the occasion.

At Temple-Bar, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was met by the Lord Mayor in a gown of crimson velvet; the Sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council, being all on horseback; when the Lord Mayor surrendered the City sword to the Prince Regent, who, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, returned it to him; and he carried it, bareheaded, before His Royal Highness to St. Paul's.

His

His Royal Highness, being arrived at St. Paul's, was met at the west door by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lincoln, as Dean of the Cathedral, the Chapter, Garter Principal King of Arms, and the other Officers of Arms; the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Yeomen of the Guard, attending.

The sword of state was carried before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, wearing the collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter over his Parliamentary robe.

The procession entered the choir, where the Prince Regent placed himself under a canopy of state, near the west end, opposite to the altar.

The Royal Family took their seats on the right hand of the canopy of state; and the Peers, the Members of the House of Commons, the Foreign Ministers, many foreigners and other personages of distinction, placed themselves in the seats which had been previously prepared for their reception.

The prayers and Litany were read and chaunted by the Minor Canons. The Te Deum, and an anthem, composed for the occasion, were sung by the choirs of the Cathedral, of Westminster Abbey, and of the Chapel Royal, who were placed in the organ-loft. The Communion Service was read by the Lord Bishop of London and the Residentiary, and the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Chester.

Divine service being ended, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent returned with the same state soon after two o'clock.

The guns at the Tower and in the Park were fired twice, first, upon the setting out of the Prince Regent; secondly, upon the return of His Royal Highness.

The public demonstrations of the zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of London and Westminster for His Royal Highness's Person and Government, and of their joy on the glorious events, which had conduced to the establishment of peace, were suitable to so great and solemn an occasion.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 12th, 1814.

No. LXII.

Admiralty-Office, July 12, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Pigot, of His Majesty's Ship Orpheus, addressed to the Honourable Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Orpheus, New Providence, April 25, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the 20th instant, after a chase of sixty miles, the point of Malanzas, in Cuba, bearing S. S. E. five leagues, we captured the United States ship Frolic, commanded by Master Commandant Joseph Bainbridge; she had mounted twenty thirty-two pound carronades and two long eighteens, with one hundred and seventy one men; but a few minutes before striking her colours, threw all her lee guns overboard, and continued throwing also her shot, small arms, &c. until taken possession of; she is a remarkably fine ship, of five hundred and nine tons, and the first time of her going to sea; she has been out

out from Boston two months, and frequently chased by our cruisers; their only capture was the Little Fox, a brig laden with fish, which they destroyed.

I have the honour to be, &c

(Signed) H. PIGOT, Captain.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, July 12, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has also transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Byron, of His Majesty's ship Belvidera, stating that, on the 7th of March, the boats of that ship with those of the Endymion and Rattler, under the directions of Lieutenant John Sykes, destroyed, off Sandy-Hook, the Mars American privateer, of fifteen guns and seventy men:

And a letter from Captain Lockyer, of His Majesty's sloop Sophie, giving an account of his having, on the 24th of April, captured the American schooner privateer Starks, of two guns and twenty-five men, out twenty-four days from Wilmington without taking any prize.

Admiralty-Office, July 12, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Nash, of His Majesty's Ship Saturn, addressed to the Honourable Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Griffith to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Saturn, off New York, May 25, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE great satisfaction in reporting to you the capture, this morning, of the American schooner privateer Hussar, by His Majesty's ship under my command, in latitude 40 deg. 8 min. longitude 73 deg. 28 min. after a chase of four hours. She had on board a long twelve-pounder, besides nine twelve-pounder carronades, eight of which she threw overboard during the chase. She sailed from New York on the evening preceding her capture, with a complement of ninety-eight men, is nearly a new vessel, two hundred and eleven tons, was on her first cruize, is coppered and copper-fastened, and sails remarkably fast, and complete with provisions and stores for four months.

She has been in commission only a week, and was destined to cruize on the Banks of Newfoundland, and would in all probability have proved a great annoyance to our trade had she not been taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES NASH, Captain.

The Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, July 12, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Cumby, of His Majesty's Ship Hyperion, to Admiral Lord Keith, dated at Sea, the 26th of June, and transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

CRUIZING in obedience to your Lordship's order of the 3d instant, His Majesty's ship I command has this day captured the American privateer brig Rattlesnake, of sixteen guns, commanded by Mr. David Moffatt, an uncommonly fine brig, nearly new, of two hundred and ninety eight tons burthen, and from her extraordinary fast sailing, was likely to have done great injury to the trade of His Majesty's subjects in the bay.

Admiralty-Office, July 12, 1814.

A List of Vessels captured, recaptured, detained, or destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. of which Returns have been received, Bermuda, May 16, 1814.

Spanish ship, name unknown, from Cuba, bound to New York, detained by the Rattler, February 3, 1814.

American sloop Atalanta, of 92 tons and 8 men, from St. Domingo, bound to Boston, captured by the Endymion, February 5, 1814.

American schooner Meteor, of 3 guns, 219 tons, and 31 men, from Nantz, bound to New York, captured by the Endymion, February 7, 1814.

American schooner Flash, from St. Domingo, bound to

to New York, captured by the Rattler, February 9, 1814.

American sloop Viper, of 30 tons and 4 men, from Nashawn Isle, bound to Nantucket, captured by the Rattler, February 17, 1814.

English schooner Lark, of 90 tons and 6 men, from Halifax, bound to the West Indies, recaptured by the Recruit, April 6, 1814.

Seven American light schooners and one with 6 twelve-pounder carronades, destroyed by the Chesapeake squadron, being aground, April 7, 1814.

American ship Diligence, captured by the Chesapeake squadron, same date.

American brig Young Anaconda, of 300 tons, destroyed by the boats of His Majesty's ships La Hogue, Maidstone, Endymion, and Borer, in the Connecticut River, April 9, 1814.

American schooner Connecticut, of 325 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American schooner Eagle, of 250 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American schooner, not named, of 180 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American schooner, not named, of 150 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop, not named, of 90 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American brig, not named, of 260 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American schooner Factor, of 180 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American ship Osage, of 400 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American ship Atalante, of 380 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American ship Superior, of 320 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

Ame-

American ship Guardian, of 320 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American ship, name unknown, of 250 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American ship, name unknown, of 300 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American brig Felix, of 240 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American brig Cleopatra, of 220 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American brig, name unknown, of 150 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American schooner Hatton, of 200 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American schooner Emblem, of 180 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop Emerald, of 55 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop Mariata, of 50 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop Nancy, of 25 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop Mars, of 50 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop Comet, of 25 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop Thetis, of 80 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop, name unknown, of 70 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

American sloop, name unknown, of 70 tons, destroyed by ditto, in ditto, same date.

A number of boats, cables, cordage, sails, moulds, shipwrights tools, and working sheds, destroyed.

French schooner Bonne Foior, of 204 tons, from Gibraltar, bound to England as a cartel, recaptured by the Asia and Superb, February 17, 1814, having on board 87 prisoners.

French

French schooner Three Friends, of 294 tons, from Gibraltar, bound to England as a cartel, recaptured by the Asia and Superb, February 17, 1814, having on board 87 prisoners.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 19th,
1814.

No. LXIII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 19, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Head-Quarters, Montreal, June 8, 1814.

IT is with regret I have to report to your Lordship, the unfortunate result of an enterprize made by the boats of the squadron on Lake Ontario, under the command of Captains Popham and Spilsbury, of the royal navy, with nearly two hundred seamen and marines, against a flotilla of the enemy's craft laden with naval stores from Oswego, at Sandy Creek, from whence the stores were to have been conveyed by land to Sackett's Harbour. A large boat, with two long twenty-four-pounders, and a nineteen and a half inch cable for the enemy's new ship, having been taken by our squadron then blockading Sackett's Harbour, the information obtained from

from the prisoners of the sailing from Oswego, of fifteen other boats with stores, led to the attempt which has terminated so disastrously, and for the particulars of which, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the copy of Captain Popham's letter to Commodore Sir James Yeo, herewith transmitted.

It is some consolation, under this severe loss, to know, that before this time it will have been supplied by the arrival at Kingston of the first division of the officers and seamen lately landed here from England: the second and third divisions have also passed this place, on their route to Lake Ontario.

By accounts from Major-General Riall, all was quiet on the Niagara frontier on the 27th ultimo; and as I have not had any accounts from Michillimackinac since Lieutenant-Colonel M'Doual proceeded for that place on the 29th of April, I have every reason to think he must have reached that post in safety, and be fully prepared to defend it against any attempt of the enemy.

SIR, *Sackett's Harbour, June* 1, 1814.

HAVING obtained certain information that the enemy's boats, with their guns and stores, had taken shelter in Sandy Creek, I proceeded to that place (having ordered Captain Spilsbury to accompany me), and reached the entrance of it shortly after daylight yesterday morning. I landed, accompanied by Captain Spilsbury and some of the officers, and having reconnoitred their position, determined on an immediate attack. The masts of their boats (consisting of eighteen) were plainly seen over the marsh, and, from their situation, did not appear to be very near the woods; and their not attempting to interrupt our entry into the creek, led me to hope they were only protected by militia. This circumstance, added to the very great impor-

tance of the lading of their boats, to the equipment of their squadron, was a strong motive for me to risk the attack, not aware that they brought their riflemen in their boats, and that a body of Indians had accompanied them along the beach.

The boats advanced cautiously to within about a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when Lieutenant Cox, of the royal marines, was landed, with the principal part of his men, on the left bank; and Captain Spilsbury and Lieutenant Browne, with the cohorn and small arm party, accompanied by Lieutenant M'Veagh, with a few marines, were landed on the right bank. Their respective parties advanced on the flanks of the gun-boats (which had, from their fire, dispersed a body of Indians) to a turning which opened the enemy's boats to our view, when, unfortunately, the sixty-eight pounder carronade, on which much depended, was disabled. Seeing us pulling the boat round, to bring the twenty-four pounder to bear, the enemy thought we were commencing a retreat, when they advanced with their whole force, consisting of one hundred and fifty riflemen, near two hundred Indians, and a numerous body of militia and cavalry, which soon overpowered the few men I had. Their resistance was such as I could have expected from a brave and well disciplined body; but, opposed to such numbers, unavailing: their officers set them an example honourable to themselves, and worthy of a better fate. Captain Spilsbury, for a time, checked the advance of the enemy by the fire which he kept up with the cohorn and his party; and I feeel much indebted to him for his conduct throughout. Lieutenants Cox and M'Veagh, who nobly supported the honour of their corps, are, I am sorry to say, dangerously wounded. Mr. Hoare, Master's Mate of the Montreal, whose conduct was conspicuons throughout, is the only officer killed. Our loss in killed and wounded (mostly dangerous) is great.

great. I send as correct a return as I can possibly get of them, as well as of the survivors. The winding of the creek, which gave the enemy great advantage in advancing to intercept our retreat, rendered any further perseverance unavailing, and would have subjected the men to certain death.

Lieutenants Marjoribanks and Rowe, in the rear, with the small boats, did every thing in their power; and Lieutenant Loveday's exertions, in the Lais gun-boat, was such as I was much pleased with.

The exertions of the American Officers of the rifle corps, commanded by Major Appling, in saving the lives of many of the officers and men, whom their own men and the Indians were devoting to death, were conspicuous, and claim our warmest gratitude.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN POPHAM,
Captain.

(A true copy.)
NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

18 men killed, 50 dangerously wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 23d, 1814.

No. LXIV.

Admiralty-Office, July 23, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Hillyar, of His Majesty's Ship Phœbe, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Valparaiso-Bay, March 30, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a little past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th instant, after nearly five months anxious search, and six weeks still more anxious look-out for the Essex and her companion*, to quit the port of Valparaiso, we saw the former under weigh, and immediately, accompanied by the Cherub, made sail to close with her; on rounding

* The following is an extract of another letter from Captain Hillyar to Mr. Croker, dated off Valparaiso, the 28th February:

"The Essex carries forty thirty-two pound carronades and six long guns, twelve-pounders; about three hundred and twenty or thirty men; the corvette twenty guns."

the

the outer point of the Bay, and hauling her wind for the purpose of endeavouring to weather us, and escape, she lost her main topmast, and afterwards, not succeeding in an effort to regain the limits of the port, bore up, and anchored so near the shore (a few miles to the leeward of it), as to preclude the possibility of passing a-head of her without risk to His Majesty's ships. As we drew near, my intention of going close under her stern was frustrated by the ship breaking off, and from the wind blowing extremely fresh, our first fire, commencing a little past four, and continuing about ten minutes, produced no visible effect. Our second, a few random shot only, from having increased our distance by wearing, was not apparently more successful, and having lost the use of our mainsail, jib, and mainstay, appearances were a little inauspicious: on standing again towards her, I signified my intention of anchoring, for which we were not ready before, with springs, to Captain Tucker, directing him to keep under weigh, and take a convenient station for annoying our opponent. On closing the Essex, at thirty-five minutes past five, the firing recommenced, and before I gained my intended position, her cable was cut, and a serious conflict ensued; the guns of His Majesty's ship gradually becoming more destructive, and her crew if possible more animated, which lasted until twenty minutes past six; when it pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events to bless the efforts of my gallant companions, and my personal, very humble one, with victory. My friend Captain Tucker, an officer worthy of their Lordships' best attentions, was severely wounded at the commencement of the action, but remained on deck until it terminated, using every exertion against the baffling winds and occasional calms which followed the heavy firing, to close near the enemy; he informs me that his officers and crew, of whose loyalty,

zeal, and discipline, I entertain the highest opinion, conducted themselves to his satisfaction.

I have to lament the death of four of my brave companions, and one of his; with real sorrow I add, that my First Lieutenant, Ingram, is among the number; he fell early, is a great loss to His Majesty's service; the many manly tears which I observed this morning, while performing the last mournful duty at his funeral on shore, more fully evinced the respect and affection of his afflicted companions, than any eulogium my pen is equal to. Our lists of wounded are small, and there is only one for whom I am under anxiety. The conduct of my officers and crew, without an individual exception that has come to my knowledge, before, during, and after the battle, was such as become good and loyal subjects, zealous for the honour of their much loved, though distant King and country.

The defence of the Essex, taking into consideration our superiority of force, the very discouraging circumstance of her having lost her main topmast, and being twice on fire, did honour to her brave defenders, and most fully evinced the courage of Captain Porter, and those under his command. Her colours were not struck until the loss in killed and wounded was so awfully great, her shattered condition so seriously bad, as to render further resistance unavailing.

I was much hurt on hearing that her men had been encouraged, when the result of the action was evidently decided, some to take to their boats, and others to swim on shore; many were drowned in the attempt; sixteen were saved by the exertions of my people, and others, I believe between thirty and forty, effected their landing. I informed Captain Porter, that I considered the latter, in point of honour, as my prisoners; he said the encouragement was given when the ship was in danger from fire,

fire, and I have not pressed the point. The Essex is completely stored and provisioned for at least six months, and although much injured in her upper works, masts and rigging, is not in such a state as to give the slightest cause of alarm, respecting her being able to perform a voyage to Europe with perfect safety; our main and mizen-masts and main-yard, are rather seriously wounded, these, with a few shot holes between wind and water, which we can get at without lightening, and a loss of canvas and cordage, which we can partly replace from our well stored prize, are the extent of the injuries His Majesty's ship has sustained.

I feel it a pleasant duty to recommend to their Lordships notice, my now Senior Lieutenant, Pearson, and Messrs. Allen, Gardner, Porter, and Daw, Midshipmen: I should do very great injustice to Mr. George O'Brien, the mate of the Emily, merchantman, who joined a boats crew of mine in the harbour, and pushed for the ship the moment he saw her likely to come to action, were I to omit recommending him to their Lordships; his conduct, with that of Mr. N. Murphy, Master of the English brig Good Friends, were such as to entitle them both to my lasting regard, and prove that they were ever ready to hazard their lives in their country's honourable cause. They came on board when the attempt was attended with great risk, and both their boats were swamped. I have before informed their Lordships, that Mr. O'Brien was once a Lieutenant in His Majesty's service (may now add, that youthful indiscretions appear to have given place to great correctness of conduct), and as he has proved his laudable zeal for its honour, I think, if restored, he will be found one of its greatest ornaments. I enclose returns of killed and wounded. And if conceived to have trespassed on their Lordships time by this very long letter, hope

it will kindly be ascribed to the right cause—an earnest wish that merit may meet its due reward.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES HILLYAR.

P. S. There has not been found a ships book or paper of any description (charts excepted), on board the Essex, or any document relative to the number serving in her previous to the action. Captain Porter informs me, that he had upwards of two hundred and sixty victualled; our prisoners, including forty two wounded, amount to one hundred and sixty one; twenty three were found dead on her decks, three wounded were taken away by Captain Downes of the Essex, jun. a few minutes before the colours were struck, and I believe twenty or thirty reached the shore; the remainder were killed or drowned.

List of Killed and Wounded in His Majesty's Ships undermentioned, in Action with the United States Frigate Essex, on the 28th March 1814.

PHŒBE.

4 killed, 7 wounded.

CHERUB.

1 killed, 3 wounded.

Total—5 killed, 10 wounded.

Names of Officers and Men killed.

PHŒBE.

William Ingram, First Lieutenant
Thomas Griffiths, able seaman.
Dennis Murphy, able seaman.
William Knowles, able seaman.

CHERUB.

CHERUB.

William Derbyshire, marine.

Names of Officers and Men wounded.

CHERUB.

Thomas T. Tucker, Esq. Captain, severely.
John Edwards, corporal of marines, slightly.
Christopher Rafferty, marine, slightly.

PHŒBE.

Robert Bruce, able seaman, severely.
Humphry Jamerson, yeoman of powder room, severely.
Thomas Warren, ordinary seaman, severely.
Thomas Millery, sail-maker, slightly.
George Fieldhouse, marine, severely.
James Evans, marine, slightly.
James Madden, sail-makers's-mate.

JAS. HILLYAR, Captain.

Admiralty-Office, July 23, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from the Honourable Captain Capel, of His Majesty's ship La Hogue, with one from Captain Coote, of His Majesty's sloop Borer, reporting the successful result of an attack made on the 8th of April, upon the vessels lying in the Connecticut River, by a detachment of seamen and marines from the ships named in the margin*, under the direction of Captain Coote.

The boats proceeded up the river in the night of the 7th, and arrived at Pettipague Point early in the morning of the 8th, where, after a slight op-

* La Hogue, Maidstone, Endymion, Borer.

position

position from some militia, they destroyed all the vessels afloat or on the stocks within three miles of the place (an account of which was included in the list of vessels taken or destroyed, inserted in the Gazette of the 12th instant), twenty-seven in number; their united burthen exceeding five thousand tons, and three of them large privateers, completely equipped and ready to put to sea. In addition to which were destroyed a number of boats, and a large quantity of naval stores.

Having completed the service, the detachments re-embarked in the boats with the most perfect order and regularity, and after maintaining (as admitted in the American accounts of this affair) the most unexceptionable conduct towards the inhabitants.

The enemy had in the mean time collected a considerable force of troops and militia on the banks of the river, to prevent the return of the boats; and the American commanding officer sent a letter to Captain Coote, summoning him to surrender, to which he returned a verbal answer, expressing surprize at such a summons, and setting the enemy's power to detain him at defiance.

It was accordingly determined to wait until dark before the retreat should be commenced; and the boats then dropping down the river with the stream (without rowing), succeeded in passing the enemy's troops, batteries and armed boats, with the loss of only two men killed and two wounded, notwithstanding a brisk fire kept up on both sides of the river, and returned in triumph to their ships.

The Vice-Admiral, as well as Captain Capel, bestows the highest encomiums on Captain Coote, and all the officers and men employed under him, for the steady valour and great good conduct displayed in the performance, with so small a loss, of a service so injurious to the enemy.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, July 23, 1814.

REAR-ADMIRAL Griffith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Pym, of His Majesty's ship Niemen, dated off the River Delaware, the 25th May, stating that, on the 23d, the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieutenant Tindal, cut out from Little Egg Harbour, in a very gallant manner, three American letter of marque schooners, the Quiz, pierced for fourteen guns, and the Clara and Model, each pierced for twelve.

Four men in the boats were wounded, but were doing well.

Admiralty-Office, July 23, 1814.

ADMIRAL Lord Exmouth has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sibly, acting as Captain of His Majesty's ship Havannah, giving an account of his having, on the 15th of April, captured off Corfu, the Grande Isabelle schooner privateer, of four guns and sixty-four men; she sailed from that island on the 9th, and had captured one vessel from Trieste to Messina, which was retaken by the Havannah.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 30th, 1814.

No. LXV.

Admiralty-Office, July 30, 1814.

ADMIRAL Lord Exmouth has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Gower, of His Majesty's ship Elizabeth, dated off Corfu the 25th of May, stating, that the boats of that ship, under the directions of Lieutenant Roberts, captured on the same day, under the guns of the Island of Vide, close to the town of Corfu, the Aigle French national xebeck, mounting six guns, a howitzer, and two swivels, and having on baard forty-one men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 2d, 1814.

No. LXVI.

Admiralty-Office, August 2, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Malcolm, of His Majesty's Ship Rhin, to Rear-Admiral Brown, Commander in Chief at Jamaica, dated in the Mona-Passage, the 5th June 1814, and transmitted by the Rear-Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing you, that at half past two A. M. Cape Enganno in the Mona-Passage, bearing S. W. by W. four leagues, I captured, after an anxious and close chase of seven hours, the American privateer schooner Decatur, commanded by Captain Dominique Dirou, the same who commanded her last year when she took His Majesty's schooner Dominica, Captain Barette; she sailed from Charleston on the 30th March, and had made no capture.

The Decatur is a beautiful vessel, and was only launched in April 1813, coppered and copper-fastened, two hundred and twenty-three tons; she is well calculated in every respect for His Majesty's service.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 9th, 1814.

No. LXVII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, August 8, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are an extract and copy, have been this day received from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, by Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War and Colonies.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, July 10, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, the safe arrival at Michilimackinac on the 18th of May last, of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall, with the whole of the reinforcements of troops and seamen, and of the supplies of stores and provisions with which he sailed from Nottawasaga River on the 25th April preceding.

The difficulties experienced in conducting open and deeply laden batteaux, across so great an extent of water as Lake Huron, covered with immense fields of ice, and agitated by violent gales of wind,

wind, could only have been surmounted by the zeal, perseverance and abilities, of the officers commanding this expedition; for nineteen days it was nearly one continued struggle with the elements, during which time the dangers, hardships and privations, to which the men were exposed, were sufficient to discourage the boldest amongst them, and at times threatened the total destruction of the flotilla. By uncommon exertions, however, the obstacles to the progress of the boats were surmounted, and the whole, with the exception of one only (the lading of which was saved), reached the place of their destination, to the great joy of the garrison, who had been anxiously looking out for this timely relief. Measures were taken by Colonel Macdouall, immediately after his arrival, to strengthen the defences of the fort; and I have had the satisfaction of hearing from him as late as the 18th of June, that the works had assumed so formidable an attitude, as to leave him no apprehension of the result of any attack which the enemy might make upon this post.

Colonel Macdouall reports to me the arrival at the fort of nearly two hundred of the Western warriors, under Mr. Dickson; a reinforcement which he considers highly important. He describes these Western warriors to be a warlike and determined race, on whom great reliance may be placed.

Head-Quarters, Montreal,
July 13, 1814.

My Lord,

SINCE my dispatch to your Lordship, of yesterday's date, I have received from Lieutenant-General Drummond, Major-General Riall's official report of the sortie made from the lines at Chippawa, which, together with the Lieutenant General's letter,

ter, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship.

I do not understand that the enemy, since the action, have attempted to advance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst.

SIR, *Kingston, July* 10, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Major-General Riall's official report on the subject of the landing of the enemy between Chippawa and Fort Erie on the 3d instant, and of the Major-General's attack upon their position on the 5th.

It is highly satisfactory to observe, that the gallantry and steadiness of British soldiers was conspicuous throughout the conduct of every individual engaged; and that the 2d regiment of Lincoln militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, which composed part of the advance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, equally distinguished themselves, although their brave and vigorous efforts proved unavailing against the prodigious superiority, in point of numbers, which the enemy possessed, and which induced the Major-General to withdraw his small force to the position at Chippawa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieutenant-General commanding.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Chip-

SIR, *Chippawa, July* 6, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the enemy effected a landing on the morning of the 3d instant, at the Ferry, opposite Black Rock, having driven in the picquet of the garrison of Fort Erie. I was made acquainted with this circumstance about eight in the morning, and gave orders for the immediate advance to Chippawa of five companies of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that place. Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson had moved forward from thence with the flank companies of the 100th, some militia, and a few Indians, to reconnoitre their position and numbers: he found them posted on the ridge parallel with the river, near the ferry, and in strong force. I received information from Major Buck that they had also landed a considerable force above Fort Erie. In consequence of the King's Regiment, which I had every reason to expect the day before from York, not having arrived, I was prevented from making an attack that night.

The following morning, the 4th, a body of their troops were reported to be advancing by the river; I moved to reconnoitre, and found them to be in considerable force, with cavalry and artillery, and a large body of riflemen. Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson was in advance during this reconnoissance, with the light company of the Royal Scots, and the flank company of the 100th, and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of whom, and eight horses, were wounded in a skirmish with the enemy's riflemen.

Having been joined by the King's regiment on the morning of the 5th. I made my dispositions for attack at four o'clock in the afternoon The light companies of the Royal Sots, and 100th regi-

ment, with the 2d Lincoln militia, formed the advance under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson. The Indian warriors were throughout on our right flank in the woods. The troops moved in three columns, the third (the King's regiment) being in advance. The enemy had taken up a position with his right resting on some buildings and orchards, close on the river Niagara, and strongly supported by artillery; his left towards the wood, having a considerable body of riflemen and Indians in front of it.

Our Indians and militia were shortly engaged with the enemy's riflemen and Indians, who at first checked their advance, but the light troops being brought to their support, they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in dislodging them, in a very handsome style. I placed two light twenty-four pounders, and a five and a half inch howitzer, against the right of the enemy's position, and formed the Royal Scots and 100th regiment, with the intention of making a movement upon his left, which deployed with the greatest regularity, and opened a very heavy fire.

I immediately moved up the King's Regiment to the right, while the Royal Scots and 100th regiment, were directed to charge the enemy in front, for which they advanced with the greatest gallantry, under a most destructive fire. I am sorry to say, however, in this attempt they suffered so severely, that I was obliged to withdraw them, finding their further efforts against the superior numbers of the enemy would be unavailing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Tweedale, commanding these regiments, being wounded, as were most of the officers belonging to each, I directed a retreat to be made upon Chippawa, which was conducted with good order and regularity, covered by the King's Regiment, under Major Evans, and the light troops,

troops, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson; and I have pleasure in saying, that not a single prisoner fell into the enemy's hands, except those who were disabled from wounds.

From the report of some prisoners we have made, the enemy's force amounted to about six thousand men, with a very numerous train of artillery, having been augmented by a very large body of troops, which moved down from Fort Erie immediately before the commencement of the action. Our own force, in regular troops, amounted to about fifteen hundred, * exclusive of the militia and Indians, of which last description there were not above three hundred. Fort Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capitulation on the 3d instant.

Although this affair was not attended with the success which I had hoped for, it will be highly gratifying to you to learn, that the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson for the very great assistance I have received from him, and for the manner in which he led his light troops into the action. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Tweedale, and Major Evans, commanding the King's Regiment, merit my warmest praise for the good example they shewed at the head of their respective regiments.

The artillery, under the command of Captain Mackonochie, was ably served, and directed with good effect; and I am particularly obliged to Major Lisle of the 19th Light Dragoons, for the manner in which he covered and protected one of the twenty-four pounders, which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, acti-

* 1st Royal Scots, 500; 1st Batt. King's, 480; 100th Reg. 450; with one troop of the 19th Light Dragoons, and a proportion of Royal Artillery.

vity, and intelligence of Captain Holland, my Aide-de-camp, Captain Elliot, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Staff Adjutant Greig, and Lieutenant Fox, of the Royal Scots, who acted as Major of Brigade during the absence of Major Glegg at Fort George. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, of the 2d Lincoln Militia, has been most exemplary; and I am very much indebted to him for it on this as well as on other occasions, in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for His Majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has also been highly praiseworthy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson has reported to me, in the most favourable terms, the excellent manner in which Lieutenant Horton, with a part of the 19th Light Dragoons, observed the motions of the enemy, while he occupied the position he took on his first landing, and during his advance to this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. RIALL, Major-General.

Lieut.-Gen. Drummond.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Right Division, in Action with the Enemy, in Advance of Chippawa, July 5, 1814.

Killed.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file.

1st or Royal Scots—1 captain, 4 serjeants, 58 rank and file.

8th or King's Regiment—3 rank and file.

100th Regiment—2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 64 rank and file.

Militia—2 captains, 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file.

Total killed—3 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file.

Wounded.

Wounded.

General Staff—1 captain.
Royal Artillery—4 rank and file.
Royal Artillery Drivers—1 subaltern.
19th Light Dragoons—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file.
1st or Royal Scots—1 field-officer, 2 captains, 7 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 121 rank and file.
8th or King's Regiment—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file.
100th Regiment—1 field-officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 114 rank and file.
Militia—1 field-officer, 3 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file.

Total wounded—3 field-officers, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 277 rank and file.

Missing.

1st or Royal Scots—30 rank and file.
100th Regiment—1 subaltern.
Militia—1 serjeant, 14 rank and file.

Total missing—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 44 rank and file.

Horses—2 killed; 1 missing.—Total—3.

N. B. The men returned missing are supposed to be killed or wounded.

1 twenty-four-pounder limber blown up; 2 tumbrils damaged.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen. North America.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

1st Batt. Royal Scots—Captain Bailey.
100th Regiment—Lieutenant Gibbon, Ensign Rea.
Militia—Captains Rowe and Turney, Lieutenant M'Donnell.

Wounded.

General Staff—Captain Holland, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Riall, severely (not dangerously).
Royal Artillery Drivers—Lieutenant Jack, slightly.
1st Batt. Royal Scots—Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, slightly; Captains Bird and Wilson, severely, and prisoners; Lieutenant W. Campbell, severely; Lieutenants Fox, Jackson, and Hendrick, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant M'Donald, slightly; Lieutenant A. Campbell, severely; Lieutenant Connel, severely.
8th Regiment—Lieutenant Boyde.
100th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquess of Tweedale, severely (not dangerously); Captain Sherrard, severely (not dangerously); Captain Sleigh, severely; Lieutenants Williams, Lyon, and Valentine; Lieutenant Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; Ensigns Clarke and Johnson, Adjutant Kingston.
Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, slightly; Lieutenant Clement, severely; Lieutenant Bowman, slightly; Ensign Kirkpatrick, dangerously.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August 9, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. the undermentioned letters, viz.

From Captain Nourse, of His Majesty's ship Severn, stating the capture, on the 1st of May, of the American privateer schooner Yankee Lass, of nine guns and eighty men, twenty days from Rhode Island, without making any capture:

From Captain Watts, of His Majesty's sloop Jaseur, stating that her boats, under the direction of Lieutenant West, on the 2d of May, captured and brought out from under a battery in the Chesapeake, the American letter of marque schooner Grecian, pierced for twenty guns, but only four mounted, with five swivels, and having on board twenty-seven men:

And from Captain Hayes, of His Majesty's ship Majestic, reporting the capture, on the 22d of May, of the American letter of marque schooner Dominica (formerly His Majesty's schooner of that name), mounting four long six pounders, and manned with thirty-six men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 13th, 1814.

No. LXVIII.

India Board, Whitehall, August 13, 1814.

THE following Letter, from the Adjutant-General of the Forces in Bengal to the Secretary of the Supreme Government, with its inclosures, has been received by the Secret Committee of the East India Company, from His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in a dispatch, dated Fort William, the 8th February 1814.

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, the inclosed copy of a dispatch, received from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding the troops in Rewah, under date the 5th instant, detailing the successful result of a very gallant and well planned attack on the

the Ghurree of Entouree, on the 4th instant, and accompanied by a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.

Adjutant-General's Office, Presidency of Fort William, December 16, 1813.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant General, Head-Quarters.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that having resolved to attempt to invest, and ultimately attack Surnaid Sing and his troops in the Ghurree of Entouree, I now proceed to detail the successful result of that enterprize.

I detached to Entouree, a distance of ten miles, at midnight on the 3d inst. the whole of the outline picquets, amounting to forty cavalry and three hundred and sixty infantry, under the command of Capt. Patrickson, 1st battalion 5th regiment Native Infantry, to effect this object, and followed myself, with the undermentioned details, at four A. M. the next morning, viz. horse artillery six-pounder brigade, under Captain Stark: division 5th regiment Native cavalry, under Major Clark; battering guns, two eighteen-pounders, with 100 rounds per gun; pioneer company; four light infantry companies, under Captain Lindsay; two grenadier companies from the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and 1st battalion 9th regiment Native Infantry.

I arrived at Entouree about eight, A. M. and found Captain Patrickson had completely succeeded in his enterprize, and occupied such judicious positions as precluded the possibility of the escape of

of Surnaid Sing and his troops. In conjunction with Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, I reconnoitred the Ghurree on every side, an object difficult to effect, the place being enveloped in smoke. Surnaid Sing, on retiring into his Ghurree, having set the whole of the villages around it on fire. Captain Tickell, as well as myself, was from this reconnoitre, induced to determine on making the breach, and assaulting the Ghurree, on the north east bastion, with the screens previously prepared. A battery was instantly erected for two eighteen-pounders, at the distance of three hundred and fifty yards from the fort, and the guns opened at twelve o'clock. Until this period the enemy had been making every preparation for resistance, by destroying choppers, felling trees, &c. but had offered no opposition to our work. When the guns opened, an irregular fire of matchlocks was commenced and continued, but with little effect, during the whole of the day.

As the walls of the Ghurree appeared of considerable strength, I took the precaution of sending to our camp at Suthenee for an additional hundred rounds of shot; these arrived in sufficient time to enable our fire being carried on without intermission until five, P. M. when the breach was reported practicable. Every arrangement was previously made for the storm, which I directed to commence a few minutes before sunset; Captain Lindsay, 2d battalion 10th regiment Native Infantry, commanding the party destined to assault the breach, which consisted of two grenadier and three light infantry companies, with the pioneers, furnished with ladders. A second party, commanded by Captain Patrickson, at the same moment, moved to assault the gateway of the eastern face. This party was composed of one galloper, 5th regiment cavalry, two complete companies of infantry, and a party of pioneers

pioneers with ladders. The cavalry were disposed, under the orders of Major Clark, on the several faces of the Ghurree, to cut off all retreat.

On these columns advancing, the enemy opened a heavy fire of matchlocks, and appeared resolved to maintain the place to the last extremity. Our troops rushed forward to the attack with the most undaunted bravery, and, after a severe conflict, succeeded in crossing the ditch, which was deep, narrow, and stockaded by babool trees, felled for the purpose. On gaining the foot of the breach, the enemy, instead of relaxing, increased their exertions. A conflict ensued, which, in duration and the intrepidity displayed, both by the assailants and the garrison, has never been equalled; our troops using every exertion to gain the place by escalade, as well as to carry the breach. Their efforts were not crowned with complete success until after a struggle of an hour and ten minutes, when the place was entered, and the garrison put to death, with few exceptions. Among the slain is Surnaid Sing himself. Upwards of one hundred dead bodies have been since counted in the interior of the fort.

Thus have the unparalleled exertions of the brave officers and men engaged in this assault, not only severely punished and amply revenged the treacherous attack of their fellow soldiers at Suthenee, in May last, but have, I trust, proved to the minds of the inhabitants of Rewah their erroneous impressions of their own superiority. I deeply regret these objects have not been obtained without loss on our part. No European officer has fallen; but in the list of wounded I am concerned to report Captain Lindsay, who so gallantly headed the main attack, Captain Meredyth, and Ensign Malden, 1st battalion 9th regiment Native Infantry. I am, however, led to hope that their wounds will not be at-

attended with serious consequences. I have the honour to inclose a return of our loss, which I conceive unusually small, when the obstinate defence of the Ghurree is considered, and the time the attack lasted.

I have now to perform a pleasing part of my duty in reporting, for his Excellency's information, the distinguished gallantry and persevering bravery so universally displayed by all ranks employed on this important occasion. To the Sepoys every encomium is due for their perseverance in continuing the attack with unabated ardour, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, even after the heavy loss in officers sustained early in the attack. It is difficult to particularise individual merit where exertions are so equal, unless when situations of command or responsibility render them peculiarly conspicuous. Captain Lindsay, who commanded the main attack, is entitled to the highest encomiums for his steadiness in leading on the columns, and for his judicious arrangements, so well calculated to insure success.

To Captain Patrickson, who led the second column, and intended to distract the attention of the enemy, an object effectually accomplished by his active efforts to escalade the fort, every praise is due.

Lieutenant Todd, who commanded the pioneers, was distinguished in leading the troops to the breach; and the cool determined conduct he displayed in planting the ladders, and opening the road into the fort, by forcing the wicket on the northern curtain.

The professional ability of Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, has afforded me that advice and assistance in determining the point of attack, which must so eminently have contributed to the success of the assault.

To Captain Stark, who commanded the batteries, and

and the officers under his orders, I cannot bestow too great praise for their animated fire, and the skill with which it was directed.

The success attending the judicious arrangements adopted by Major Clarke, commanding the division of the 5th regiment cavalry, for cutting off and preventing the escape of the garrison, even after the three companies were withdrawn for the purpose of supporting the storming columns, entitles that officer's skill and exertions to every commendation.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in reporting the high gratification I have received from the exertions of Captain Faithful, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant Roberts, of the 5th regiment cavalry, and Lieutenant Barrow, of the 10th regiment Native Infantry, from whose zeal and intelligence I derived great advantage in conducting the necessary arrangements on this important occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant in Rewah.

Camp Entouree, 5th Dec. 1813.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the Assault of the Ghurree at Entouree, of the 4th Dec. 1813.

Camp Entouree, 5th Dec. 1813.

5th Regt. Native Cavalry—1 horse wounded.

2d Batt. 2d Regt. Native Infantry—1 sepoy, killed; 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 2 naicks, 15 sepoys, wounded.

1st Batt. 5th Regt. Native Infantry—1 sepoy, killed; 2 sepoys, wounded.

1st Batt. 9th Regt. Native Infantry—1 jemadar, 1 sepoy,

1 sepoy, killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 16 sepoys, wounded.

2d Batt. 10th Regt. Native Infantry—1 sepoy, killed; 1 captain, 1 naick, 6 sepoys, wounded

1st Batt. 11th Regt. Native Infantry—1 naick, 14 sepoys, wounded.

Pioneers—4 sepoys, wounded.

Total—1 jemadar, 4 sepoys, killed; 2 captains, 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 5 naicks, 57 sepoys, 1 horse, wounded.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding in Rewah.

Names of Officers wounded.

1st Batt. 9th Native Infantry—Captain Meredith, a matchlock ball through the arm.

1st Batt. 9th Native Infantry—Ensign Malden, a contusion in the head.

2d Batt. 10th Native Infantry—Captain Lindesay, a matchlock ball in the knee.

(Signed) R. C. FAITHFUL, Major of Brigade.

CO-

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, August 10, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by Earl Bathurst from Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, K. B. commanding His Majesty's troops in the province of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Nova Scotia,
July 19, 1814.

MY LORD,

SINCE the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 9th instant, I have now the satisfaction of reporting that Moose Island was surrendered on the 11th to the forces under Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, and Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington, and that the whole of the islands in Passamaquaddy Bay are consequently in the British possession.

I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Lordship a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington's report to me hereupon, which incloses a copy of the summons, the terms of capitulation granted, &c. And I beg leave to represent to your Lordship, the praiseworthy zeal manifested by Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington, in volunteering his services to conduct this expedition, as well as the judicious arrangements which he made, contributing to its successful termination.

The Lieutenant-Colonel expresses himself under the greatest obligations to Sir Thomas Hardy, for the co-operation he met with from that able and meritorious officer, to whose conciliating conduct he attributes the cordial good understanding and unanimity, that prevailed between both branches of the service.

And he also speaks very highly of Captain Senhouse

house of His Majesty's Ship Martin, who superintended the disembarkation of the troops, and of all the naval officers, and the seamen who assisted therein.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington gives much credit to Lieutenant-Colonel Herries, commanding the 102d regiment; to Captain Dunn, commanding the detachment of Royal Artillery, and to all the officers and troops under his command, for the zeal and steadiness which they displayed, while in the prospect of attacking the enemy's work on Moose Island.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls of the Royal Engineers, whose local knowledge was considered likely to be essentially useful, as I have already informed your Lordship, accompanied the expedition; and to that officer Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington acknowledges himself to be greatly indebted for the assistance which he afforded to the service.

Lieutenant Oates of the 64th regiment, one of my aides-de-camp, was also attached to this service, to be employed on the personal staff of Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, who speaks in very favourable terms of the assistance he received from him, and particularly mentions the zeal and alacrity which he displayed.

As I considered it would be agreeable to your Lordship to be made acquainted as early as possible, that the islands in the Bay of Passamaquaddy were in our possession, I have deemed it expedient to send Lieutenant Oates, who will have the honour of delivering these dispatches, and at the same time of presenting to your Lordship the standard and colours of the enemy found in Fort Sullivan.

Lieutenant Oates having been nearly three years my aide-de-camp, and having during the whole of that time, as well as on the present occasion, conducted himself very much to my satisfaction, I feel it but an act of of justice to recommend him very strongly

strongly to your Lordship's protection, as a deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Moose Island, Passamaquaddy Bay;
July 12, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING sailed from Halifax on the 5th instant, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls of the Royal Engineers, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery under the command of Captain Dunn, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that we arrived at Shelburne, the place of rendezvous, on the evening of the 7th instant, where I found Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, in His Majesty's Ship Ramilies, with two transports having on board the 102d regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Herries, which had arrived the day before. I did not fail to lay before Sir Thomas Hardy my instructions, and to consult with him the best means of carrying them into execution.

As we concurred in opinion that the success of the enterprize with which we were entrusted would very materially depend upon our reaching the point of attack previous to the enemy being apprized of our intentions, that officer, with his accustomed alacrity and decision, directed the ships of war and transports to get under weigh early on the following morning; and we yesterday about three o'clock P. M. anchored near to the town of Eastport.

On our approach to this island, Lieutenant Oates (your Excellency's Aide-de-camp, whom you had permitted to accompany me on this service), was detached in a boat bearing a flag of truce, with a summons (copy of which is transmitted) addressed to the officer commanding, requiring shat Moose

Island should be surrendered to His Britannic Majesty. This proposal was not accepted; in consequence of which, the troops which were already in the boats, pulled off under the superintendence of Captain Senhouse of the Royal Navy, whose arrangements were so judicious as to insure a successful issue. But previous to reaching the shore the colours of the enemy on Fort Sullivan were hauled down: and on our landing, the capitulation was agreed to, of which the copy is inclosed.

We found in the Fort a detachment of the 40th regiment of American infantry, consisting of six officers and about eighty men under the command of Major Putnam, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

This Fort is situated on an eminence commanding the entrance to the anchorage, and within it is a blockhouse, and also four long eighteen pounders, one eighteen pound carronade, and four field pieces. The extent of the island is about four miles in length and two in breadth, and in a great state of cultivation. The militia amount to about two hundred and fifty, and the population is calculated at fifteen hundred.

We have also occupied Allens and Frederick Islands, so that the whole of the islands in this Bay are now subject to the British flag.

It is very sasisfactory to me to add, that this service has been effected, without any loss or casualty among the troops employed in it.

To Captain Sir Thomas Hardy I consider myself under the greatest obligations; having experienced every possible co-operation, with an offer to disembark from his squadron, any proportion of seamen or marines which I considered necessary.

I beg to acknowledge my thanks to you in allowing your Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Oates, to accompany me upon this service. He has been of great assistance to me, and will have the honour of

of delivering this dispatch. He has also in his possession the colours and standard found in Fort Sullivan.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. PILKINGTON,
Lieut.-Col. Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrook, K. B.

On board His Majesty's Ship Ramilies,
SIR, *off Moose Island, July* 11, 1814.

AS we are perfectly apprised of the weakness of the fort and garrison under your command, and your inability to defend Moose Island against the ships and troops of His Britannic Majesty placed under our directions, we are induced, from the humane consideration of avoiding the effusion of blood, and from a regard to you and the inhabitants of the island, to prevent, if in our power, the distresses and calamities which will befall them in case of resistance. We, therefore, allow you five minutes, from the time this summons is delivered, to decide upon an answer.

In the event of your not agreeing to capitulate, on liberal terms, we shall deeply lament being compelled to resort to those coercive measures which may cause destruction to the town of Eastport, but which will ultimately insure us possession of the island.

(Signed) T. M. HARDY, Captain of His Majesty's ship Ramillies.
(Signed) A. PILKINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding.

To the Officer commanding United States Troops on Moose Island.

GENTLEMEN, *Fort Sullivan, July* 11, 1814.

CONFORMABLY to your demand I have surrendered Fort Sullivan, with all the public property. This I have done to stop the effusion of blood, and in consideration of your superior force.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) P. PUTNAM, Major, commanding.

To Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, commanding His Majesty's ship Ramillies, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I hope, Gentlemen, every respect will be paid to the defenceless inhabitants of this island, and the private property of the officers. P. P.

ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION *for the Surrender of Moose Island, agreed to between Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, commanding the Naval Forces, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, commanding the Land Forces, on the Part of His Britannic Majesty, and Major Putnam, commanding on Moose Island, on the Part of the United States, July* 12, 1814.

Art. I. The officers and troops of the United States, at present on Moose Island, are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and are to deliver up the forts, buildings, arms, ammunition, stores, and effects, with exact inventories thereof belonging to the American Government, and they are thereby transferred to His Britannic Majesty in the same manner and possession as has been held heretofore by the American Government.

Art. II. The garrison of the island shall be prisoners of war until regularly exchanged; they will

will march out of the fort with the honours of war, and pile their arms at such place as will be appointed for that purpose; the officers will be permitted to proceed to the United States on their parole.

Art. III. Every respect will be paid to private property found on Moose Island, belonging to the inhabitants thereof.

(Signed) G. NICOLLS, Lieut. Col. Royal Engineers.

(Signed) H. FLEMING SENHOUSE, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Martin.

(Signed) JACOB B. VARNUM, Capt. 40th Reg. United States Infantry.

(Signed) JOHN FILLEBROWN, Capt. 40th Reg. United States Infantry.

Approved by us,

(Signed) T. M. HARDY, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Ramilies.

(Signed) A. PILKINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

(Signed) P. PUTNAM, Major, 40th Reg. United States Infantry.

East Port, July 11, 1814.

Return of Ordnance and Stores found in Fort Sullivan, surrendered to His Majesty's Forces under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington.

Iron Guns.

4 eighteen-pounders, with standing carriages, side arms, 2 unserviceable nine-pounders, 2 twelve-pounder carronades, without carriages.

Brass Guns.

2 serviceable and 2 unserviceable light six-pounders, with travelling carriages, side arms, &c.

42 paper cartridges, filled with six pounds of powder, 5 flannel ditto, ditto, 3376 unserviceable musket-ball cartridges.

452 loose round eighteen-pounder shot, 55 eighteen-pounder grape shot, 389 loose round six-pounder, 95 six-pounder case shot.

6 barrels of corned powder, containing one hundred pounds each, *180 muskets with bayonets, belts, slings, and [illegible]mplete swords, with belts, scabbards, &c.

72 incomplete tents, 1 United States ensign.

W. DUNN, Captain, Royal Artillery Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, &c. &c. &c.

* The above small arms are exclusive of those in the possession of the Militia.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August 9, 1814.

A List of Vessels captured, recaptured, detained, or destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. of which Returns have been received; Bermuda, June 17, 1814.

American schooner William and Susan, of 45 tons, laden with lumber and shingles.

American sloop Delight, of 60 tons, laden with tobacco.

American schooner Bull, of 60 tons, laden with flour.

American schooner Traveller, of 55 tons, laden with flour.

American sloop Mary, of 25 tons.

Sixteen American bay craft, from 30 to 50 tons, of little value.

American schooner Perseverance, of 80 tons, laden with flour and lime.

(The above vessels captured by the Chesapeake squadron, between the [redacted] April and 9th May 1814.)

Swedish ship Providentia, of 4 guns, 400 tons, and 17 men, from Amelia Island, bound to Lisbon, laden with pine, cedar, &c. recaptured by the Peacock, May 15, 1814.

Russian ship Hendrick, of 8 guns, 280 tons, and 13 men, from Amelia Island, bound to Amsterdam, laden with pine and cotton, recaptured by the Peacock, same date.

American sloop Revenue, of 30 tons and 3 men, from Plymouth, America, bound to New York, laden with tar, captured by the Lacedemonian, same date.

Spanish ship Cleopatra, of 2 guns, 158 tons, and

28 men, from New Port, bound to Havanna, laden with provisions, recaptured by the Lacedemonian, May 19, 1814.

American schooner Dominica, of 4 guns and 36 men, laden with rice, tobacco, wine, and naval stores, captured by the Doterel, Majestic, and Morgiana, May 22, 1814.

ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 27th, 1814.

No. LXIX.

Admiralty-Office, August 27, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Bermuda the 18th July 1814.

SIR,

I AM happy in again having an opportunity of calling their Lordships' attention to the zeal and activity of the officers of His Majesty's squadron, stationed off New London, under the orders of the Honourable Captain Paget.

The enclosed copy of a letter from him, will acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of a very gallant and judicious service, performed by a division of boats of the Superb and Nimrod, under the command of Lieutenant Garland of the Superb, whose ability is most conspicuously displayed in the masterly stratagem he resorted to, for bringing off the whole of his force unhurt, in the face of a numerous militia, after having destroyed

stroyed upwards of twenty five hundred tons of shipping, and a valuable cotton mill belonging to the enemy, situated at some distance up the country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

P. S. I enclose also a list of the shipping destroyed, and the names of the officers employed upon the occasion.

Superb, Martha's Vineyard Sound, June 14, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING received intelligence that a fine ship and brig, just built, the former for a letter of marque, the other for a privateer, were with several other vessels lying at a place called Wareham, at the head of Buzzard's Bay, I proceeded hence and detached the Nimrod through Quick's-Hole, with the boats of this ship and two from the sloop to destroy them, under the direction of Lieutenant James Garland, first of the Superb; and I am happy to [illegible] that the service was perfectly performed without any loss on our part, though it was achieved under critical circumstances. The extreme intricacy of the navigation, rendered it too hazardous to attempt the enterprize without the assistance of day-light, which however necessarily exposed the boats upon their return down the narrow stream, to a fire of musquetry from a numerous militia, which had collected from the vicinity on the first alarm being given. But the foresight and prompt resolution of Lieutenant Garland, completely succeeded in obviating the danger that was thus to be apprehended, for having first destroyed all the vessels and the valuable cotton manufactory, he then ascertained the prin-

principal people of the place, and secured them as hostages for a truce, till the boats were conducted back out of the reach of difficulty: the influence that these persons had over the militia that collected and threatened a cross fire upon the boats from both banks of the river, has been fully proved by their abstaining to molest them, and of course the hostages were afterwards relanded at the first convenient spot.

The cotton manufactory had been lately built at great expense, was full of stores, and belonged to a company of sixty merchants of Boston.

I herewith send a list of the vessels, &c. destroyed; and I cannot in justice omit to report to you, the steady and exemplary conduct of the seamen and marines, who though exposed to incessant temptation of liquor, &c. did not in any single instance fail to spurn the offers made to them, and strictly to hold sacred private property.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES PAGET.

The Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Vice-Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

List of Vessels, &c. destroyed at Wareham, Head of Buzzard's Bay, by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship Superb and Nimrod Brig, the 13th June 1814.

Ship Fair Trader, of 444 tons, quit new, built for a letter of marque, and pierced for 18 twelve-pounders.

Brig Independant, of 300 tons, on the stocks, built for a privateer, and pierced for 14 guns, ready for launching.

Schooner Fancy, of 250 tons, belonging to Falmouth, new vessel.

Schooner

Schooner Elizabeth, of 230 tons, belonging to Falmouth, new vessel.
Schooner Nancy, of 230 tons, belonging to Falmouth, new vessel.
Sloop Wilmington, of 150 tons, built in 1809.
Schooner Industry, of 136 tons, built in 1809.
Schooner Argus, of 136 tons, built in 1812.
Brig William Richmond, of 135 tons, built in 1808.
Schooner New States, of 96 tons, built in 1800.
Sloop Paragon, of 70 tons, 1811.
Sloop, name unknown, of 70 tons, ready for launching.
Sloop William, of 60 tons, built in 1801.
Sloop Thomas, of 60 tons, not known when built.
Sloop William Lucy, of 50 tons, new, never at sea.
Sloop Experiment, of 60 tons, not known when built.
Sloop Friendship, of 45 tons, built in 1805.

Total—2522 Tons.

A cotton-manufactory entirely destroyed, the value of which, with the cotton it contained at the time, estimated by the principal inhabitants at half a million of dollars.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, August [illegible] 1814.

A List of Vessels [illegible] *destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. of which Return [illegible] Bermuda, July [illegible] 1814.*

American ship **New Leander**, [illegible] tons, [illegible] guns and 17 men, from Bordeaux, bound to Philadelphia, laden with merchandise, [illegible] by the Belvidera, April [illegible] 1814.

American sloop **Union**, of 31 tons, from [illegible], Barnstable, bound to Boston, [illegible] and eggs, captured by the Rattlesnake, [illegible] 1814.

American sloop **Camel**, of [illegible] tons, from New Orleans, bound to Boston, [illegible] vegetables, captured by the Rattlesnake, [illegible] 1814.

Swedish brig, name unknown, [illegible] by the boats of the Nimrod, in [illegible] Island, May [illegible] 1814.

American schooner **Nancy and Polly**, [illegible] captured by the Belvidera, June [illegible] 1814.

American sloop **[illegible]**, captured by the Belvidera, June [illegible] 1814.

American schooner **Shuttle**, of 31 tons, from New York, bound to St. [illegible], [illegible] with beef, pork and flour, captured by the [illegible], June [illegible] 1814.

American sloop **Hunter**, of 31 tons and 9 men, from New Bern, bound to New York, [illegible] with tar and turpentine, captured by the Dragon, June 24, 1814.

American brig **Little Catherine**, [illegible], of 5 guns, 140 tons, and 9 men, from Jamaica, captured by the Lacedemonian, [illegible] 1814.

[illegible]

American torpedo vessel, destroyed on Long Island by the Maidstone and Sylph, June 26, 1814.

American schooner Hazard, of 35 tons and 4 men, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston, laden with flour, captured by the Belvidera, June 27, 1814.

American chooner Sea Polly, of 81 tons and 6 men, bound to East Port, laden with tar and flour, captured by the Lacedemonian, July 8, 1814.

American sloop Sally, of 21 tons and 5 men, bound to New York, laden with tar, captured by the Lacedemonian, July 8, 1814.

American brig Anna, of 100 tons and 4 men, bound to Beaufort, laden with wine, captured by the Lacedemonian, July 11, 1814.

ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral
and Commander in Chief.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 30th, 1814.

No. LXX.

Admiralty-Office, August 30, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Butcher, of His Majesty's Ship Antelope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Sea, the 14th instant.

I HAVE the satisfaction of further acquainting their Lordships, that His Majesty's ship Newcastle captured, on the 9th instant, the Ida American privateer, of and from Boston, of twenty guns (all of which except four she had thrown overhoard during the chase) and seventy men. She had been out forty days, having made three captures, two of which she had destroyed; this brig had been chased twenty-seven times.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 3d, 1814.

No. LXXI.

Foreign-Office, September 3, 1814.

EARL Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that the necessary orders will forthwith be issued to the Officer commanding His Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the blockade of the coast of Norway, to discontinue the said blockade.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 20th, 1814.

No. LXXII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 20, 1814.

CAPTAIN JERVOIS, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Drummond, arrived this morning with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is an extract.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, August 5, 1814.

I HAVE the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship, Lieutenant-General Drummond's detail of the distinguished exertions of that division of the army near the falls of Niagara, on the 25th of last month, when the skill of His Majesty's Generals, and the valour and discipline of his troops were eminently conspicuous; and I beg

 leave

leave to join the Lieutenant-General, in humbly soliciting His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's gracious consideration, of the meritorious services of the officers particularised in his report.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain Jervoise, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Drummond; having shared in the events of the 25th, he can satisfy your Lordship's enquiries respecting them, and he is well calculated, from his local knowledge, to give your Lordship full information upon the state of the Upper Province.

Head-quarters, Upper Canada, near Niagara Falls, 27th July 1814.

SIR,

I EMBARKED on board His Majesty's schooner Netley, at York, on Sunday evening, the 24th instant, and reached Niagara at daybreak the following morning. Finding, from Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, that Major-General Riall was understood to be moving towards the Falls of Niagara, to support the advance of his division, which he had pushed on to that place on the preceding evening, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, with the 89th regiment and a detachment of the Royals and King's, drawn from Fort George and Mississaga, to proceed to the same point, in order that, with the united force, I might act against the enemy (posted at Street's Creek, with his advance at Chippawa) on my arrival, if it should be found expedient. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, at the same time to proceed up the right bank of the river with three hundred of the 41st, and about two hundred of the Royal Scots, and a body of Indian Warriors, supported (on the river) by a party of armed seamen, under Captain Dobbs, Royal Navy. The object of this movement was to disperse or capture a body of the enemy which was encamped at Lewis-

ton.

ton. Some unavoidable delay having occurred in the march of the troops up the right bank, the enemy had moved off previous to Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker's arrival. I have to express myself satisfied with the exertions of that officer.

Having refreshed the troops at Queenston, and having brought across the 41st, Royals and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th regiments to form the garrisons of the Forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, and moved, with the 89th and detachments of the Royals and King's, and light company of the 41st, in all about eight hundred men, to join Major-General Riall's division at the Falls.

When arrived within a few miles of that position, I met a report from Major-General Riall, that the enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on, and joined the head of Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison's column, just as it reached the road leading towards the Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at Lundy's Lane: instead of the whole of Major-General Riall's division, which I expected to have found occupying this position, I found it almost in the occupation of the enemy, whose columns were within six hundred yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled with his light troops. The advance of Major-General Riall's division, consisting of the Glengarry Light Infantry and Incorporated Militia, having commenced their retreat upon Fort George, I countermanded these corps, and formed the 89th regiment and the Royal Scots detachments and 41st light companies in the rear of the hill, their left resting on the great road; my two twenty-four pounder brass field guns a little advanced in front of the centre on the summit of the hill; the Glengarry Light Infantry on the right, the battalion of Incorporated Militia and the detachment of the King's Regiment on the left of the great road; the squa-

dron 19th Light Dragoons in the rear of the left on the road. I had scarcely completed this formation, when the whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The enemy's principal efforts were directed against our left and centre. After repeated attacks, the troops on the left were partially forced back, and the enemy gained a momentary possession of the road. This gave him, however, no material advantage, as the troops which had been forced back formed in rear of the 89th regiment, fronting the road, and securing the flank. It was during this short interval that Major-General Riall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to the rear, by a party of the enemy's cavalry, and made prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the 89th regiment, the detachments of the Royals and King's, and the light company 41st regiment, with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. Of so determined a manner were these attacks directed against our guns, that our artillerymen were bayonetted by the enemy in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of ours. The darkness of the night, during this extraordinary conflict, occasioned several uncommon incidents: our troops having for a moment been pushed back, some of our guns remained for a few minutes in the enemy's hands; they were, however, not only quickly recovered, but the two pieces, a six-pounder and a five and half inch howitzer, which the enemy had brought up, were captured by us, together with several tumbrils, and in limbering up our guns at one period, one of the enemy's six-pounders was put, by mistake, upon a limber of ours, and one of our six-pounders limbered on one of his; by which means the pieces were exchanged; and thus, though we captured

two

two of his guns, yet, as he obtained one of ours, we have gained only one gun.

About nine o'clock (the action having commenced at six) there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the enemy was employed in bringing up the whole of his remaining force, and he shortly afterwards renewed his attack with fresh troops, but was every where repulsed with equal gallantry and success. About this period the remainder of Major-General Riall's division, which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the enemy, consisting of the 103d regiment, under Colonel Scott; the head-quarter division of the Royal Scots; the head-quarter division of the 8th or King's; flank companies 104th. Some detachments of militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Inspecting Field-Officer, joined the troops engaged, and I placed them in a second line, with the exception of the Royal Scots, and flank companies 104th, with which I prolonged my front line on the right, where I was apprehensive of the enemy's outflanking me. The enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued until about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of His Majesty's troops, that he gave up the contest and retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippawa. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greatest part of his baggage, camp equipage and provisions, into the Rapids; and having set fire to Street's-Mills and destroyed the bridge at Chippawa, continued his retreat in great disorder towards Fort Erie. My light troops, cavalry, and Indians are detached in pursuit, and to harass his retreat, which I doubt not he will continue until he reaches his own shore.

The loss sustained by the enemy in this severe action, cannot be estimated at less than fifteen hundred men, including several hundreds of priso-

ners left in our hands; his two commanding Generals Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded, his whole force, which has never been rated at less than five thousand having been engaged. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of our loss, which has been very considerable. The number of troops under my command did not for the first three hours exceed sixteen hundred men; the addition of the troops under Colonel Scott, did not increase it to more than two thousand eight hundred of every description.

A very difficult but at the same time a most gratifying duty remains, that of endeavouring to do justice to the merits of the officers and soldiers by whose valour and discipline this important success has been obtained. I was very early in the action, deprived of the services of Major-General Riall, who, I regret to learn, has suffered the amputation of his arm* in the enemy's possession: his bravery, zeal, and activity have always been conspicious.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, I am so deeply indebted for his valuable assistance previous to, as well as his able and energetic exertions during this severe contest, that I feel myself called upon to point your Excellency's attention to the distinguished merits of this highly deserving officer, whose services have been particularly conspicuous in every affair that has taken place since his arrival in this province. The zeal and intelligence displayed by Major Glegg, Assistant Adjutant-General, deserve my warmest approbation. I much regret the loss of a very intelligent and promising young officer, Lieutenant Moorsom 104th regiment, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, who was killed towards the close of the action. The active exertions of Captain Elliot,

* It has been since ascertained that Major-General Riall, though severely wounded, has not lost his arm.

De-

Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, of whose gallantry and conduct I had occasion, on two former instances to remark, were conspicuous. Major Maule and Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, were extremely useful to me; the latter was severely wounded.

Amongst the officers from whose active exertions I derived the greatest assistance, I cannot omit to mention my Aides-de-Camp, Captains Jervoise and Loring, and Captain Holland, Aid-de-Camp to Maj. General Riall; Captain Loring was unfortunately taken prisoner by some of the enemy's dragoons, whilst in the execution of an order.

In reviewing the action from its commencement, the first object which presents itself, as deserving of notice, is the steadiness and good countenance of the squadron 19th light dragoons, under Major Lisle, and the very creditable and excellent defence made by the incorporated militia battalion, under Lieut. Colonel Robinson, who was dangerously wounded, and a detachment of the 8th (King's) regiment, under Captain Campbell. Major Kirby succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson in the command of the incorporated militia battalion, and continued very gallantly to direct its efforts; this battalion has only been organized a few months, and much to the credit of Captain Robinson, of the King's regiment, (Provincial Lieutenant-Colonel) has attained a highly respectable degree of discipline.

In the reiterated and determined attacks which the enemy made on our centre, for the purpose of gaining, at once, the crest of the position, and our guns, the steadiness and intrepidity displayed by the troops allotted for the defence of that post, were never surpassed: they consisted of the 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, and after the Lieutenant-Colonel had been obliged to retire from the field, by a severe wound, by Major Clifford; a detachment of the

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, and taken Prisoners of the Right Division of the Army in Upper Canada, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Drummond, in Action with the Enemy near the Falls of Niagara, 25th July 1814.

General Staff—1 deputy assistant-adjutant-general killed; 1 lieutenant-general, 1 major-general, 1 inspecting field-officer, 1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, wounded; 1 aide-de-camp prisoner.

19th Light Dragoons—3 horses killed; 2 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Provisional Light Dragoons—2 rank and file, 3 horses, missing; 1 captain prisoner.

Royal Engineers—1 subaltern missing.

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 12 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, prisoners.

Royal Artillery Drivers—11 horses killed; 3 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

N.B. 2 privates, 41st regiment, and 2 privates of the 89th regiment, attached to royal artillery drivers, missing, not included.

1st Royal Scots—1 subaltern, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 106 rank and file, wounded; 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, missing.

8th (or King's) Regiment—12 rank and file killed; 3 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 quarter-master, 12 rank and file, missing.

41st

41st Regiment—3 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 31 rank and file, wounded.

89th Regiment—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 166 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 4 drummers, 29 rank and file, missing; 1 captain prisoner.

103d Regiment—6 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, prisoners.

104th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

Glengarry Light Infantry—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 27 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, missing; 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, prisoners.

Incorporated Militia—1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 32 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 72 rank and file, missing; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 quarter-master, 14 rank and file, prisoners.

1st Lincoln Militia—1 rank and file killed.

2d Lincoln Militia—1 subaltern wounded.

4th Lincoln Militia—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 quarter-master, missing.

5th Lincoln Militia—1 major, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

2d York Militia—1 major, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 rank and file, wounded.

General Total—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 deputy assistant-adjutant-general, 4 serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-general,

ral, 1 major-general, 1 inspecting field-officer, 1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 8 captains, 25 subalterns, 31 serjeants, 5 drummers, 482 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 2 quarter-masters, 11 serjeants, 5 drummers, 171 rank and file missing; 1 aide-de-camp, 4 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 28 rank and file, prisoners; 14 horses killed, 14 horses wounded, 12 horses missing.

Total killed	-	84
Total wounded	-	559
Total missing	-	193
Total prisoners	-	42
Total		878

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and Prisoners.

Officers killed.

General Staff—Lieutenant Moorsom, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Royal Scots—Lieutenant Hemphill.
89th Reg.—Captain Spunner, Lieutenant Latham.
Incorporated Militia—Ensign Campbell.

Officers wounded.

General Staff—Lieutenant-General Drummond, severely (not dangerously); Major-General Riall, severely, and prisoner; Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, slightly; Lieutenant Le Breton, severely.
Royal Artillery—Captain Maclachlan, dangerously.
Royal Scots—Captain Breerton, slightly; Lieutenant Hasswell, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant Fraser, severely (not dangerously), and missing.

8th

8th (or King's) Reg.—Lieutenant Noell, Ensign Swayne, slightly; Ensign M'Donald, severely.

89th Reg.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, Lieutenants Sanderson, Steel, Pierce, Taylor, Lloyd, and Miles, severely (not dangerously); Lieutenant Redmond, Adjutant Hopper, slightly; Lieutenant Grey, Ensign Sanders, dangerously.

103d Reg.—Lieutenant Langhorne, slightly.

Glengarry Light Infantry—Lieutenant R. Kerr, slightly.

Incorporated Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, dangerously; Captain Fraser, severely; Captain Washburn, slightly; Captain M'Donald, severely (left arm amputated); Lieut. M'Dougall, mortally; Lieutenant Ratan, severely; Lieutenant Hamilton, slightly; Ensign M'Donald, severely.

2d Lincoln Militia—Adjutant Thompson, slightly.

4th Lincoln Militia—Captain W. Nellis, Ensign Kennedy, slightly.

5th Lincoln Militia—Major Hath, severely.

2d York Militia—Major Simons, severely; Captain Mackay, slightly; Captain Rockman, severely.

Officers missing.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Yall.

Royal Scots—Lieutenant Clyne; Lieutenant Lamont, supposed to be prisoner.

8th (or King's) Reg.—Quarter-Master G. Kinan.

4th Lincoln Militia—Captain H. Nellis, Quarter-Master Bell.

Officers prisoners.

General Staff—Captain Loring, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Drummond.

103d Reg.—Captain Brown, Lieutenant Montgomery, and wounded; Ensign Lyon.

Glengarry Light Infantry—Ensign Robins.

In-

Incorporated Mllitia—Captain Maclean, Ensign Whorf, Quarter-Master Thompson.
Provincial Light Dragoons—Captain Merritt.
89th Reg.—Captain Gore.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.
J. HARVEY, Lieut. Colonel, Dep. Adj. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 24th, 1814.

No. LXXIII.

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1814.

Extracts of two Letters from Captain Sir Thomas Troubridge, of His Majesty's Ship Armide, addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and transmitted by Rear-Admiral Griffith to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Armide, at Sea, August 15, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that His Majesty's ship under my command (the Endymion in company), captured this morning, after a short chase of four hours, the American privateer schooner Herald, Captain Miller, of two hundred and thirty tons, seventeen guns (two of which were thrown overboard during the chase), and a complement of one hundred men.

His

His Majesty's Ship Armide, at Sea, August 16, 1814.

I YESTERDAY had the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the American schooner privateer Herald; and to-day I am happy to have it in my power to report the capture of another of the enemy's armed vessels by His Majesty's ship under my command, after a chase of six hours, the ship letter of marque Invincible (formerly the Invincible Napoleon), Captain Destebecho, of three hundred and thirty-one tons, sixteen guns (ten of which were thrown overboard during the chase), and a complement of sixty men.

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1814.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Luke, of His Majesty's Sloop Heron, addressed to Rear-Admiral Durham, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Sloop Heron, at the Saintes, July 26, 1814.

I BEG leave to inform you, that His Majesty's sloop under my command captured, on the 7th instant, the American brigantine letter of marque Mary, belonging to New York, carrying five guns, and having a complement of thirty-two men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of SEPTEMBER 27th, 1814.

No. LXXIV.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 27, 1814.

CAPTAIN Smith, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the troops under the command of Major-General Ross, arrived this morning with a dispatch from that Officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

Tonnant, in the Patuxent,
30th August, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that on the night of the 24th instant, after defeating the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with Rear-Admiral Cock-

burn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun-boats, under the command of Commodore Barney. On the 20th instant, the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition: on the 21st it reached Nottingham, and on the 22d moved on to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point, on the Patuxent, where Admiral Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within sixteen miles of Washington, and ascertaining the force of the enemy to be such as might authorise an attempt at carrying his capital, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensberg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potowmack, about five miles from Washington.

On the op[illegible]side of that river the enemy was discovered, [illegible] posted on very commanding heights, formed [illegible] two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and straight road leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the enemy's position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for the attack being made, it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army, under the command of Colonel Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher grounds.

In support of the light brigade I ordered up a brigade under the command of Colonel Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment, attacked the enemy's

left,

left, the 4th regiment pressing his right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His first line giving way, was driven on the second, which, yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to eight or nine thousand men, with three or four hundred cavalry, was under the command of General Winder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pensylvania. His artillery, ten pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Commodore Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at eight o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed—the Capitol, including the Senate-house and House of Representation, the arsenal, the dock-yard, treasury, war-office, President's palace, rope-walk, and the great bridge across the Potowmack: in the dock-yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the even-

evening of the 29th we reached Benedict, and re-embarked the following day. In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your Lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object were conspicuous in all ranks.

To Sir Alexander Cochrane my thanks are due, for his ready compliance with every wish connected with the welfare of the troops, and the success of the expedition.

To Rear Admiral Cockburn, who suggested the attack upon Washington, and who accompanied the army, I confess the greatest obligation for his cordial co-operation and advice.

Colonel Thornton, who led the attack, is entitled to every praise for the noble example he set, which was so well followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and the 85th Light Infantry, and by Major Jones, of the 4th Foot, with the light companies attached to the light brigade. I have to express my approbation of the suited conduct of Colonel Brooke, and of his brigade, the 44th regiment, which he led, distinguished itself under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mullens; the gallantry of the 4th Foot, under the command of Major Faunce, being equally conspicuous.

The exertions of Captain Mitchell, of the royal artillery, in bringing the guns into action, were unremitting; to him, and to the detachment under his command, including Captain Deacon's rocket brigade, and the marine rocket corps, I feel every obligation. Captain Lempriere, of the royal artillery, mounted a small detachment of the artillery drivers, which proved of great utility.

The assistance afforded by Captain Blanchard, of the royal engineers, in the duties of his department, was of great advantage. To the zealous exertions of Captains Wainwright, Palmer, and Money,

Money, of the Royal Navy, and to those of the officers and seamen who landed with them, the service is highly indebted; the latter, Captain Money, had charge of the seamen attached to the marine artillery. To Captain M'Dougall, of the 85th foot, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp, in consequence of the indisposition of my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Falls, and to the officers of my staff, I feel much indebted.

I must beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Evans, Acting-Deputy-Quarter-Master-General. The intelligence displayed by that officer in circumstances of considerable difficulty, induces me to hope he will meet with some distinguished mark of approbation. I have reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of Assistant-Commissary-General Lawrence.

An attack upon an enemy so strongly posted, could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Colonel Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensberg, were such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by Staff Surgeon Baxter for their accommodation have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war, very fortunately residing at Bladensberg, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered.

Captain Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General to the troops, who will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection, as an officer of much merit and great promise, and capable of affording any further information that may be requisite.

Sanguine in hoping for the approbation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of his Majesty's Government, as to the conduct of the troops under my command,

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROB. ROSS, Major-Gen.

I beg leave to inclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the action of the 24th inst. together, with a statement of the ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance stores taken from the enemy between the 19th and 25th August, and likewise sketches of the scene of action and of the line of march.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Ross, in Action with the Enemy, on the 24th August 1814, *on the Heights above Bladensburg.*

Washington, August 25, 1814.

General Staff—4 horses killed.

Royal Artillery—4 horses killed; 6 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant wounded.

Royal Sappers and Miners—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed.

4th Regiment—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 50 rank and file, wounded.

21st Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment—1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 35 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. Royal Marines—5 rank and file killed.

85th Light Infantry—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 lieu-

lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 8 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Colonial Company—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

6th West India Regiment—1 serjeant wounded.

Total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 56 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 14 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 155 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

85th Light Infantry—Captain D. S. Hamilton, Lieutenant G. P. R. Codd.

4th or King's Own—Lieutenant Thomas Woodward.

Wounded.

85th Light Infantry—Colonel William Thornton, severely (left at Bladensburg); Lieutenant-Colonel William Wood, severely (left at Bladensburg); Major George Brown, severely (left at Bladensburg).

21st Fusileers—Captain Robert Rennie, severely (not dangerously).

4th Regiment—Lieutenant E. P. Hopkins, severely; Lieutenant J. K. Mackenzie, slightly; Lieutenant John Stavely, severely (left at Bladensburg); Lieutenant Peter Boulby, Lieutenant Frederick Field, slightly.

21st Fusileers—Lieutenant James Grace, slightly.

85th Regiment—Lieutenant William Williams, Lieutenant John Burrell, severely; Lieutenant F. Maunsell, slightly, Lieutenant G. F. G. O'Connor, Lieutenant Frederick Gascoyne, severely; Lieutenant William Hickson, Lieutenant

G. R. Gleig, slightly; Lieut. ——— Crouchly, severely.

4th Regiment—Ensign James Buchanan, severely (left at Bladensburg); Ensign William Reddock, severely.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, D. A. A. G.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Ordnance Stores taken from the Enemy by the Army under the Command of Major-General Robert Ross, between the 19th and 25th August 1814.

August 19.

1 twenty-four-pounder carronade.

August 22.

1 six-pounder field-gun, with carriage complete.
156 stand of arms, with cartouches, &c. &c.

August 24, at Bladensburg.

2 eighteen-pounders, 5 twelve-pounders, 3 six-pounders, with field-carriages.
A quantity of ammunition for the above.
220 stand of arms.

August 25, at Washington.

Brass.

6 eighteen-pounders, mounted on traversing platforms; 5 twelve-pounders, 4 four-pounders, 1 five and half-inch howitzer, 1 five and half-inch mortar.

Iron.

26 thirty-two-pounders, 36 twenty-four-pounders, 34 eighteen-pounders, 27 twelve-pounders, 2 eighteen-pounders, mounted on traversing plat forms; 19 twelve-pounders, on ship carriages; 3 thirteen-inch mortars, 2 eight-inch howitzers, 1 forty-

1 forty-two-pounder gun, 5 thirty-two-pounder carronades, 5 eighteen-pounder carronades, 13 twelve-pounder guns, 2 nine-pounder guns, 2 six-pounder guns.

Total amount of cannon taken—206.

500 barrels of powder.

100,000 rounds of musket-ball cartridge.

40 barrels of fine grained powder.

A large quantity of ammunition of different natures made up.

The navy-yard and arsenal having been set on fire by the enemy before they retired, an immense quantity of stores of every description was destroyed, of which no account could be taken; seven or eight very heavy explosions during the night denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

(Signed) F. G. J. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, A. Q. M.
J. MICHELL, Captain commanding Artillery.

N. B. The remains of near 20,000 stand of arms were discovered, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 27, 1814.

CAPTAIN Wainwright, of His Majesty's ship Tonnant, arrived this morning at this Office with dispatches from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies.

Tonnant, in the Patuxent,
SIR, *Sept. 2,* 1814.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the proceedings of His Majesty's combined sea and land forces since my arrival with the fleet within the capes of Virginia; and I beg leave to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the successful termination of an expedition, in which the whole of the enemy's flotilla under Commodore Barney has been captured or destroyed; his army, though greatly superior in number, and strongly posted with cannon, defeated at Bladensberg—the city of Washington taken, the capitol, with all the public buildings, military arsenals, dock-yard, and the rest of their naval establishment, together with a vast quantity of naval and military stores, a frigate of the largest class ready to launch, and a sloop of war afloat, either blown up or reduced to ashes.

Such a series of successes in the centre of an enemy's country, surrounded by a numerous population, could not be acquired without loss, and we have to lament the fall of some valuable officers and men; but considering the difficulties the forces had to contend with, the extreme heat of the climate, and their coming into action at the end of a long march, our casualties are astonishingly few.

My

My letter of the 11th of August, will have acquainted their Lordships of my waiting in the Chesapeake, for the arrival of Rear-Admiral Malcolm, with the expedition from Bermuda.

The Rear-Admiral joined me on the 17th, and as I had gained information from Rear-Admiral Cockburn, whom I found in the Potowmack, that Commodore Barney, with the Baltimore flotilla, had taken shelter at the head of the Patuxent, this afforded a pretext for ascending that river to attack him near its source, above Pig Point, while the ultimate destination of the combined force was Washington, should it be found that the attempt might be made with any prospect of success. To give their Lordships a more correct idea of the place of attack, I send a sketch of the country upon which the movements of the army and navy are pourtrayed; by it their Lordships will observe, that the best approach to Washington is by Port Tobacco, upon the Potowmac, and Benedict, upon the Patuxent, from both of which are direct and good roads to that city, and their distances nearly alike: the roads from Benedict divide about five miles inland; the one by Piscataway and Bladensburg, the other following the course of the river, although at some distance from it, owing to the creeks that run up the country; this last passes through the towns of Nottingham and Marlborough to Bladensburg, at which town the river called the Eastern Branch, that bounds Washington to the eastward, is fordable, and the distance is about five miles. There are two bridges over this river at the city; but it was not to be expected that the enemy would leave them accessible to an invading army.

Previously to my entering the Patuxent, I detached Captain Gordon, of His Majesty's ship Seahorse, with that ship and the ships and bombs named

named in the margin *, up the Potowmack, to bombard Fort Washington (which is situated on the left bank of that river, about ten or twelve miles below the city), with a view of destroying that fort, and opening a free communication above, as well as to cover the retreat of the army, should its return by the Bladensburg road be found too hazardous from the accession of strength the enemy might obtain from Baltimore; it was also reasonable to expect, that the militia from the country to the northward and westward would flock in, so soon as it should be known that their capital was threatened.

Captain Sir Peter Parker, in the Menelaus, with some small vessels, was sent up the Chesapeak, above Baltimore, to divert the attention of the enemy in that quarter, and I proceeded with the remainder of the naval force and the troops, up this river, and landed the army, upon the 19th and 20th, at Benedict.

So soon as the necessary provisions and stores could be assembled and arranged, Major-General Ross, with his army, moved towards Nottingham, while our flotilla, consisting of the armed launches, pinnaces, barges, and other boats of the fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, passed up the river, being instructed to keep upon the right flank of the army, for the double purpose of supplying it with provisions, and, if necessary, to pass it over to the left bank of the river, into Calvert County, which secured a safe retreat to the ships, should it be judged necessary.

The army reached Nottingham upon the 21st, and on the following day arrived at Marlborough: the flotilla continued advancing towards the station

* Euryalus, Devastation, Ætna, Meteor, Manly, and Erebus.

of

of Commodore Barney, about three miles above Pig Point, who, although much superior in force to that sent against him, did not wait an attack, but, at the appearance of our boats, set fire to his flotilla, and the whole of his vessels, excepting one, were blown up.

For the particulars of this well-executed service, I must refer their Lordships' to Rear-Admiral Cockburn's report, No. 1, who, on the same evening, conveyed to me an account of his success, and intimation from Major-General Ross, of his intention to proceed to the city of Washington, considering, from the information he had received, that it might be assailed, if done with alacrity; and in consequence had determined to march that evening upon Bladensburg. The remaining boats of the fleet were immediately employed in conveying up the river supplies of provisions, for the forces upon their return to Nottingham, agreeably to an arrangement made by the Rear-Admiral, who proceeded on in company with the army.

The report No. 2, of Rear-Admiral Cockburn's, will inform their Lordships of the brilliant successes of the forces, after their departure from Marlborough, where they returned upon the 26th, and having reached Benedict upon the 29th, the expedition was embarked in good order.

On combined services, such as we have been engaged in, it gives me the greatest pleasure to find myself united with so able and experienced an officer as Major-general Ross, in whom are blended those qualities so essential to promote success, where co-operation between the two services becomes necessary; and I have much satisfaction in noticing the unanimity that prevailed between the army and navy, as I have also in stating to their Lordships that Major-General Ross has expressed his full approbation

probation of the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines acting with the army.

I have before had occasion to speak of the unremitting zeal and exertion of Rear-admiral Cockburn during the time he commanded in the Chesapeake under my orders:—the interest and ability which he has manifested throughout this late arduous service justly entitle him to my best thanks, and to the acknowledgements of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm, upon every occasion, and particularly in his arrangement for the speedy re-embarkation of the troops, rendered me essential assistance, and to him, as well as to Rear-Admiral Codrington, Captain of the Fleet, I am indebted for the alacrity and order with which the laborious duties in the conveying of supplies to the army were conducted.

For the conduct of the Captains and Officers of the squadron employed in the flotilla, and with the army, I must beg leave to refer their Lordships to the reports of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, and to call their favourable consideration to those whom the Rear-Admiral has had occasion to particularly notice. While employed immediately under my eye, I had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with their zealous emulation, as well as that of every seaman and marine, to promote the service in which they were engaged.

Captain Wainwright, of his Majesty's ship Tonnant, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch to you, and as he was actually employed both with the flotilla and with the army in the whole of their proceedings, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to him for any farther particulars.

I have not yet received any returns from the ships employed in the Potowmack, the winds having been unfavourable to their coming down; but by

by the information I gain from the country people, they have completely succeeded in the capture and destruction of Fort Washington, which has been blown up.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

On board the Resolution Tender, off Mount Calvert, Monday Night, 22d Aug. 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that after parting from you at Benedict on the evening of the 20th instant, I proceeded up the Patuxent with the boats and tenders, the marines of the ships being embarked in them, under the command of Captain Robyns (the senior officer of that corps in the fleet) and the marine artillery, under Captain Harrison, in their two tenders; the Severn and Hebrus frigates, and the Manly sloop, being directed to follow us up the river, as far as might prove practicable.

The boats and tenders I placed in three divisions: the first under the immediate command of Captains Sullivan (the senior commander employed on the occasion) and Badcock; the second, under Captains Money and Somerville; the third, under Captain Ramsay;—the whole under the superintendence and immediate management of Captain Wainwright of the Tonnant, Lieutenant James Scott (1st of the Albion) attending as my aid-de-camp.

I endeavoured to keep with the boats and tenders as nearly as possible abreast of the army under Major-general Ross, that I might communicate with him as occasion offered, according to the plan previously

viously arranged; and about mid-day yesterday I accordingly anchored at the ferry-house opposite Lower Marlborough, where I met the General, and where the army halted for some hours, after which he marched for Nottingham, and I proceeded on for the same place with the boats. On our approaching that town a few shot were exchanged between the leading boats and some of the enemy's cavalry; but the appearance of our army advancing caused them to retire with precipitation. Captains Nourse and Palmer, of the Severn and Hebrus, joined me this day with their boats, having found it impracticable to get their ships higher than Benedict.

The Major-General remained with the army at Nottingham, and the boats and tenders continued anchored off it during the night; and soon after day light this morning, the whole moved again forward, but the wind blowing during the morning down the river, and the channel being excessively narrow, and the advance of our tenders consequently slow, I judged it advisable to push on with the boats, only leaving the tenders to follow as they could.

On approaching Pig Point (where the enemy's flotilla was said to be), I landed the marines under Captain Robyns on the left bank of the river, and directed him to march round and attack, on the land side, the town situated on the point, to draw from us the attention of such troops as might be there for its defence, and the defence of the flotilla: I then proceeded on with the boats, and, as we opened the reach above Pig Point, I plainly discovered Commodore Barney's broad pendant in the headmost vessel, a large sloop, and the remainder of the flotilla extending in a long line astern of her. Our boats now advanced towards them as rapidly as possible; but, on nearing them, we observed the sloop bearing the broad pendant to be on fire, and she very soon afterwards blew up. I now saw clearly that

that they were all abandoned, and on fire, with trains to their magazines; and out of the 17 vessels which composed this formidable, and so much vaunted flotilla, 16 were in quick succession blown to atoms, and the seventeenth (in which the fire had not taken) we captured. The commodore's sloop was a large armed vessel; the others were gun-boats, all having a long gun in the bow, and a carronade in the stern; the calibre of the guns and number of the crew of each differed in proportion to the size of the boat, varying from 32-pounders and 60 men to 18-pounders and 40 men. I found here lying above the flotilla, under its protection, 13 merchant schooners, some of which not being worth bringing away I caused to be burnt; such as were in good condition I directed to be moved to Pig Point. Whilst employed taking these vessels a few shot were fired at us by some of the men of the flotilla from the bushes on the shore near us; but Lieutenant Scott, whom I had landed for that purpose, soon got hold of them, and made them prisoners. Some horsemen likewise showed themselves on the neighbouring heights, but a rocket or two dispersed them; and Captain Robyns, who had got possession of Pig Point without resistance, now spreading his men through the country, the enemy retreated to a distance, and left us in quiet possession of the town, the neighbourhood, and our prizes.

A large quantity of tobacco having been found in the town at Pig Point, I have left Captain Robyns, with the marines, and Captain Nourse, with two divisions of the boats, to hold the place, and ship the tobacco into the prizes, and I have moved back with the third division to this point, to enable me to confer on our future operations, with the Major-General, who has been good enough to send his Aide-de-camp to inform me of his safe arrival,

 with

with the army under his command, at Upper Marlborough.

In congratulating you, Sir, which I do most sincerely, on the complete destruction of this flotilla of the enemy, which has lately occupied so much of our attention, I must beg to be permitted to assure you, that the cheerful and indefatigable exertions, on this occasion, of Captains Wainwright, Nourse, and Palmer, and of Captain Sullivan, the other Commanders, officers and men, in the boats you have placed under my orders, most justly entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments and my earnest recommendation to your favourable notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

His Majestp's sloop Manly, off Nottingham, Patuxent, 27th Aug. 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, agreeably to the intentions I notified to you in my letter of the 22d instant, I proceeded by land on the morning of the 23d to Upper Marlborough, to meet and confer with Major-General Ross as to our further operations against the enemy, and we were not long in agreeing on the propriety of making an immediate attempt on the city of Washington.

In conformity therefore with the wishes of the General, I instantly sent orders for our marine and naval forces at Pig Point, to be forthwith moved over to Mount Calvert, and for the marines, marine artillery, and a proportion of the seamen to be there landed, and with the utmost possible expedition to join the army, which I also most readily agreed to accompany.

The

The Major-General then made his dispositions, and arranged that Captain Robyns, with the marines of the ships, should retain possession of Upper Marlborough, and that the marine artillery and seamen should follow the army to the ground it was to occupy for the night. The army then moved on, and bivouaked before dark, about five miles nearer Washington.

In the night Captain Palmer of the Hebrus, and Captain Money of the Trave, joined us with the seamen and with the marine artillery, under Captain Harrison. Captain Wainwright of the Tonnant, had accompanied me the day before, as had also Lieutenant James Scott (Acting 1st Lieutenant) of the Albion.

At daylight the morning of the 24th, the Major-General again put the army in motion, directing his march upon Bladensberg; on reaching which place, with the advanced brigade, the enemy was discovered drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town; and by the fire he soon opened on us as we entered the place, gave us to understand he was well protected with artillery. General Ross, however, did not hesitate in immediately advancing to attack him, although our troops were almost exhausted with the fatigue of the march they had just made, and but a small proportion of our little army had yet got up; this dashing measure was, however, I am happy to add, crowned with the success it merited; for, in spite of the galling fire of the enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks, and in his front; and as soon as they arrived on even ground with him he fled in every direction, leaving behind him ten pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded, amongst the latter Commodore Barney and several other officers; some other prisoners were also taken, though not many, owing to the swiftness with which the enemy went off.

 and

and the fatigues our army had previously undergone.

It would, Sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this battle, I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that the enemy, eight thousand strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for him to defend, where he had had time to erect his batteries, and concert all his measures, was dislodged as soon as reached, and a victory gained over him by a division of the British army, not amouting to more than fifteen hundred men, headed by our gallant General, whose brilliant achievement of this day it is beyond my power to do justice to, and indeed no possible comment could enhance.

The seamen, with the guns, were, to their great mortification, with the rear-division during this short but decisive action; those, however, attached to the rocket brigade were in the battle, and I remarked with much pleasure the precision with which the rockets were thrown by them, under the direction of First Lieutenant Lawrence of the marine artillery; Mr. Jeremiah M'Daniel, master's mate of the Tonnant, a very fine young man, who was attached to this party, being severely wounded, I beg permission to recommend him to your favourable consideration. The company of marines I have on so many occasions had cause to mention to you, commanded by First Lieutenant Stephens, was also in the action, as were the colonial marines, under the temporary command of Captain Reed, of the 6th West India regiment (these companies being attached to the light brigade), and they respectively behaved with their accustomed zeal and bravery. None other of the naval department were fortunate enough to arrive up in time to take their share in this battle, excepting Captain Palmer, of the Hebrus, with his Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, Midshipman of that ship,

ship, and Lieutenant James Scott, First of the Albion, who acted as my Aid-de-Camp, and remained with me during the whole time.

The contest being completely ended, and the enemy having retired from the field, the General gave the army about two hours rest, when he again moved forward on Washington; it was however dark before we reached that city, and on the General, myself, and some officers advancing a short way past the first houses of the town, without being accompanied by the troops, the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musquetry, from the capitol and two other houses; these were therefore almost immediately stormed by our people, taken possession of, and set on fire, after which the town submitted without further resistance.

The enemy himself on our entering the town, set fire to the navy yard (filled with naval stores), a frigate of the largest class, almost ready for launching, and a sloop of war laying off it, as he also did to the fort which protected the sea approach to Washington.

On taking possession of the city we also set fire to the President's palace, the treasury, and the war-office; and in the morning Captain Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction in the navy yard was complete, when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames of the preceding night; a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were likewise destroyed by us in the arsenal, as were about 200 pieces of artillery of different calibres, as well as a vast quantity of small arms. Two rope walks of a very extensive nature, full of tar-rope, &c. situated at a considerable distance from the yard, were likewise set fire to and consumed; in short, Sir, I do not believe a vestige of public property, or a store of any kind, which could be converted to the use of the Government, escaped destruction; the bridges across the

Eastern Branch and the Potowmack were likewise destroyed.

This general devastation being completed during the day of the 25th, we marched again at nine that night on our return, by Bladensberg, to Upper Marlborough.

We arrived yesterday evening at the latter without molestation of any sort, indeed without a single musket having been fired, and this morning we moved on to this place, where I have found His Majesty's sloop Manly, the tenders, and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag, *pro tempore*, in the former. The troops will probably march to-morrow, or the next day at farthest, to Benedict for re-embarkation, and this flotilla will of course join you at the same time.

In closing, Sir, my statement to you, of the arduous and highly important operations of this last week, I have a most pleasing duty to perform, in assuring you of the good conduct of the officers and men who have been serving under me. I have been particularly indebted, whilst on this service, to Captain Wainwright, of the Tonnant, for the assistance he has invariably afforded me; and to Captains Palmer and Money, for their exertions during the march to and from Washington. To Captain Nourse, who has commanded the flotilla during my absence, my acknowledgments are also most justly due, as well as to Captains Sullivan, Badcock, Somerville, Ramsay, and Bruce, who have acted in it under him.

Lieutenent James Scott, now First Lieutenant of the Albion, has, on this occasion, rendered me essential services, and as I have had reason so often of late to mention to you the gallant and meritorious conduct of this officer, I trust you will permit me to seize this opportunity of recommending him particularly to your favourable notice and consideration.

Cap-

Captain Robyns (the Senior Officer of Marines with the fleet) who has had, during these operations, the marines of the ships united under his orders, has executed ably and zealously the several services with which he has been entrusted, and is entitled to my best acknowledgments accordingly, as is also Captain Harrison of the marine artillery, who, with the officers and men attached to him, accompanied the army to and from Washington.

Mr. Dobie, Surgeon of the Melpomene, volunteered his professional services on this occasion, and rendered much assistance to the wounded on the field of battle, as well as to many of the men taken ill on the line of march.

One colonial marine killed, one master's mate, two serjeants, and three colonial marines wounded, are the casualties sustained by the naval department; a general list of the killed and wounded of the whole army will, of course, accompany the report of the Major-General.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral the Honourable
Sir Alexander Cochrane, K.B.
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. Two long six-pounder guns, intended for a battery at Nottingham, were taken off and put on board the Brune, and one taken at Upper Marlborough, was destroyed.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 27th, 1814.

No. LXXV.

Admiralty-Office, September 27, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, in the Patuxent, the 3d instant.

SIR,

I REGRET having occasion to detain the Iphigenia for a few minutes to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the death of Sir Peter Parker, Bart. late Captain of the Menelaus, which has just been announced to me by a letter from the surviving commanding officer, of which I enclose a copy.

My dispatch of yesterday will have apprized their Lordships of my having sent the Menelaus up the Chesapeak, above Baltimore, to make a divesrion in that quarter.

It appears that after having frequently dislodged small bodies of the enemy, by landing parties of seamen and marines, her Captain at length was drawn

drawn into an attack upon a force which proved to be greatly his superior in numbers, and accompanied by artillery.

In a successful attack upon this superior force, and while routing the enemy, he received a wound that in a few minutes terminated his existence and I have to lament the loss not only of this gallant and enterprizing officer, but of many brave men who were killed and wounded on the same occasion, of which a return is enclosed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

His Majesty's Sloop Menelaus, off Pool's Island, Chesapeake, Sept. 1, 1814.

SIR,

WITH grief the deepest it becomes my duty to communicate the death of Sir Peter Parker, Bart. late Commander of His Majesty's ship Menelaus, and the occurrences attending an attack on the enemy's troops on the night of the 30th ultimo, encamped at Bellair. The previous and accompanying letters of Sir Peter Parker will, I presume, fully point out the respect the enemy on all occasions evince at the approach of our arms, retreating at every attack, though possessing a superiority of numbers of five to one; an intelligent black man gave us information of two hundred militia being encamped behind a wood, distant half a mile from the beach, and described their situation, so as to give us the strongest hopes of cutting off and securing the largest part as our prisoners, destroying the camp, field-pieces, &c. and possessing also certain information that one man out of every five had been levied as a requisition on the eastern shore, for the purpose of being sent over for

for the protection of Baltimore, and who are now only prevented crossing the bay by the activity and vigilance of the tender and ships' boats. One hundred and four bayonets, with twenty pikes, were landed at eleven o'clock at night, under the immediate direction of Captain Sir Peter Parker, Bart. the first division headed by myself, and the second division by Lieutenant Pearce. On arriving at the ground we discovered the enemy had shifted his position, as we were then informed, to the distance of a mile farther; having taken the look-out picket immediately on our landing, we were in assurance our motions had not been discovered, and with the deepest silence followed on for the camp. After a march of between four and five miles in the country, we found the enemy posted on a plain, surrounded by woods, with the camp in their rear; they were drawn up in line, and perfectly ready to receive us; a single moment was not to be lost; by a smart fire, and instant charge, we commenced the attack, forced them from their position, putting them before us, in full retreat to the rear of their artillery, where they again made a stand, shewing a disposition to outflank us on the right; a movement was instantly made by Lieutenant Pearce's division to force them from that quarter; and it was at this time, while animating his men in the most heroic manner, that Sir Peter Parker received his mortal wound, which obliged him to quit the field, and he expired in a few minutes. Lieutenant Pearce, with his division, soon routed the enemy, while that under my command gained and passed the camp. One of the field pieces was momentarily in our possession, but obliged to quit it from superior numbers.

The marines, under Lieutenants Beynon and Poe, formed our centre, and never was bravery more conspicuous. Finding it impossible to close on the enemy from the rapidity of their retreat,

retreat, having pursued them upwards of a mile, I deemed it prudent to retire towards the beach, which was effected in the best possible order, taking with us from the field twenty-five of our wounded, the whole we could find, the enemy not even attempting to regain the ground they had lost; from three prisoners (cavalry) taken by us, we learnt their force amounted to five hundred militia, a troop of horse and five pieces of artillery, and since by flags of truce, I am led to believe their number much greater.

Repelling a force of such magnitude with so small a body as we opposed to them, will, I trust, speak for itself; and although our loss has been severe, I hope the lustre acquired to our arms will compensate for it. Permit me, Sir, to offer to your notice the conduct of Mr. James Stopford Hore, Master's-Mate of this ship, who on this as well as on other trying occasions, evinced the greatest zeal and gallantry. In justice to Sub-Lieutenant Johnson, commanding the Jane Tender, I must beg to notice the handsome manner in which he has at all times volunteered his services.

Herewith I beg leave to enclose you a list of the killed, wounded, and missing in this affair.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HEN. CREASE, Act. Com.

List

List of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, killed, wounded, &c. belonging to His Majesty's Ship Menelaus, on the Morning of the 31st of August 1814, Henry Crease, Esq. Acting Commander.

Killed.

Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Captain.
J. T. Sandes, midshipman.
Robert Friar, quarter-master.
Rowland Robinson, quarter-master.
James Perren, swabber.
Thomas Doris, sail-maker.
George Hall, ordinary seaman.
John Evans, serjeant of marines.
William Hooper, private marine.
William Davis, private marine.
Robert Johnson, private marine.
William Rogers, private marine.
William Powell, private marine.
Robert Jones, private marine.

Wounded.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, boatswain's-mate, severely.
John M'Allister, able seaman, severely.
Joseph Daley, able seaman, severely.
John Willson, able seaman, severely.
James Mooney, ordinary seaman, severely.
Michael Cullin, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Bath, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Samuel, captain of the mast, slightly.
James Cooper, able seaman, severely.
John Malcolm, ordinary seaman, severely.
Archibald M'Arthur, captain of the forecastle, severely.
William Nol, ordinary seaman, slightly.
Thomas Toffield, quarter-master's-mate, severely.
Michael Halligan, quarter gunner, slightly.
B. G. Bayman, first lieutenant of marines, severely.

George

George Poe, second lieutenant of marines, slightly.
James Listt, private marine, slightly.
William Harvey, private marine, slightly.
John Schriber, private marine, slightly.
William Pritchard, private marine, severely.
George Morrell, private marine, slightly.
William Golatham, private marine, severely.
Edmund Turner, private marine, severely.
William Smith, private marine, slightly.
James Manderson, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Rowe, landman, severely.
George Hobbs, captain of the foretop, severely.

Total—14 killed; 27 wounded.

(Signed) HENRY CREASE, Act. Com.
A. S. MERRINGS, Surgeon.

Admiralty-Office, September 27, 1814.

REAR-ADMIRAL Lord Torrington has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Somerville, of His Majesty's ship Rota, giving an account of his having, on the 31st of July, captured, off the Fortugas, the Cora American letter of marque brig, carrying four six-pounders and twenty-eight men, bound from New Orleans to the Havannah.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1814.

List of Ships and Vessels captured or detained by His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Leeward Islands Station, between the 2d of February and 13th June 1814.

Schooner Gustavus, captured by the Pique, February 11, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Sloop Commerce, captured by the Pique, February 11, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner Car Wilkelm, captured by the Vestal, (Crane in sight,) February 13, 1814; sent to Guadaloupe.

Brig Robert, captured by the Rhin, February 24, 1811; sent to Nassau, New Providence.

Brig Carlos, captured by the Pique, March 7, 1814; sent to Basseterre, Guadaloupe.

Schooner Ann, captured by the Eclipse, Echo, and Bustard, March 10, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Brig letter of marque Rattlesnake, captured by the Rhin, March 11, 1814; sent to Barbadoes.

Brigantine Admiral Martin, captured by the Swaggerer (Eclipse in company), March 13, 1814; sent to Antigua.

Schooner Concha, captured by the Ister, March 15, 1814; sent to Tortola.

Sloop Industry, captured by the Ister, March 19, 1814; sent to Tortola.

Sloop Cammilla, captured by the Ister and Swaggerer, March 28, 1814; sent to Tortola.

Schooner Jose y' Maria, captured by the Pique, March 31, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner Furntrud, captured by the Pique, April 2, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner President, captured by the Pique, May 7, 1814; sent to Barbadoes.

Brig Jumbie, captured by the Pique, May 12, 1814, sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner

Schooner William, captured by the Ister, May 18, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner Gustavia, captured by the Maria, May 26, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner Montserrat, captured by the Ister, May 29, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner El Josefa, captured by the Maria, June 3, 1814; sent to Antigua.

Schooner North Star, captured by the Maria (Crane in company), June 10, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

Schooner Savage, captured by the Dasher, June 20, 1814; sent to St. Thomas's.

P. C. DURHAM, Rear-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 1st, 1814.

No. LXXVI.

Admiralty-Office, October 1, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Rear-Admiral Hotham, inclosing one from Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, of His Majesty's ship Ramillies, dated off Stonington, the 12th August, giving an account of an attack made upon that place by the said ship, with the Pactolus, Dispatch brig, and Terror bomb.

The Dispatch, on the 9th August, anchored within pistol-shot of the battery, but the Pactolus not being able to approach the shore, near enough to support her, the brig was recalled, having had two men killed and twelve wounded.

On the 11th, after the Terror had thrown in some shells and carcasses, the Ramillies and Pactolus anchored as near as the shallowness of the water would allow, and fired several broadsides into the town, from which it suffered great damage. At the commencement of the fire the enemy withdrew the guns from the battery to the outside of the town,

town, where they had assembled three thousand militia.

The town of Stonington had been conspicuous in preparing and harbouring torpedoes, and giving assistance to the enemy's attempts at the destruction of His Majesty's ships off New London.

Sir Alexander Cochrane has also transmitted a report from Sir Thomas Hardy, of the occupation of the islands in Passamaquaddy Bay, the account of which, as transmitted by Lieutenant-General Sir John Sherbrook from Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, appeared in the Gazette of the 13th of August.

Admiralty-Office, October 1, 1814.

THE undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. viz.

From Captain Burdett, of His Majesty's ship Maidstone, dated off New London, the 21st of May, stating that the boats of that ship and the Sylph sloop, assisted by the Liverpool Packet, British privateer, chased into the Black Point River, the packet between New York and New London, and burnt the vessel as well as a bridge over the river, against which she had run:

From Captain Senhouse, of His Majesty's sloop Martin, dated at sea, the 30th June, giving an account of his having, on that day, captured the Snapdragon American private armed schooner, of six guns and eighty men:

From Captain Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's ship Leander, dated the 11th July, giving an account of his having captured, after a chase of some hours, the American sloop of war Rattlesnake, pierced for twenty guns (thrown overboard), and having on board one hundred and thirty-one men:

From Captain Pym, of His Majesty's ship Niemen, dated at sea, the 14th July, reporting his having captured, after a chase of fourteen hours, the Henry Gilder American brig privateer, of twelve guns and fifty men:

From Captain Skene, of His Majesty's ship Asia, dated in the Chesapeake, the 20th of July, stating that her boats, under the orders of Lieutenant Forster, had destroyed a deep laden schooner in Cherryston Creek, under a fire from field-pieces and small arms; from which service they returned without sustaining any loss.

Admiralty-Office, October 1, 1814.

A List of Vessels captured, recaptured, detained, or destroyed by the Squadron under the Command of the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. on the North American Station, 29th August 1814; and not before gazetted.

Schooner Mary Ann, May 17, 1814.
Schooner Volunteer, May 20, 1814.
Schooner, name unknown, May 20, 1814.
Schooner, name unknown, May 20, 1814.
Schooner Lewis Warrington, May 22, 1814.
Schooner Julia Summers, May 22, 1814.
Sloop Alligator, May 22, 1814.
Schooner Juliana, May 23, 1814.
Schooner Real Dandie, May 23, 1814.
Schooner Rover, May 24, 1814.
Sloop Polly, May 24, 1814.
Schooner Sally, May 24, 1814.
Schooner Lively, May 28, 1814.
Schooner Experiment, May 28, 1814.
Schooner, name unknown, June 1, 1814.
Schooner, name unknown, June 3, 1814.

Schooner

Schooner, name unknown, June 3, 1814.
Schooner, name unknown, June 3, 1814.
Sloop, name unknown, June 14, 1814.
Schooner Eagle, June 14, 1814.
Schooner Brothers, June 17, 1814.
Sloop John, June 19, 1814.
Schooner Resolution, June 25, 1814.
Schooner Patriot, June 25, 1814.
Schooner Union, June 25, 1814.
Schooner Resolution, June 25, 1814.
Schooner Two Brothers, July 2, 1814.
Schooner Flora, July 3, 1814.
Sloop Robert, July 10, 1814.
Schooner Emeline, July 10, 1814.
Schooner Eliza, July 10, 1814.
Schooner Mary, July 10, 1814.
Schooner William, July 10, 1814.
Sloop Eclipse, July 10, 1814.
Sloop Morning Star, July10 , 1814.
Schooner William, July 10, 1814.
Schooner William, July 10, 1814.
Schooner Fairy, July 10, 1814.

(The above vessels taken or destroyed by the squadron in the Chesapeake, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Cockburn.)

Two schooners, two gun-boats, and a sloop, captured by the Severn and Loire, July 2, 1814.

American schooner Hornet, captured by the Surprise, August 19, 1814.

Spanish schooner Esperanza, captured by the Belvidera, April 7, 1814.

Brig Plutus, recaptured by the Curlew, April 9, 1814.

Swedish schooner Sarah, captured by the Hogue (other vessels in sight), April 18, 1814.

Swedish brig Minerva, captured by the Hogue, Maidstone, Sylph, Peacock, and Borer, April 21, 1814.

Brig Hannah, recaptured by the Martin, April 30, 1814.

Spanish brig Maria Francisca, captured by the Victorious, recaptured by the Diomede, and taken again by the Curlew, May 4, 1814.

American schooner Experiment, captured by the Bulwark, May 13, 1814.

Spanish brig Danzic, captured by the Fantome, May 9, 1814.

American sloop Amelia, captured by the Bulwark, May 15, 1814.

Swedish brig Victor, captured by the Hogue, Sylph, Maidstone, and Nimrod, May 12, 1814.

Spanish brig Catalina, captured by the Superb, May 12, 1814.

Ship Ontario, recaptured by the Curlew, May 25, 1814.

Brig Two Brothers, recaptured by the Martin and Curlew, May 25, 1814.

Brig Thomas and Sally, recaptured by the Martin and Curlew, May 26, 1814.

American boat Pilgrim, captured by the Bream, May 27, 1814.

Ship Mary, recaptured by the Martin, May 27, 1814.

Brig Success, recaptured by the Charybdis, May 29, 1814.

Portuguese ship Tigo, captured by the Hogue, May 15, 1814.

Spanish sloop Candelaina, captured by the Superb, May 29, 1814.

American sloop Fame, captured by the Endymion, May 31, 1814.

Spanish brig Herculaneum, captured by the Nimrod, June 6, 1814.

Portuguese brig Voador, captured by the Hogue, June 16, 1814.

Schooner L'Orient, captured by the Bulwark, June 30, 1814.

Ame-

American schooner Federalist, captured by the Recruit, August 10, 1814.

American sloop Tickler, captured by the Saturn, August 10, 1814.

American schooner Governor Shelby, captured by the Narcissus, August 10, 1814.

American sloop Judith, captured by the Espoir, August 21, 1814.

American schooner William, captured by the Espoir, August 22, 1814.

American schooner Hornet, captured by the Espoir, August 23, 1814.

American sloop Pilot, captured by the Espoir, August 23, 1814.

American sloop Mary Ann, captured by the Espoir, August 26, 1814.

(Signed) ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral.

Admiralty-Office, October 1, 1814.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a series of reports addressed to the Vice-Admiral by Rear-Admiral Cockburn, lately commanding His Majesty's ships and vessels stationed in the Chesapeake, of which the following are abstracts:

June 1.—The Rear-Admiral incloses a letter from Captain Ross, of His Majesty's ship Albion, dated off Tangier Sound, the 29th May, giving an account of his having, with the boats of that ship and the Dragon, proceeded into the River Pungoteak, in Virginia, for the purpose of destroying any batteries or capturing any vessels that he might find there. There were no vessels in the river, but a party of seamen and marines were landed to attack a battery, which they took possession of, after a

smart firing, notwithstanding the militia which collected on the occasion, and re-embarked, after destroying the work, barracks, and guard-houses, and bringing away a six-pounder gun with its carriage.

June 22.—The Rear-Admiral transmits four letters from Captain Barrie, of His Majesty's ship Dragon, dated between the 1st and 19th June, reporting his proceedings while dispatched by Rear-Admiral Cockburn, against the flotilla fitted out at Baltimore, under the orders of Commodore Barney.

On the 1st June, Captain Barrie, with the St. Lawrence schooner, and the boats of the Albion and Dragon, fell in with the flotilla standing down the Chesapeake, and retreated before it towards the Dragon, then at anchor off Smith's Point. This ship having got under weigh, Captain Barrie wore with the schooner and boats, but the flotilla made off and escaped into the Patuxent River. The Dragon being obliged to come again to an anchor, and the boats not being strong enough to attack the flotilla, Captain Barrie endeavoured to induce the enemy to separate his force by detaching two boats to cut off a schooner under Cove Point: but the Americans suffered this vessel to be burnt in the face of the flotilla, without attempting to save her.

On the 6th, the flotilla retreated higher up the Patuxent, and Captain Barrie being joined on the following day by the Loire and Jaseur brig, he proceeded up the river with them, the St. Lawrence schooner, and the boats of the Albion and Dragon. The enemy retreated into St. Leonard's Creek, into which they could only be pursued by the boats, which were too inferior in force to allow of any attack being made with them alone: Captain Barrie endeavoured, however, to provoke the enemy by rockets and carronnades from the boats, to come down

down within reach of the ship's guns. The flotilla was at one time so much galled by these attacks, that it quitted its position and chased the boats, but after a slight skirmish with the smaller vessels, it returned precipitately to its original position.

With a view to force the flotilla to quit this station, detachments of seamen and marines were landed on both sides of the river, and the enemy's militia, (though assembled to the numbers of three to five hundred,) retreating before them into the woods; the marines destroyed two tobacco stores, and several houses, which formed military posts.

On the 15th the Narcissus joined, and Captain Barrie determined to proceed up the river with twelve boats, having in them one hundred and eighty marines, and thirty of the black colonial corps; they proceeded to Benedict, whence a party of regulars fled at their approach, leaving behind several muskets, and part of their camp equipage, with a six-pounder, which was spiked; a store of tobacco was also found there. Captain Barrie advanced from thence towards Marlborough, and although only eighteen miles from Washington, took possession of the place, the militia and inhabitants flying into the wood. A schooner was loaded with tobacco, and the boats plentifully supplied with stock; after which, having burnt tobacco stores, containing two thousand five hundred hogsheads, the detachment re-embarked. The enemy collected three hundred and sixty regulars, and some militia, on some cliffs, which the boats had to pass; but some marines being landed, traversed the skirts of the heights, and re-embarked without molestation; and the enemy did not shew himself till the boats were out of gun-shot.

Captain Barrie commends, in high terms, the conduct of all the officers and men, seamen, and marines, under his orders, as well as that of the colonial corps, composed of armed blacks: and

Rear-Admiral Cockburn takes the opportunity of expressing his high sense of the personal exertions and able conduct displayed by Captain Barrie.

June 25.—The Rear-Admiral transmits a report from Lieutenant Urmston, First of the Albion, of a successful attack made by the boats of the squadron, under the Lieutenant's direction, on a post established by the enemy at Chissenessick, on the main land abreast of Watt's Island. The detachment landed, notwithstanding a fire of grape and musketry, drove the enemy from the post, and destroyed the guard-houses, &c. bringing away a six-pounder, the only gun of the enemy at that place. Great gallantry was displayed by all employed on this occasion.

July 6.—The Rear-Admiral incloses two reports addressed to him by Captains Brown and Nourse, of the Loire and Severn; the former dated the 27th of June, states that the enemy having established a battery on the banks of the Patuxent, which opened on the Loira and Narcissus, he had judged it proper to move the two ships lower down the river, when the flotilla under Commodore Barney moved out of St. Leonard's Creek, and ran higher up the Patuxent, with the exception of one row-boat, which returned to the creek, apparently damaged by the fire of the frigates: the letter from Captain Nourse, dated the 4th July, reports his joining the ships in the Patuxent; and having moved them up beyond St. Leonard's Creek, he sent Captain Brown with the marines of the ships up the Creek, by whom two of the enemy's gun-boats that were found drawn up and scuttled, were with several other vessels burnt, and a large tobacco store destroyed.

July 19.—The Rear-Admiral states that, having been joined by a battalion of marines, he proceeded up the Potowmack with a view to attack Leonard's Town,

Town, the capital of St. Mary's county, where the 36th regiment was stationed.

The marines were landed under Major Lewis, whilst the boats pulled up in front of the town, but on discovering the British, the enemy's armed force quitted the place, and suffered them to take quiet possession of it. A quantity of stores belonging to the 36th regiment, and a number of arms of different descriptions were found there and destroyed: a quantity of tobacco, flour, provisions, and other articles were brought away, in the boats and in a schooner lying off the town. Not a musket being fired, nor an armed enemy seen, the town was accordingly spared.

July 21.—The Rear-Admiral reports, that the enemy having collected some Virginia malitia, at a place called Nominy-Ferry, in Virginia, a considerable way up Nominy-River, he proceeded thither with the boats and marines (the latter commanded by Captain Robyns during the illness of Major Lewis). The enemy's position was on a very commanding eminence, projecting into the water; but some marines been landed on its flank, and seen getting up the craggy side of the mountain, while the main body landed at the ferry, the enemy fell back, and though pursued several miles till the approach of night, escaped with the loss of a few prisoners. They had withdrawn their field artillery, and hid it in the woods, fearing that if they kept it to use against the British, they would not be able to retreat with it quick enough to save it from capture.

After taking on board all the tobacco, and other stores found in the place, with a quantity of cattle, and destroying all the storehouses and buildings, the Rear-Admiral re-embarked; and dropping down to another point of the Nominy River, he observed some movements on shore, upon which he again

again landed with marines. The enemy fired a volley at them, but on the advance of the marines, fled into the woods. Every thing in the neighbourhood was therefore also destroyed or brought off, and after visiting the country in several other directions, covering the escape of the negroes who were anxious to join him, he quitted the river and returned to the ships with one hundred and thirty five refugee negroes, two captured schooners, a large quantity of tobacco, dry goods, and cattle, and a few prisoners.

July 24.—The Rear-Admiral gives an account of his having gone up St. Clement's Creek, in St. Mary's county, with the boats and marines, to examine the country. The militia shewed themselves occasionally, but always retreated when pursued; and the boats returned to the ships without any casuality, having captured four schooners and destroyed one.

The inhabitants having remained peaceably in their houses, the Rear-Admiral did not suffer any injury to be done to them, excepting at one farm, from which two musket-shot were fired at the Admiral's gig, and where the property was therefore destroyed.

July 31.—The Rear-Admiral reports, that having on the 26th proceeded to the head of the Machodick river, in Virginia, where he burnt six schooners, whilst the marines marched, without opposition, over the country on the banks of that river; and there not remaining any other place on the Virginia or St. Mary's side of his last anchorage that he had not visited, he on the 28th caused the ships to move above Blackstone's Island, and on the 29th proceeded with the boats and marines up the Wicomoco River: he landed at Hamburgh and Chaptico, from which latter place he shipped a considerable quantity of tobacco, and visited several

ral houses in different parts of the country, the owners of which living quietly with their families, and seeming to consider themselves and the neighbourhood at his disposal, he caused no further inconvenience to them, than obliging them to furnish supplies of cattle and stock for the use of his forces.

August 4.—The Rear-Admiral states, that on the 2d, the squadron dropped down the Potowmack, near to the entrance of the Yocomoco River, which he entered the following day with the boats and marines, and landed with the latter. The enemy had here collected in great force, and made more resistance than usual, but the ardour and determination of the Rear-Admiral's gallant little band, carried all before them; and after forcing the enemy to give way, they followed him ten miles up the country, captured a field piece, and burnt several houses which had been converted into depôts for militia, arms, &c. Learning afterwards that General Hungerford had rallied his men at Kinsale, the Rear-Admiral proceeded thither; and though the enemy's position was extremely strong, he had only time to give the British an ineffectual volley before they gained the height, when he again retired with precipitation, and did not reappear. The stores found at Kinsale were then shipped without molestation: and having burnt the storehouses and other places, with two old schooners, and destroyed two batteries, the Rear-Admiral re-embarked, bringing away five prize schooners, a large quantity of tobacco, flour, &c. a field piece and a few prisoners. The American General Taylor was wounded and unhorsed, and escaped only through the thickness of the wood and bushes, into which he ran. The British had three men killed, and as many wounded.

The conduct of the officers and men on this oc-

occasion calls for the Rear-Admiral's particular commendation; with five hundred men they penetrated ten miles into the enemy's country, and skirmished back, surrounded by woods, in the face of the whole collected militia of Virginia, under Generals Hungerford and Taylor; and after this long march carried the heights of Kinsale in the most gallant manner.

August 8.—The Rear-Admiral states, that Coan River, a few miles below Yocomoca, being the only inlet on the Virginia side of the Potowmack that he had not visited, he proceeded on the 7th to attack it with the boats and marines; after a tolerably quick fire on the boats, the enemy went off precipitately with the guns: the battery was destroyed, and the river ascended, in which three schooners were captured, and some tobacco brought off.

August 13.—The Rear-Admiral gives an account of his having, on the 12th, proceeded up St. Mary's Creek, and landed in various parts of the country about that extensive inlet, but without seeing a single armed person, though militia had formerly been stationed at St. Mary's Factory for its defence; the inhabitants of the state appearing to consider it wiser to submit than to attempt opposition.

August 15.—The Rear-Admiral reports his having again on that day landed within St. Mary's Creek, but found on the different parts of the country, the same quiet and submissive conduct on the part of the inhabitants, as in the places visited on the 12th.

Throughout the whole of these operations, Rear-Admiral Cockburn repeats the highest encomiums on all the officers and men of the ships and marines under his orders. Although from the nature of the country and the excessive heat of the climate, these services must have been most harassing, they were carried on with the greatest cheerfulness

fulness and perseverance. The Captains of His Majesty's ships, on all occasions voluntered to accompany the Rear-Admiral. To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and Major Lewis, of the royal marines, he expresses his obligations, as well as to the other officers of that corps.

The conduct of the men was also deserving of the greatest praise: and though the re-embarkations frequently took place in the night, yet, during the whole of the operations, neither a sailor nor a marine was reported missing.

In transmitting the reports of these services, which come down to the period of the arrival of Sir Alexander Cochrane in the Chesapeake, the Vice-Admiral expresses the very high sense he entertains of the arrangement, zeal, and activity which have on all occasions been shewn by Rear-Admiral Cockburn during the time he has commanded in the Chesapeake, under the Vice-Admiral's orders.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 8th. 1814.

No. LXXVII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 9, 1814.

MAJOR ADDISON arrived yesterday with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

Castine, at the entrance of the Penobscot, Sept. 18, 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE now the honour to inform your Lordship, that after closing my dispatch on the 26th ultimo, in which I mentioned my intentions of proceeding to the Penobscot, Rear-Admiral Griffiths and myself, lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and

and the troops as per margin*, to accomplish the object we had in view.

Very early in the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the Rifleman sloop of war, when Captain Pearse informed us, that the United States frigate the Adams, had got into the Penobscot, but from the apprehension of being attacked by our cruizers, if she remained at the entrance of the river, she had run up as high as Hamden, where she had landed her guns, and mounted them on shore for her protection.

On leaving Halifax it was my original intention to have taken possession of Machias, on our way hither, but on receiving this intelligence the Admiral and myself were of opinion that no time should be lost in proceeding to our destination, and we arrived here very early on the morning of the 1st instant.

The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the eastern side of the Penobscot, near the entrance of that river, was summoned a little after sun-rise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four twenty-four pounders upon a small schooner that had been sent with Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls (commanding Royal Engineers) to reconnoitre the work.

Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops, but before a landing could be effected the enemy blew up his magazine and escaped up the Majetaquadous River, carrying off in the boats with them two field pieces.

As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on this peninsula, I landed a detachment of royal artillery, with two rifle companies of the 60th and 98th regiments, under Colonel

* First company royal artillery, two rifle companies of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments.

Douglas,

Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus and to take possession of the heights which command the town, but I soon learned that there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine and escaped, and that the militia, which were assembled there, had dispersed immediately on our landing.

Rear-Admiral Griffith and myself next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or if that could not be done, to destroying her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the Rear-Admiral entrusted the execution of it to Captain Barrie, Royal Navy, and as the co-operation of a land force was necessary, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel John, with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 60th, to accompany and co-operate with Captain Barrie on this occasion; but as Hamden is twenty-seven miles above Castine it appeared to me a necessary measure of precaution first to occupy a post on the western bank, which might afford support if necessary to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the southward and westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams.

Upon inquiry I found that Belfast, which is upon the high road leading from Hamden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge, was likely to answer both these purposes, and I consequently directed Major-General Gosselin to occupy that place with the 29th regiment, and to maintain it till further orders.

As soon as this was accomplished and the tide served, Rear Admiral Griffith directed Captain Barrie to proceed to his destination, and the remainder of the troops were landed that evening at Castine.

Under-

Understanding that a strong party of militia from the neighbouring township, had assembled at about four miles from Castine on the road leading to Blue Hill, I sent out a strong patrole on the morning of the 2d before day break; on arriving at the place, I was informed that the militia of the county had assembled there on the alarm guns being fired at the Fort at Castine upon our first appearance, but that the main body had since dispersed and returned to their respective homes. Some stragglers were however left, who fired upon our advanced guard, and then took to the woods; a few of whom were made prisoners. No intelligence having reached us from Captain Barrie on Saturday night, I marched with about seven hundred men and two light field pieces upon Buckston at three o'clock on Sunday morning the 4th instant, for the purpose of learning what progress he had made, and of affording him assistance if required. This place is about eighteen miles higher up the Penobscot than Castine, and on the eastern bank of the river. Rear Admiral Griffiths accompanied me on this occasion, and as we had reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckston, we threatened to destroy the town unless they were delivered up, and the two brass three-pounders on travelling carriages were in consequence brought to us in the course of the day, and are now in our possession.

At Buckston we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed up the river. We learned that Captain Barrie had proceeded from Hamden up to Bangor; and the Admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckston to communicate with him, when finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckston, they marched back to Castine the next day.

Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast; I therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major-General Gosselin to embark the troops, and to join me here.

Machias being the only place now remaining where the enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquady Bay, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it; and as naval assistance was required, Rear-Admiral Griffith directed Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington on this occasion.

On the morning of the 9th, Captain Barrie, with Lieutenant-Colonel John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being attacked, but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part, and your Lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair is Captain Gell, of the 29th grenadiers.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a copy of the report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel John on this occasion, in which your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the Lieutenant-Colonel speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances, and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom Lieutenant-Colonel John particularly bestows praise. The enterprise and intrepidity manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel John,

and

and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him, reflect great honour upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments, and I have to request your Lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services performed by the troops employed on this occasion, under the view of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

As Rear-Admiral Griffith will no doubt make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject further than to solicit your Lordship's attention to that part of Colonel John's report, in which he "attributes "the success of this enterprize to the masterly ar-"rangements of Captain Barrie, royal navy, who "conducted it."

I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of this expedition.

I feel it my duty to express, in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to Rear-Admiral Griffith, for his judicious advice and ready co-operation on every occasion, and my thanks are likewise due to all the captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops, and have to offer my thanks to Major-General Gosselin, Colonel Douglas, and the commanding officers of corps, for the alacrity shewn by them, and the strict discipline which has been maintained.

To the heads of departments and to the officers of the general and of my personal staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Major Addison, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your Lordship any further information you may require. I have entrusted the colours and standard taken from the enemy to Major Addison, who will receive your Lordship's commands respecting the further disposal of them, and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving officer to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.

N. B. The returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and of artillery and ordnance stores taken, are inclosed.

September 13.

P. S. The Martin sloop of war, which Rear-Admiral Griffith is about to send to England, having been delayed, affords me an opportunity of informing your Lordship, that I have received a private communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, acquainting me that he had landed at some distance from Macchias on the evening of the 10th instant, and after a very difficult night march, that he had taken possession of the fort, without loss, early the next morning.

Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on this occasion, more than half of which the enemy had rendered unserviceable.

Brigadier-General Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, had sent a letter addressed to Lieut. Col. Pilkington and Captain Parker, of which the enclosed, No. 4, is a copy, and the next day was appointed to receive these gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting the terms therein offered. Lieutenant-

Colonel

Colonel Pilkington says, that as soon as this is done he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordship by the first opportunity. The Lieutenant-Colonel further mentions the great assistance he received from Capt. Parker, of the Royal Navy, and the naval forces employed under him; and says, that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise.

I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordship upon the whole of the country between Penobscot River and Passamaquaddy Bay being now in our possession.

(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

Bangor, on the Penobscot River,
September 3, 1814.

SIR,

IN compliance with your Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your Excellency did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with Captain Barrie, of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river.

On the morning of the 2d, having proceeded above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the eastern shore, which induced me to order Brevet Major Crosdaile, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th regiment, under Lieutenant Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished, and that detachment of the enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from joining the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion the enemy had one man killed,

and some wounded. Major Crosdaile re-embarked without any loss. We arrived off Bald Head Cove, three miles distant from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when Captain Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the enemy's picquets were advantageously posted on the north side of the Cove, I directed Brevet Major Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62d, and Captain Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th, to dislodge them, and take up that ground, which duty was performed under Major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, by about seven o'clock; and before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including eighty marines under Captain Carter, (whom Captain Barrie had done me the honour to attach to my command,) were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning, the rifle company forming the advance under Captain Ward; Brevet-Major Keith with the light company of the 62d, bringing up the rear, and the detachment of marines under Captain Carter moving upon my flanks, while Captain Barrie, with the ships and gun-boats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river, on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery under Lieutenant Garston, Captain Barrie had landed one six-pounder, a six and half-inch howitzer, and a rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors under Lieutenants Symonds, Botely and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, master of His Majesty's ship Bulwark.

The fog was so thick, it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the enemy, whose number were reported to be fourteen-hundred, under the command of Brigadier-General Blake. Between seven and eight o'clock, our skirmishers in advance were so sharply

sharply engaged with the enemy, as to induce me to send forward one half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under Captain Coaker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further, before I discovered the enemy drawn out in line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon; his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point d'appui, with an eighteen pounder and some light field pieces in advance of his centree, so pointed as completely to rake the road, and a narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our column approaching he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musquetry upon us; we however soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up the hill to get possession of his guns, one of which we found had already fallen into the hands of Captain Ward's riflemen in advance. The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position; while Captain Coaker, with the light company of the 29th, had gained possession of the hill on his left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the enemy had deserted the battery which defended her.

We were now in complete possession of the enemy's position above, and Captain Barrie with the gun-boats had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion twenty pieces of cannon fell into our hands, of the naval and military force, the return of which I enclose; after which Captain Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition; and here two brass three-

 pounders,

pounders, and three stand of colours, fell into our possession. Brigadier-General Blake, also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner, and with other prisoners, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-one, were admitted to their parols. Eighty prisoners taken at Hamden are in our custody. The loss sustained by the enemy I have not had it in my power correctly to ascertain; report states it to be from thirty to forty in killed, wounded, and missing.

Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small, viz. one rank and file killed; one captain, seven rank and file, wounded; one rank and file missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and useful assistance; but, I am happy to add, he is recovering.

I cannot close this dispatch without mentioning in the highest terms all the troops placed under my command. They have merited my highest praise for their zeal and gallantry, which were conspicuous in the extreme. I feel most particularly indebted to Brevet-Major Riddle, of the 62d regiment, second in command; to Brevet-Major Keith, of the same regiment; Brevet-Major Croasdaile and Captain M'Pherson, of the 98th; Captains Gell and Coaker, of the 29th; and Captain Ward, of the 7th battalion, 60th regiment. The royal artillery was directed in the most judicious manner by Lieutenant Garston, from whom I derived the ablest support. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Carter and the officers and marines under his directions. He moved them in the ablest manner to the annoyance of the enemy, and so as to meet my fullest approval.

Nothing could exceed the zeal and perseverance of Lieutenants Symonds, Botely, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, of the royal navy, with the detachment of seamen under their command.

From

From Captain Barrie I have received the ablest assistance and support, and it is to his masterly arrangement of the plan that I feel indebted for its success. Nothing could be more cordial than the co-operation of the naval and military forces on this service in every instance.

Captain Carnegie, of the royal navy, who most handsomely volunteered his services with this expedition, was in action with the troops at Hamden, and I feel most particularly indebted to him for his exertions and the assistance he afforded me on this occasion.

I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant Du Chatelet, of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, who acted as Major of Brigade to the troops, in which capacity he rendered me very essential service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN, Lieut. Col.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken.

Castine, September 10, 1814.

Guns.

4 iron twenty-four-pounders, 27 iron (ship) eighteen-pounders, 4 twelve-pounders, 4 brass three-pounders.

Carriages.

4 traversing twenty-four-pounders, 8 standing eighteen-pounders, 2 travelling twelve-pounders with limbers, 4 travelling three-pounders with limbers.

Sponges.

8 twenty-four-pounders, 20 eighteen-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 4 three-pounders.

Ladles.

Ladles.

2 twenty-four-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 1 three-pounder.

Wadhooks.

2 twenty-four-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 1 three-pounder.

Shot.

236 round twenty-four-pounders, 500 round eighteen-pounders.

1 ammunition waggon, 1 ammunition cart.
12 common handspikes.
40 barrels of powder.

Wads.

20 twenty-four-pounders, 70 eighteen-pounders.

N. B. The magazine in Fort Castine was blown up by the enemy.

The vessel, on board of which the powder was, ran on shore, and the whole destroyed.

Eleven of the eighteen-pounders were destroyed by order of Lieutenant-Colonel John, not having time to bring them off.

(Signed) GEO. CRAWFORD, Major,
Comg. Royal Artillery.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir John C. Sherbrooke.

(In-

(Inclosure No. 3.)

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Affair at Hamden, on the 3d September 1814, with the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel John, 60th Regiment.

Killed.

29th Regiment—1 rank and file.

Wounded.

29th Regiment—1 captain, 2 rank and file.
62d Regiment—1 rank and file.
98th Regiment—4 rank and file.

Missing.

62d Regiment—1 rank and file.

Name of Officer wounded.

29th Regiment—Captain Gell, severely (not dangerously).

(Signed) A. PILKINGTON,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

(For Inclosure No. 4, vide "Capitulation," in the Admiralty Dispatches.)

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, October 8, 1814.

CAPTAIN SENHOUSE, of His Majesty's sloop the Martin, has arrived this afternoon at this office, bringing a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Griffith, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which, and of its enclosures, the following are copies.

His Majesty's Ship Endymion, off Castine, September 11, 1814.

SIR,

I BEG leave to transmit, for the information of my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, a duplicate of my letter, of yesterday's date, to Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief, reporting my proceedings since I quitted Halifax in His Majesty's ship Dragon, on the 26th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD GRIFFITH.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

September 13, 1814.

P. S. I open my dispatches to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that since closing it I have received a private letter from Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, informing me that he got off Machias on the 10th instant, where the troops were landed without opposition, and after a most fatiguing night march, took possession of the fort of Machias without loss. He has sent me the capitulation which the officer commanding the militia has entered into, and which I transmit herewith.

Sir John Sherbrooke not wishing the Martin to be detained, I dispatch her without waiting for Captain Parker's official letter.

The ships and vessels under Captain Parker's orders

orders will be sent to their respective stations, as soon as the guns taken at the fort are embarked, and the works destroyed.

EDWARD GRIFFITH.

His Majesty's Ship Endymion, off Castine, entrance of the Penobscot River, September 9, 1814.

SIR,

MY letter of the 23d of August, from Halifax, by the Rover, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition then about to proceed under the command of his Excellency, Sir John Sherbrook, K. B. for this place.

I have now the honour to inform you, that I put to sea on the 26th ultimo, with the ships and sloop named in the margin*, and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the Metinicus Islands on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the Bulwark, Tenedos, Rifleman, Peruvian, and Picton. From Captain Pearce, of the Rifleman, I learned that the United States frigate Adams, had a few days before got into Penobscot, but not considering herself in safety there, had gone on to Hamden, a place twenty-seven miles higher up the river, where her guns had been landed, and a position was fortifying for her protection.

Towards evening, the wind being fair and the weather favourable, the fleet made sail up the Penobscot Bay, Captain Parker, in the Tenedos, leading. We passed between the Metinicus and Green Islands, about midnight, and steering through the channel formed by the Fox Islands

* Dragon, Endymion, Bacchante, and Sylph.

and

and Owl's Head, ran up to the eastward of Long Island, and found ourselves at day light in the morning, in sight of the fort and town of Castine. As we approached some show of resistance was made, and a few shot were fired; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about eight A. M. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the northward of the Peninsula of Castine, and the smaller vessels taking a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition.

The General wishing to occupy a post at Belfast, on the western side of the bay (through which the high road from Boston runs), for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that side of the country, the Bacchante and Rifleman were detached with the troops destined for this service, and quiet possession was taken, and held, of that town, as long as was thought necessary.

Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at Hamden, and the General having proffered every military assistance, six hundred picked men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board His Majesty's sloops Peruvian and Sylph, and a small transport. To this force were added the marines of the Dragon, and as many armed boats from the squadron as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering their landing: and the whole placed under the command of Captain Barrie, of the Dragon; and the Lieutenant-Colonel made sail up the river at six o'clock that evening.

I have the honour to enclose Captain Barrie's account of his proceedings; and taking into consideration the enemy's force, and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given

given him, the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision, and gallantry with which this little enterprise has been achieved.

So soon as accounts were received from Captain Barrie that the Adams was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at Belfast were embarked, and arrangements made for sending them to take possession of Machias, the only place occupied by the enemy's troops, between this and Passamaquaddy Bay. I directed Captain Parker, of His Majesty's ship Tenedos, to receive on board Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant-General, who is appointed to command, and a small detachment of artillery and riflemen, and to take under his command the Barchante, Rifleman, and Picton schooner, and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th instant, and most likely, by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences they are directed to return here.

The inhabitants of several townships east of this have sent deputations here to tender their submission to the British authority: and such of them as could give reasonable security that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary, in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their less peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. All property on shore bonâ fide belonging to the inhabitants of the country in our possession, has been respected. All public property, and all property afloat, has been confiscated.

Sir John Sherbrooke conceiving it to be of importance that the Government should be informed, without delay, of our successes here, has requested that

that a vessel of war may take his dispatches to England.

I have, in compliance with his wishes, appropriated the Martin for that service, and Captain Senhouse will take a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

To Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop Sylph, off Bangor, in the Penobscot, Sept. 3, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING received on board the ships named in the margin*, a detachment of twenty men, of the royal artillery, with one five and half-inch howitzer, commanded by Lieutenant Garston; a party of eighty marines, commanded by Captain Carter, of the Dragon; the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, under the command of Captains Gell and Coker, Majors Riddel, Keith, and Crosdaile, and Captain M'Pherson; also a rifle company of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment, commanded by Captain Ward; and the whole under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel John, of the 60th regiment; I proceeded, agreeably to your order, with the utmost dispatch up the Penobscot. Light variable winds, a most intricate channel, of which we were perfectly ignorant, and thick foggy weather, prevented my arriving off Frankfort before two P. M. of the 2d instant. Here Colonel John and myself thought it advisable to send a message to the inhabitants; and having re-

* His Majesty's ships Peruvian and Sylph, Dragon's tender, and the Harmony transport.

ceived

ceived their answer, we pushed on towards Hamden, where we received intelligence that the enemy had strongly fortified himself. On our way up several troops were observed on the east side of the river making for Brewer; these were driven into the woods without any loss on our side, by a party under the orders of Major Crosdaile, and the guns from the boats. The enemy had one killed and several wounded.

At five P. M. of the 2d instant, we arrived off Ball's Head Cove, distant three miles from Hamden.

Colonel John and myself landed on the south side of the Cove, to reconnoitre the ground and obtain intelligence. Having gained the hills, we discovered the enemy's piquets advantageously posted near the highway leading to Hamden, on the north side of the Cove.

We immediately determined to land one hundred and fifty men, under Major Riddall, to drive in the picquets and take up their ground. This object was obtained by seven o'clock, and notwithstanding every difficulty, the whole of the troops were landed on the north side of the Cove by ten o'clock; but it was found impossible to land the artillery at the same place. The troops bivouaqued on the ground taken possession of by Major Riddall. It rained incessantly during the night. At day break this morning, the fog cleared away for about a quarter of an hour, which enabled me to reconnoitre the enemy by water; and I found a landing place for the artillery about two thirds of a mile from Ball's Head. Off this place the troops halted till the artillery were mounted, and by six the whole advanced towards Hamden.

The boats under the immediate command of Lieutenant Pedler, the First of the Dragon, agreeable to a previous arrangement with Colonel John, advanced in line with the right flank of the army. The Peruvian, Sylph, Dragon's Tender, and

Harmony, transport, were kept a little in the rear in reserve.

Our information stated the enemy's force at fourteen hundred men, and he had chosen a most excellent position on a high hill. About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the Adams frigate, he had mounted eight eighteen pounders. This fort was calculated to command both the highway by which our troops had to advance, and the river. On a wharf close to the Adams, he had mounted fifteen eighteen pounders, which completely commanded the river, which at this place is not above three cables lengths wide, and the land on each side is high and well wooded.

A rocket boat under my immediate direction, but manœuvered by Mr. Ginton, Gunner, and Mr. Small, Midshipman, of the Dragon, was advanced about a quarter of a mile a-head of the line of boats.

So soon as the boats got within gun-shot, the enemy opened his fire upon them from the hill and wharf, which was warmly returned. Our rockets were generally well directed, and evidently threw the enemy into confusion. Meantime our troops stormed the hill with the utmost gallantry. Before the boats got within good grape-shot of the wharf battery, the enemy set fire to the Adams, and he ran from his guns the moment our troops carried the hill.

I joined the army about ten minutes after this event. Colonel John and myself immediately determined to leave a sufficient force in possession of the hill, and to pursue the enemy, who was then in sight on the Bangor road, flying at full speed. The boats and ships pushed up the river, preserving their original position with the army. The enemy was too nimble for us, and most of them escaped into the woods on our left.

On approaching Bangor, the inhabitants, who had

had opposed us at Hamden, threw off their military character, and as magistrates, select men, &c. made an unconditional surrender of the town. Here the pursuit stopped.

About two hours afterwards, Brigadier-General Blake came into the town, to deliver himself as a prisoner.

The General and other prisoners, amounting to one hundred and ninety-one, were admitted to their parole.

Enclosed I have the honour to forward you lists of the vessels we have captured or destroyed, and other necessary reports. I am happy to inform you our loss consists only of one seaman, belonging to the Dragon, killed; Captain Gell of the 29th and seven privates wounded, one rank and file missing.

I cannot close my report, without expressing my highest admiration of the very gallant conduct of Colonel John, the officers and soldiers under his command, for exclusive of the battery before mentioned, they had difficulties to contend with on their left which did not fall under my observation, as the enemy's field-pieces in that direction were masked; the utmost cordiality existed between the two services, and I shall ever feel obliged to Colonel John for his ready co-operation in every thing that was proposed. The officers and men bore the privations inseparable from our confined means of accommodation with a cheerfulness that entitle them to my warmest thanks.

Though the enemy abandoned his batteries before the ships could be brought to act against them, yet I am not the less obliged to Captains Kippen and Dickens, of the Peruvian and Sylph; Acting Lieutenant Pearson, who commanded the Dragon's tender; Lieutenant Woodin, of the Dragon; and Mr. Barnett, Master of the Harmony; their zeal and indefatigable exertions in bringing up their

 vessels,

vessels, through the most intricate navigation, were eminently conspicuous. Colonel John speaks highly in praise of Captain Carter and the detachment of royal marines, under his orders; and also of the seamen attached to the artillery, under the command of Lieutenants Simmonds, Motley, L. State, and Mr. Spurling, Master of the Bulwark.

I have on other occasions of service found it a pleasing part of my duty to commend the services of Lieutenant Pedler, First of the Dragon; in this instance he commanded the boat part of the expedition most fully to my satisfaction; he was ably seconded by Lieutenants Perceval, of the Tenedos, and Ormond, of the Endymion; and Mr. Ansell, Master's-Mate of the Dragon; this last gentleman has passed his examination nearly five years, and is an active officer, well worthy of your patronage; but in particularizing him I do not mean to detract from the other petty officers and seamen employed in the boats, for they all most zealously performed their duty, and are equally entitled to my warmest acknowledgments; I am also most particularly indebted to the active and zealous exertion of Lieutenant Carnegie, who was a volunteer on this occasion.

I can form no estimate of the enemy's absolute loss. From different stragglers I learn that, exexclusive of killed and missing, upwards of thirty lay wounded in the woods.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT BARRIE, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Dragon.

(CA-

(CAPITULATION.)

To Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the Naval Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Pilkington, commanding the Land Force, of His Britannic Majesty, now at Machias.

GENTLEMEN,

THE forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Machias, and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the country being such between the Penobscot River and the Passamaquaddy Bay, as to preclude the hope, that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection; we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Brigade within the county of Washington, to give our parol of honour, that we will not, directly or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve, against His Britannic Majesty King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Successors and Allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States, upon condition we have your assurance, that while we remain in this situation, and consider ourselves under the British Government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, Brigadier-General, 2d brigade, 10th division, for the officers and soldiers of the 3d regiment in the said brigade.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 1st regiment, 2d bri-

brigade, 10th division, for himself, officers and soldiers in the said regiment.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us,

HYDE PARKER, Captain of his Majesty's ship Tenedos.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

Macchias, September 13, 1814.

LIST of vessels captured and destroyed in the Penobscot, and of those left on the stocks, as near as I am able to ascertain:

Captured and brought away—2 ships, 1 brig, 6 schooners, 3 sloops.

Destroyed at Hamden—the Adams frigate, of 26 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 2 ships, one of them armed; burnt by the enemy.

At Bangor—1 ship, 1 brig, 3 schooners, and 1 sloop; burnt by us.

Lost since in our possession—a copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 18 guns, and the Decatur privateer, pierced for 16 guns. Note—the powder and wine captured at Hamden were put on board those vessels.

Left on the stocks at Bangor—2 ships, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners.

At Brewer—1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 schooner.

At Arrington—1 ship, 1 schooner, on the stocks.

Left at Hamden—1 ship, 1 hermaphrodite brig, and 2 schooners; also 1 brig and 1 schooner on the stocks.

Left at Fremkford on the stocks—1 schooner and some small craft.

R. BARRIE.

To Rear-Admiral Griffith.

Return

Return of Ordnance taken from the Enemy on the 3d day of September 1814.

Taken at Hamden—23 iron eighteen-pounders, 2 iron twelve-pounders; 11 eighteen-pounders destroyed, 14 brought away.

Taken at Bangor and brought away—2 three-pounder brass guns, 1 iron three-pounder.

Total brought away—17.

Embarked—1 ammunition cart, 500 eighteen-pound shot, about 40 barrels of powder, and a quantity of wads, &c. &c.

(Signed) ROBERT GASTEN,
Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.

(A copy.)
ROBERT BARRIE.

Return of small arms not collected, supposed about one hundred. EDWARD GRIFFITH.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 11th, 1814.

No. LXXVIII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 10, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was yesterday received from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-Quarters, Montreal,
August 27, 1814.

MY LORD,

THE successful result of the gallant enterprise against the enemy's small vessels laying off Fort Erie, as detailed in the enclosed extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Drummond, having encouraged the expectation that a favourable period had arrived for attacking the enemy in their entrenchments, the Lieutenant-General was induced to order an assault upon Fort Erie, and the works connected with it, before the break of day on the 15th instant.

It

It is with deep concern I have now to acquaint your Lordship, that notwithstanding there was the fairest prospect of success at the commencement of the attack, our troops were afterwards obliged to retire without accomplishing their object, and with very considerable loss.

To Lieutenant-General Drummond's official report on this subject (a copy of which I have the honour of transmitting), I beg leave to refer your Lordship for the causes of our failure. It is however highly satisfactory to know that until the unfortunate explosion took place, and until His Majesty's troops, by their near approach to the abbattis in front of the entrenchments, met such difficulties in penetrating as were found to be unsurmountable without the aid of light, they behaved with their usual gallantry and discipline, and had gained, by their determined efforts, advantages which accident alone appears to have compelled them to forego.

By accounts from Lieutenant-General Drummond to the 18th instant, I find he has since the 15th been joined by the 82d regiment, and that the 6th was on its way to, and would probably be with the right division by this time, together with other reinforcements which are proceeding thither.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Drummond, to His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. dated Camp before Fort Erie, August 13, 1814.

I HAVE great satisfaction in acquainting your Excellency, with the capture of two of the three armed schooners which were anchored off Fort Erie, and which very much annoyed our left flank. This enterprise was executed in a very gallant stile by Captain Dobbs, and a party of about seventy seamen and marines, who embarked last night in six batteaux, which I had caused to be carried across to Lake Erie for that purpose.

I have this morning opened the fire of the battery on Fort Erie, and though the distance is found to be great, yet I hope a sufficient effect will be produced.

Camp before Fort Erie,
August 15, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the enemy's fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stone building had been much injured, and the general outline of the parapet and embrazures very much altered, I determined on assaulting the place; and accordingly made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake-Hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery and assault the fort and entrenchments on this side.

The troops destined to attack by Snake-Hill, (which consisted of the King's regiment and that of De Watteville's, with the flank companies of the 89th

89th and 100th regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, of the regiment De Watteville,) marched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time.

It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before daylight this morning. A copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's report, herewith enclosed, will enable your Excellency to form a tolerably correct judgment of the cause of the failure of that attack; had the head of the column (which had entered the place without difficulty or opposition), been supported, the enemy must have fled from his works, (which were all taken, as was contemplated in the instructions, in reverse,) or have surrendered.

The attack on the fort and entrenchments leading from it to the Lake, was made at the same moment by two columns, one under Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, 104th regiment, consisting of the flank companies 41st and 104th regiments, and a body of seamen and marines, under Captain Dobbs, of the royal navy, on the fort; the other under Colonel Scott, 103d, consisting of the 103d regiment, supported by two companies of the Royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments. These columns advanced to the attack, as soon as the firing upon Colonel Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded, after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgment in the fort through the embrazures of the démi bastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the enemy, who still maintained the Stone Building, when most unfortunately some ammunition, which had been placed under the platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns to the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops

troops which had entered the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops (who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental), and the enemy, at the same time, pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musquetry, the fort was abandoned, and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st Battalion Royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness.

Our loss has been very severe in killed and wounded: and I am sorry to add that almost all those returned "missing," may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the enemy.

The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns which, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertions of the officers were ineffectual in removing.

The officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Fischer's brigade was made, until emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped by an abbattis, and within a heavy fire of musquetry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under Colonel Scott, and Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Colonel Scott 103d, and Lieutenant Colonel Drummond, 104th regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed, and

and your Excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the enemy's fire, or by the explosion.

My thanks are due to the under mentioned officers, viz. to Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer who commanded the right attack; to Major Coore, Aide-de-Camp to your Excellency, who accompanied that column; Major Evans, of the King's, commanding the advance, Major Villatte, De Watteville's, Captain Basden, light company 89th, Lieutenant Murrey, light company 100th: I also beg to add the name of Captain Powell, of the Glengarry light infantry, employed on the staff as deputy assistant in the quarter-master-general's department, who conducted Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer's column, and first entered the enemy's entrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself; Major Villatte, of De Watteville's regiment, who led the column of attack and entered the entrenchments; as did Lieutenant Young, of the King's regiment, with about fifty men of the light companies of the King's and De Watteville's regiments; Captain Powell reports that Serjeant Powell, of the 19th dragoons, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as guide, and preceded the leading subdivision in the most intrepid style. In the centre and left columns, the exertions of Major Smelt 103d regiment who succeeded to the command of the left column, on the death of Colonel Scott; Captains Leonard and Shore of the 104th flank companies; Captains Glew, Bullock and O'Keefe, 41st flank companies; Captain Dobbs royal navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines, are entitled to my acknowledgements, (they are all wounded). Nor can I omit mentioning, in the strongest terms of approbation, the active, zealous, and useful exertions of Captain Eliot of the 103d regiment, deputy-assistant quarter-

ter-master-general, who was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner; and Captain Barney of the 89th regiment, who had volunteered his services as a temporary assistant in the engineer department, conducted the centre column to the attack, in which he received two dangerous wounds.

To Major Phillot, commanding royal artillery, and Captain Sabine, who commanded the battery as well as the field guns, and to the officers and men of that valuable branch of the service, serving under them, I am to express my entire approbation of their skill and exertions. Lieutenant Charlton, royal artillery, entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the enemy from his own guns, and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of Lieutenant Philpot, royal engineers, and the officers and men of that department, claim my best acknowledgments.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, who commanded the reserve, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, Inspecting Field-Officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby, Glengarry light infantry, and Captain Walker, incorporated militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unremitted attention to the security of the outposts.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, and to the officers of their departments respectively, as well as to Captain Foster my Military Secretary, and the officers of my personal staff, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance they have afforded me. My acknowledgements are due to Captain D'Alton, of the 90th regiment, Brigade-Major to the right division, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol, Quarter-Master-General of Militia, the exertions of Deputy-Commissary-General Turquand, and the officers of that department, for the

the supply of the troops; and the care and attention of Staff Surgeon O'Maly, and the medical officers with the division, to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Camp, August* 15, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieutenant General Drummond, that, in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th, and De Watteville's regiment, the light companies of the 89th and 100th, with a detachment of artillery, attacked this morning at two o'clock the position of the enemy on Snake Hill, and to my great concern failed in its attempt.

The flank companies of the brigade, who were formed under the orders of Major Evans of the King's regiment, for the purpose of turning the position between Snake Hill and the Lake, met with a check at the abbattis, which was found impenetrable, and was prevented by it, to support Major De Villatte, of De Watteville's, and Captain Powell, of the Quarter-Master General's department, who, actually with a few men, had turned the enemy's battery.

The column of support, consisting of the remainder of De Watteville's and the King's regiment, forming the reserve, in marching too near the Lake, found themselves entangled between the rocks and the water, and, by the retreat of the flank companies, were thrown into such confusion,

as

as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the enemy's battery, and the numerous parties in the abbattis, and I am perfectly convinced, that the great number of missing are men killed or severely wounded, at that time, when it was impossible to give them any assistance.

After day-break, the troops formed and retired to the camp. I enclose a return of casualties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. FISCHER,
Lieut.-Col. De Watteville's Reg.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Right Division in the Assault of Fort Erie, the 15th August 1814.

Killed.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file.
Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file.
1st, or Royal Scots—1 captain.
8th, or King's Own—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file.
89th, Light Company—1 rank and file.
103d Regiment—1 lieutenant-colonel.
104th Regiment—1 lieutenant-colonel.
Watteville's Regiment—1 drummer, 33 rank and file.

Wounded.

General Staff—1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general.
Royal Artillery—4 rank and file.
Royal Navy—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 master, 12 seamen.
Royal Marines—10 rank and file.

1st,

1st, or Royal Scots—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file.

8th, or King's Own—1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file.

41st, Flank Companies—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 33 rank and file.

89th, Light Company—1 captain, 1 rank and file.

100th, Light Company—2 rank and file.

103d Regiment—1 major, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 120 rank and file.

104th Regiment—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 23 rank and file.

Watteville's Regiment—4 serjeants, 26 rank and file.

Glengarry Light Infantry—1 rank and file.

Missing.

General Staff—1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file.

Royal Navy—1 midshipman, 7 seamen.

Royal Marines—3 serjeants, 17 rank and file.

1st, or Royal Scots—49 rank and file.

8th, or King's Own—1 serjeant, 15 rank and file.

41st, Flank Companies—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 37 rank and file.

89th, Light Company—3 rank and file.

100th, Light Company—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file.

103d Regiment—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 30 serjeants, 3 drummers, 245 rank and file.

The number returned missing, the greater part supposed killed by the explosion of a magazine.

104th Regiment—1 serjeant, 23 rank and file.
Watteville's Regiment—1 serjeant, 82 rank and file.
Incorporated Militia—1 rank and file.

TOTAL.

Killed—2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file.

Wounded—1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 major, 8 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 master, 12 seamen, 20 serjeants, 3 drummers, 250 rank and file.

Missing—1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 1 adjutant, 7 seamen, 41 serjeants, 3 drummers, 479 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

1st, or Royal Scots—Captain Torrens.
8th Regiment—Lieutenant Noel.
103d Regiment—Colonel Scott.
104th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond.

Wounded.

General Staff—Captain Powell, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, slight contusion.
Royal Navy—Captain Dobbs, Lieutenant Stevenson, slightly; Mr. Harris, Master, severely.
1st, or Royal Scots—Captain Rowan, severely; Lieutenant Vaughan, slightly.
8th Regiment—Lieutenant Young, slightly.
41st, Flank Companies—Captains Glew and Bullock, severely; Lieutenant Hailes, slightly; Ensign Townshend, severely.
89th Regiment—Captain Barney, severely.

100th

100th Regiment—Volunteer Fraser, severely.

103d Regiment—Major Smolt, severely; Captain Gardner, severely; Captain Colclough, severely, and prisoner; Lieutenant Fallon, severely; Lieutenant Charlton, severely, and prisoner; Lieutenant Cuppage, jun. dangerously; Lieutenant Meagher, slightly: Lieutenants Burrows and Hazen, severely; Ensign Nash, severely.

104th, Flank Companies—Captain Leonard, Lieutenant M'Laughlan, severely.

Missing.

General Staff—Captain Elliott, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

Royal Navy—Mr. Hyde, Midshipman.

41st, Flank Companies—Lieutenant Garner, Ensign Hall.

100th, Light Company—Lieut. Murray, wounded, and prisoner.

103d Regiment—Captain Irwin, Lieutenant Kaye, Ensign Huey, Lieutenant and Adjutant Pettit.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Admiralty-Office, October 11, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated His Majesty's Ship Prince Regent, Kingston, 24th August 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Dobbs, of His Majesty's sloop Star, employed in co-operating with the right division of the army, detailing the particulars of a very gallant and successful attack made on two of the enemy's men of war schooners, moored under the guns of Fort Erie, by a party of seamen and marines under that Officer, which appears to have been conducted with great skill and judgment on the part of Captain Dobbs, and executed with distinguished gallantry by all employed.

I lament to say, the service has lost a very zealous and valuable Officer in Captain Radcliffe, who was killed in the act of boarding.

I have the honour to enclose a list of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO,
Commodore, and Commander in Chief.

Niagara River, near Fort Erie, Schooner Somers, August 13, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING succeeded in getting my gig and five batteaux across from the Niagara River to Lake Erie, a distance of eight miles, by land, I last night attacked the three enemy's schooners that had anchored

chored close to Fort Erie for the purpose of flanking the approaches to that fort. Two of them were carried sword in hand in a few minutes, and the third would certainly have fallen, had the cables not been cut, which made us drift to leeward of her among the rapids. The schooners taken are the Ohio and Somers, commanded by Lieutenants, and mounting three long twelve-pounders, with a complement of thirty-five men each. My gallant friend, Lieutenant Radcliffe, and one seaman, fell in the act of boarding, which, with four wounded, is our loss. The enemy had one man killed and seven wounded; among the latter is Lieutenant Conklin, commanding the squadron, as well as two of his officers. The steady and gallant conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines employed on this service, was such as to have insured me success against a greater force, and has called forth a very handsome General Order from his Honour Lieutenant-General Drummond. I beg leave particularly to mention Mr. Grinded, Mate of the Star, and Mr. Hyde, Mate of the Charwell, not only for their gallant conduct in the attack, but for their skill in bringing the vessels into this river through shoals and rapids, and under a constant and heavy fire.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER DOBBS.

Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded in an Attack on two of the Enemy's Schooners under Fort Erie, on the Night of the 12th of August 1814.

Killed.

Charles Radcliffe, Acting Commander.
William Acton, seaman.

Wounded.

James Hudson, seaman, severely.
John Bowen, seaman, slightly.
Thomas Roach, private marine, severely.
Joseph Dickson, private marine, severely.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of OCTOBER 17th, 1814.

No. LXXIX.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 17, 1814.

CAPTAIN MACDOUGALL arrived early this morning with a Dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by Colonel Brook, of which the following is a Copy:—

On board H. M. S. Tonnant, Chesapeake,
MY LORD, *Sept.* 17, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the division of troops under the command of Major-General Ross, effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco River, distant from Baltimore about thirteen miles, with the view of pushing a reconnoisance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town, and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back River, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour,) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a low abbatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear-guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession, one who whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command, who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character, and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprize, and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier, to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, that the honour of addressing your Lordship, and the command of this army have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most

most enviable gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit through your Lordship, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstances of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about six thousand men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles, The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco, and Back Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry under Major Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgement close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet under Captain Robbins, and a detachment of seamen under Captain Money of the Trave, formed line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under Colonel Paterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Whitaker, the 2d battalion marines by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and a detachment of marines by Major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with

with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair, from five to six hundred in killed and wounded, while at the most moderate computation, he is at least One Thousand *hors de combat*. The 5th regiment of militia in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work; I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place, were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the [illegible] the line, and here the enemy seemed

seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Captain M'Dougall, the bearer of these dispatches, will have the honour to point out to your Lordship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to act on.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance to the harbour being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the Vice-Admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbour, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from any remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position

which

which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about two hundred prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military, or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the naval forces, for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me. A disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation, as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, royal navy, for the steadines and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel

I feel every obligation to Rear-Admiral Cockburn, for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Paterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade, meritis my best acknowledgements, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps; and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is Captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of the service.

To Lieutenant Evans, 3d dragoons, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of the various

and

difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your Lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Captain M'Dougall, Aid-de-Camp to the late General Ross, (and who has acted as Assistant Adjutant-General, in the absence of Major Debbeig through indisposition,) is the bearer of these dispatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOK, Col. commanding.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in Action with the Enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September 1814.

General Staff—1 major-general, 2 horses, killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

21st Regiment, 1st Batt.—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment, 1st Batt.—11 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file, wounded.

85th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Royal

Royal Marines, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed, 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships attached to the 2d Battalion—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of Captain Robyns—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 general staff, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 229 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

General Staff—Major-General Robert Ross.

21st Fusileers—Lieutenant Gracie.

Wounded.

21st Fusileers—Brevet Major Renny, slightly; Lieutenant Leavocq, severely.

44th Regiment—Brevet Major Cruice, slightly; Captain Hamilton Greenshields, dangerously (since dead); Captain George Hill, Lieutenant Richard Cruice, Ensign James White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—Captains W. P. de Bathe and J. D. Hicks, Lieutenant G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—Captain John Robyns, severely.

(Signed) HENRY DEBBIEG, Major,
A. D. A. A. General.

Admi-

Admiralty-Office, October 17, 1814.

CAPTAIN CROFTON, Acting Captain of His Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, arrived this morning at this Office with dispatches from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies.

His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, Chesapeake,
SIR, *September* 17, 1814.

I REQUEST that you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the Iphigenia; Major-General Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration upon the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco, on the 11th instant, where the frigates and smaller vessels entered at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

At an early hour the next morning, the disembarkation of the army was effected without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of six hundred seamen, under Captain Edward Crofton (late of the Leopard); the second battalion of marines; the marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marines. Rear-Admiral Cockburn accompanied the General, to advise and arrange as might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved forward, I hoisted my flag in the Surprise, and with the remainder of the

the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocket ship, passed further up the river, to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb-vessels were working up, in order that we might open our fire upon the enemy's fort at day-break next morning, an account was brought to me, that Major-General Ross, when reconnoitring the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket ball, which closed his glorious career before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected Officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that His Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army, has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major-General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide.

The skirmish which had deprived the army of its brave General was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brook, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy, about six or seven thousand, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field-pieces, and where he had disposed himself, apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance, fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that he was obliged soon to give way, and fly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Rear-Admiral Cockburn's dispatch, transmitted herewith.

At day break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell range, supported by the Surprize, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbour, and I had now an opportunity of observing the strength and the preparations of the enemy.

The approach to the town on the land-side was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts connected by a breast-work, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a shew of force that was reported to be from fifteen to twenty thousand men

The entrance by sea, within which the Town is retired nearly three miles, was entirely obstructed by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gun-boats, flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of several heavy guns.

These preparations rendering it impracticable to afford any essential co-operation by sea, I considered that an attack on the enemy's strong position by the army only, with such disparity of force, though confident of success, might risk a greater loss than the possession of the town would compensate for, while holding in view the ulterior operations of this force in the contemplation of His Majesty's Government; and, therefore, as the primary object of our movement had been already fully accomplished, I communicated my observations to Colonel Brook, who coinciding with me in opinion, it was mutually agreed that we should withdraw.

The

The following morning the army began leisurely to retire; and so salutary was the effect produced on the enemy by the defeat he had experienced, that notwithstanding every opportunity was offered for his repeating the conflict, with an infinite superiority, our troops re-embarked without molestation, the ships of war dropped down as the army retired.

The result of this demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy, the destruction, by themselves, of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all, the collecting and harassing of his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expences, at the same time effectually drawing off their attention and support from other important quarters.

It has been a source of the greatest gratification to me, the continuance of that unanimity existing between the two services, which I have before noticed to their Lordships; and I have reason to assure them, that the command of the army has fallen upon a most zealous and able Officer in Colonel Brook, who has followed up the system of cordiality that had been so beneficially adopted by his much-lamented chief.

Rear-Admiral Cockburn, to whom I had confided that part of the naval service which was connected with the army, evinced his usual zeal and ability, and executed his important trust to my entire satisfaction.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm, who regulated the collection, debarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, and the supplies they required, has merited my best thanks for his indefatigable exertions; and

 I have

I have to express my acknowledgments for the counsel and assistance which, in all our operations, I have received from Rear-Admiral Codrington, the Captain of the fleet.

The Captains of the squadron who were employed in the various duties afloat, were all emulous to promote the service in which they were engaged, and, with the officers acting under them, are entitled to my fullest approbation.

I beg leave to call the attention of their Lordships to the report Rear-Admiral Cockburn has made of the meritorious and gallant conduct of the Naval Brigade; as well as to the accompanying letter from Colonel Brook, expressing his obligations to Captain Edward Crofton, who commanded, and Captains T. B. Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and Robert Ramsay, who had charge of divisions; and I have to recommend these officers, together with those who are particularly noticed by the Rear-Admiral, to their Lordships' favourable consideration.

Captain Robyns of the Royal Marines, who commanded the marines of the squadron on this occasion, and in the operations against Washington, being severely wounded, I beg leave to bring him to their Lordships recollection, as having been frequently noticed for his gallant conduct during the services on the Chesapeake, and to recommend him, with Lieutenant Sampson Marshall, of the Diadem, who is dangerously wounded, to their Lordships favour and protection.

First Lieutenant John Lawrence of the royal marine artillery, who commanded the rocket brigade, has again rendered essential service, and is highly spoken of by Colonel Brook.

Captain Edward Crofton, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, is competent to explain any further particulars; and I beg leave to

recom-

recommend him to their Lordships' protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

His Majesty's Ship Severn, in the Patapsco, 15th Sept. 1814.

SIR,

IN furtherance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you on the 11th instant, I landed at day light of the 12th with Major-General Ross and the force under his command, at a place the General and myself had previously fixed upon, near to North Point, at the entrance of the Patapsco, and in conformity with his wishes, I determined on remaining on shore, and accompanying the army to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore so soon as our landing was completed, I directed Captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patapsco with the frigates, sloops, and bomb ships, to bombard the fort and threaten the water-approach to Baltimore, and I moved on with the army and seamen (under Captain Edward Crofton) attached to it, on the direct road leading to the abovementioned town.

We had advanced about five miles (without other occurrence than taking prisoners a few light horsemen) when the General and myself, being with the advanced guard, observed a division of the enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending into a wood on our left; a sharp fire was almost immediately opened upon us from it, and as quickly returned with considerable effect by our advanced guard, which pressing steadily forward, soon

obliged the enemy to run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed and wounded; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add, that in this short and desultory skirmish, my gallant and highly valued friend the Major-General, received a musket ball through his arm into his breast, which proved fatal to him on his way to the water-side for re-embarkation.

Our country, Sir, has lost in him one of its best and bravest soldiers, and those who knew him, as I did, a friend most honoured and beloved; and I trust, Sir, I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that whilst his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bearer, which was to carry him off the field, he assured me the wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his country caused him not a pang; but he felt alone, anxiety for a wife and family dearer to him than his life, whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his Majesty's Government, and the country.

Colonel Brook, on whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with the advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the enemy in force drawn up before us (apparently about six or seven thousand strong); on perceiving our army he filed off into a large and extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling, where he appeared determined to make his stand. Our field guns answered his with evident advantage, and so soon as Colonel Brook had made the necessary dispositions the attack was ordered, and executed in the highest style possible. The enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, im-

immediately we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire till we reached and entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction, and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting House, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded and two of his field guns in our possession.

An advance of this description against superior numbers of an enemy so posted, could not be effected without loss. I have the honour to enclose a return of what has been suffered by those of the naval department, acting with the army on this occasion; and it is, Sir, with the greatest pride and pleasure, I report to you that the brigade of Seamen with small arms commanded by Captain Edward Crofton, assisted by Captains Sullivan, Money and Ramsey, (the three senior commanders with the fleet) who commanded divisions under him, behaved with a gallantry and steadiness which would have done honour to the oldest troops, and which attracted the admiration of the army. The seamen under Mr. Jackson, master's mate of the Tonnant, attached to the rocket brigade, commanded by the first lieutenant Lawrence of the marines, behaved also with equal skill and bravery. The marines landed from the ships under the command of Captain Robyns, the senior officer of that corps, belonging to the fleet, behaved with their usual gallantry.

Although, Sir, in making to you my report of this action, I know it is right I should confine my self to mentioning only the conduct of those belonging to the naval department, yet I may be excused for venturing further to state to you generally the high admiration with which I viewed the conduct of the whole army, and the ability and gallantry with which it was managed and headed

by its brave Colonel, which insured to it the success it met with.

The night being fast approaching and the troops much fatigued, Colonel Brook determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle, and on the morning of the 13th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting House to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forward towards Baltimore, on approaching which it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery, and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least within their works from 15 to 20,000 men. Colonel Brook lost no time in reconnoitering these defences, after which he made his arrangement for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding all the difficulties which it presented. The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him to relinquish again the idea, and therefore yesterday morning the army retired leisurely to the Meeting House, where it halted for some hours to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th, which being completed, it made a further short movement in the evening towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, without suffering the slightest molestation from the enemy, who, in spite of his superiority of number, did not even venture to look at us during this slow and deliberate retreat.

As you, Sir, were in person with the advanced frigates, sloops, and bomb-vessels, and as, from the road the army took, I did not see them after quitting the beach, it would be superfluous for me

to

to make any report to you respecting them. I have now, therefore, only to assure you of my entire satisfaction and approbation of the conduct of every officer and man employed under me, during the operations above detailed, and to express to you how particularly I consider myself indebted to Captain Edward Crofton (acting Captain of the Royal Oak,) for the gallantry, ability, and zeal with which he led on the brigade of seamen in the action of the 12th, and executed all the other services with which he has been intrusted since our landing; to Capt. White, (acting Captain of the Albion) who attended me as my Aid-de-Camp the whole time, and rendered me every possible assistance, to Captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, who commanded divisions of the Brigade of Seamen, to Lieutenant James Scott of the Albion, whom I have had such frequent cause to mention to you on former occasions, and who in the battle of the 12th commanded a division of seamen, and behaved most gallantly, occasionally also acting as an extra Aid-de-camp to myself. Captain Robyns, who commanded the Marines of the Fleet, and who was severely wounded during the engagement, I also beg to recommend to your favourable notice and consideration, as well as Lieutenant George C. Urmston, of the Albion, whom I placed in command of the smaller boats, to endeavour to keep up a communication between the army and navy, which he effected by great perseverance, and thereby rendered us most essential service. In short, Sir, every individual seemed animated with equal anxiety to distinguish himself by good conduct on this occasion, and I trust therefore the whole will be deemed worthy of your approbation.

Captain Nourse of the Severn, was good enough to receive my flag for this service; he rendered me great assistance in getting the ships to the different stations within the river, and when the storm-

storming of the fortified hill was contemplated, he hastened to my assistance with a reinforcement of seamen and marines; and I should consider myself wanting in candour and justice did I not particularly point out, Sir, to you, the high opinion I entertain of the enterprize and ability of this valuable officer, not only for his conduct on this occasion, but on the very many others on which I have employed him, since with me in the Chesapeake.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

GEORGE COCKBURN,
Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

On board His Majesty's Ship, Tonnant,
DEAR SIR, *September* 15, 1814.

I beg leave to be allowed to state to you, how much I feel indebted to Captain Crofton, commanding the brigade of sailors from His Majesty's ships under your command, as also to Captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, for their very great exertions in performing every formation made by His Majesty's troops; having seen myself those officers expose themselves in the hottest of the enemy's fire, to keep their men in line of march with the disciplined troops. The obedient and steady conduct of the sailors, believe me, Sir, excited the admiration of every individual of the army, as well as my greatest gratitude.

Believe me to be,
Dear Sir,
(Signed) ARTHUR BROOKE,
Colonel Commanding.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

A Re-

A Return of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Navy disembarked with the Army under Major-General Ross, September 12, 1814.

Tonnant—1 petty officer, 5 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.
Albion—3 seamen killed; 1 petty officer, 8 seamen, 6 marines, wounded.
Ramillies—2 marines killed; 4 petty officers, 6 seamen, 4 marines, wounded.
Diadem—1 officer, 2 seamen, wounded.
Melpomene—1 petty officer killed.
Trave—1 seaman wounded.
Madagascar—1 marine killed; 1 marine wounded.
Royal Oak—1 marine wounded.

Total killed—1 petty officer, 3 seamen, 3 marines.

Total wounded—1 officer, 6 petty officers, 22 seamen, 15 marines.

Name of Petty Officer killed.

MELPOMENE.

Mr. William (or Arthur) Edmonson, Clerk,

Names of Officers wounded.

TONNANT.

Captain Robyns, Royal Marines, severely.

DIADEM.

Lieutenant Sampson Marshall, severely.

Names

Names of Petty Officers wounded.

TONNANT.

Mr. Charles Ogle, midshipman, severely.

ALBION.

John Billett, quarter-master, severely.

RAMILLIES.

Robert Walton (or Watton,) boatswain's-mate, severely.
Henry Bakewell, yeoman of the powder room, badly.
John Prickett, ship's corporal, slightly.
(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Rear-Admiral.

Tonnant, in the Chesapeake, September 22, 1814.

SIR,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, returns of the names and qualities of officers, seamen, and marines, killed, wounded, or missing, in the demonstration on Baltimore, between the 12th and 14th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Edward Crofton, of His Majesty's Ship Royal Oak, and serving with the Army on Shore, under Major-General Ross, on the 12th September 1814.

TONNANT.

Killed.

George Cochrane, supernumerary, belonging to Endymion.

Wounded.

Charles Ogle, midshipman, severely.
Matthew Hampsted, ordinary seaman, severely.
Daniel Ross, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Johnson, ordinary seaman, slightly.
James Macquire, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Wilson, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Redmonds, ordinary seaman, slightly.

ROYAL OAK.

Killed.

James Bishop, able seaman.

ALBION.

Killed.

Charles Callaway, ordinary seaman.
John Norman, ordinary seaman.
William Cordroy, landman.

Wounded.

John Billch, quarter-master, severely.
Patrick Smith, ordinary seaman, severely.
James Howe, quarter-gunner, severely.
David Connell, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Powell, landman, severely.
Nicholas Scrieth, ordinary seaman, severely.

William

William Burgen, able seaman, severely.
Simon Shipherd, landman, slightly.
James Finney, landman, slightly.

RAMILLIES.

Wounded.

Robert Wotton, yeoman of the sheets, severely.
Isaac Simcox, ordinary seaman, severely.
Thomas Hays, able seaman, badly.
Henry Bakewell, yeoman of powder room, badly.
Edward Merryman, landman, slightly.
Thomas Hewson, ordinary seaman, badly.
Anthony Sigethie, landman, badly.
John M'Allister, captain foretop, badly.
John Hannah, trumpeter, slightly.
John Pricket, ship's corporal, slightly.
James Borthwick, ordinary seaman, slightly.
Henry Dent, ordinary seaman, slightly.

DIADEM.

Wounded.

Samuel Marshal, lieutenant, severely.
James Conner, ordinary seaman, badly.
John Moore, able seaman, slightly.

Missing.

William Graham, able seaman.

MELPOMENE.

Killed.

Arthur Edmondson, clerk.

TRAVE.

Wounded.

John Difne, able seaman, slightly.

Total

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Naval Brigade serving on Shore.

6 killed; 32 wounded; 1 missing.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Marine Brigade, commanded by Captain Robyns, Royal Marines, of His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, and serving with the Army under Major-General Ross, 12th September 1814.

TONNANT.

Wounded.

John Robyns, Captain, severely.
James Darbyshire, private, severely.
Thomas Cooper, private, severely.

ROYAL OAK.

Wounded.

Daniel Thomas, private, badly.

ALBION.

Wounded.

Robert Parsons, private, severely.
Andrew Dunn, private, severely.
Thomas Woodward, private, severely.
John Compton, private, slightly.
John Pratt, private, slightly.
George Fraser, private, slightly.

RAMILLIES.

Thomas Daw, private, died from fatigue.

Wounded.

Wounded.

John Brice, private, badly.
William Mellows, private, severely.
John Vaughan, corporal, severely.
Bryan Hughes, corporal, severely.
John Linigar, corporal, slightly.

Total—1 killed; 16 wounded.

His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, Chesapeake,
SIR, *12th September,* 1814.

IN my dispatch of the 2d instant, recounting the success of our expedition against Washington, I acquainted you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the winds had been unfavourable for the return of the ships which were detached up the Potomac, under Captain J. A. Gordon of the Seahorse, to cooperate against the capital; but that I had heard of their having accomplished the destruction of Fort Washington. I have now the honour not only to confirm this report, but to transmit for their Lordships' information, a copy of Captain Gordon's detail of his proceedings, in which his further success has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; having forced the populous city of Alexandria to capitulate, and having brought down the river in triumph, through a series of obstacles and determined opposition, a fleet of twenty-one enemy's vessels. The difficulties which presented themselves to these ships in ascending the river, impeded by shoals and contrary winds, and the increased obstacles which the enemy had prepared against their return, with a confident hope of obstructing their descent, were only to be overcome by the most indefatigable exertions.

I trust,

I trust, therefore, that the resolution and gallantry displayed by every one employed upon this service, which deserve my warmest applause, will be further honoured by the approbation of their Lordships.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE,
Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Seahorse, Chesapeake,
September 9, 1814.

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders, I proceeded into the River Potomac, with the ships named in the margin*, on the 17th of last month, but from being without pilots to assist us through that difficult part of the river called the Kettle-Bottoms, and from contrary winds we were unable to reach Fort Washington, until the evening of the 27th. Nor was this effected but by the severest labour. I believe each of the ships was not less than twenty different times a-ground, and each time we were obliged to haul off by main strength; and we were employed warping for five whole successive days, with the exception of a few hours, a distance of more than fifty miles.

The bomb-ships were placed on the evening of the 27th, and immediately began the bombardment of the Fort, it being my intention to attack it with the frigates at day-light the following morning. On the bursting of the first shell, the garrison were observed to retreat; but supposing some concealed design, I directed the fire to be continued. At eight o'clock, however, my doubts were removed by the

* Seahorse, Euryalus, Devastation, Ætna, Meteor, Erebus, Anna Maria dispatch boat.

explosion of the powder-magazine, which destroyed the inner buildings, and at day-light on the 28th we took possession. Besides the principal fort, which contained two fifty-two pounders, two thirty-two pounders, and eight twenty-four pounders, there was a battery on the beach of five eighteen pounders, a martello tower with two twelve-pounders and loop-holes for musquetry, and a battery in the rear of two twelve and six six-pound field-pieces. The whole of these guns were already spiked by the enemy, and their complete destruction, with their carriages also, was effected by the seamen and marines, sent on that service, in less than two hours. The populous city of Alexandria thus lost its only defence; and, having buoyed the channel, I deemed it better to postpone giving any answer to a proposal made to me for its capitulation until the following morning, when I was enabled to place the shipping in such a position as would ensure assent to the terms I had decided to enforce.

To this measure I attribute their ready acquiescence, as it removed that doubt of my determination to proceed, which had been raised in the minds of the inhabitants by our army having retired from Washington: this part of our proceedings will be further explained by the accompanying documents.

The Honourable Lieutenant Gordon of this ship, was sent on the evening of the 28th to prevent the escape of any of the vessels comprized in the capitulation, and the whole of those which were seaworthy, amounting to seventy-one in number, were fitted and loaded by the 31st.

Captain Baker, of the Fairy, bringing your orders of the 27th, having fought his way up the river past a battery of five guns and a large military force, confirmed the rumours, which had already reached me, of strong measures having been taken to oppose our return; and I therefore quitted Alexandria

andria without waiting to destroy those remaining stores which we had not the means of bringing away.

Contrary winds again occasioned us the laborious task of warping the ships down the river, in which a day's delay took place, owing to the Devastation grounding. The enemy took advantage of this circumstance to attempt her destruction by three fire vessels, attended by five row boats; but their object was defeated by the promptitude and gallantry of Captain Alexander, who pushed off with his own boats, and being followed by those of the other ships, chased the boats of the enemy up to the town of Alexandria. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. John Moore, Midshipman of the Seahorse, in towing the nearest fire vessel on shore, whilst the others were removed from the power of doing mischief by the smaller boats of the Devastation, entitles him to my highest commendation.

The Meteor and the Fairy, assisted by the Anna Maria dispatch boat, a prize gun boat, and a boat belonging to the Euryalus, with a howitzer, had greatly impeded the progress of the enemy in their works, notwithstanding which, they were enabled to increase their battery to eleven guns, with a furnace for heating shot. On the 3d, the wind coming to the N. W. the Etna and the Erebus succeeded in getting down to their assistance, and the whole of us with the prizes, were assembled there on the 4th, except the Devastation, which, in spite of our utmost exertion in warping her, still remained five miles higher up the river. This was the moment when the enemy made his greatest efforts to effect our destruction.

The Erebus being judiciously placed by Captain Bartholomew in an admirable position for harassing the workmen employed in the trenches, was attacked by three field pieces, which did her con-

siderable damage before they were beaten off. And, another attempt being made to destroy the Devastation with fire vessels, I sent the boats, under Captain Baker, to her assistance; nothing could exceed the alacrity with which Captain Baker went on this service, to which I attribute the immediate retreat of the boats and fire vessels. His loss, however, was considerable, owing to their having sought refuge under some guns in a narrow creek thickly wooded, from which it was impossible for him to dislodge them.

On the 5th at noon, the wind coming fair, and all my arrangements being made, the Seahorse and Euryalus anchored within short musket shot of the batteries, while the whole of the prizes passed betwixt us and the shoal; the Bombs, the Fairy, and Erebus, firing as they passed, and afterwards anchoring in a favourable position for facilitating by means of their force, the further removal of the frigates. At 3 p. m. having compleatly silenced the enemy's fire, the Seahorse and Euryalus cut their cables, and the whole of us proceeded to the next position taken up by the troops, where they had two batteries, mounting from fourteen to eighteen guns, on a range of cliffs of about a mile extent, under which we were of necessity obliged to pass very close. I did not intend to make the attack that evening, but the Erebus grounding within range, we were necessarily called into action. On this occasion the fire of the Fairy had the most decisive effect, as well as that of the Erebus, while the bombs threw their shells with excellent precision, and the guns of the batteries were thereby completely silenced by about eight o'clock.

At day-light on the 6th I made signal to weigh, and so satisfied were the whole of the parties opposed to us of their opposition being ineffectual, that they allowed us to pass without further molestation. I cannot close this detail of operations, com-

comprising a period of twenty-three days, without begging leave to call your attention to the singular exertion of those, whom I had the honour to command, by which our success was effected. Our hammocks were down only two nights during the whole time; the many laborious duties which we had to perform were executed with a cheerfulness which I shall ever remember with pride, and which will ensure, I hope, to the whole of the detachments, your favourable estimation of their extraordinay zeal and abilities.

To Captain Napier I owe more obligations than I have words to express. The Euryalus lost her bowsprit, the head of her foremast, and the heads of all her topmasts, in a tornado which she encountered on the 25th, just as her sails were clued up, whilst we were passing the Flats of Maryland Point: and yet, after twelve hours work on her refittal, she was again under weigh, and advancing up the river. Captain Napier speaks highly of the conduct of Lieutenant Thomas Herbert on this as well as on every other of the many trying occasions which have called his abilities into action. His exertions were also particularly conspicuous in the prizes, many of which, already sunk by the enemy, were weighed, masted, hove down, caulked, rigged, and loaded, by our little squadron, during the three days which we remained at Alexandria.

It is difficult to distinguish amongst officers who had a greater share of duty than often falls to the lot of any, and which each performed with the greatest credit to his professional character. I cannot omit to recommend to your notice the meritorious conduct of Captains Alexander, Bartholomew, Baker, and Kenah, the latter of whom led us through many of the difficulties of the navigation; and particularly to Captain Roberts, of the Meteor, who, besides undergoing the fatigues of the day, employed the night in coming the distance of ten

miles to communicate and consult with me upon our further operations, preparatory to our passing the batteries.

So universally good was the conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines of the detachment, that I cannot particularise with justice to the rest. But I owe it to the long tried experience I have had of Mr. Henry King, First Lieutenant of the Seahorse, to point out to you, that such was his eagerness to take the part to which his abilities would have directed him on this occasion, that he even came out of his sick bed, to command at his quarters, whilst the ship was passing the batteries*; nor can I ever forget how materially the service is indebted to Mr. Alexander Louthain, the Master, for both finding and buoying the channel of a navigation, which no ship of similar draft of water had ever before passed with their guns and stores on board, and which, according to the report of a seaman now in this ship, was not accomplished by the President American frigate, even after taking her guns out, under a period of forty-two days.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded, and also of the vessels captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES A. GORDON, Captain.

To Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

RESOLVED, that Charles Simms, Edward J. Lee, and Jonathan Swift, be a Committee, in case the British vessels pass the fort, or approach the town by land, and no sufficient force on our part to oppose them with any reasonable prospect of

* The two first guns pointed by Lieutenant King, disabled each a gun of the enemy.

suc-

success, to carry a flag to the officer commanding the enemy's force about to attack the town, and procure the best terms for the safety of the houses and property of the town in their power.

The above Resolution passed the Council unanimously, the 24th August, 1814.

THOS. HERBERT, President.
WM. HEWTOR, Clerk.

In the Common Council of Alexandria.

THE following Order was unanimously concurred in by the Common Council of Alexandria, 28th August, 1814:—

The forts erected for the defence of the district having been blown up by our men, and abandoned without resistance, and the town of Alexandria having been left without troops or any means of defence against the hostile force now within sight, the Common Council of Alexandria have with reluctance been compelled, from a regard to the safety of the inhabitants, to authorise an arrangement with the enemy, by which it has been stipulated that, during their continuance before the town, they shall not be molested—no superior force having on this emergency appeared to defend or direct, the Common Council has considered itself authorised, from extreme necessity, to make the above stipulations; they consider it binding on themselves and the nation, and require a faithful observance of it from all the inhabitants of the town.

RESOLVED, that copies of the above resolution be transmitted to Brigadier-General Winder, of the 10th military district, and to Generals Young and Hungerford, with the request of the Common

Council, that proper measures may be used to secure a strict observance of the public faith, which the Common Council has been compelled to pledge.

THOMAS HERBERT, President,
JOHN GIRD, Clerk pro-tem.

His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, off Alexandria, Aug. 29, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of a Deputation yesterday received from the City of Alexandria, requesting favourable terms for the safety of their city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria (with the exception of public works) shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans, nor shall their dwelling-houses be entered, or the inhabitants molested in any manner whatever, if the following Articles are strictly complied with :

Art. I. All naval and ordnance stores (public or private) must be immediately given up.

Art. II. Possession will be immediately taken of all shipping, and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

Art. III. The vessels that have been sunk must be delivered up in the state they were in on the 19th of August, the day the squadron passed the Kettle Bottoms.

Art. IV. Merchandize of every description must be instantly delivered up ; and to prevent any irregularities that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it in their option to load the vessels generally employed for that purpose, when they will be towed off by us.

Art. V.

Art V. All merchandise that has been removed from Alexandria since the 19th instant, is to be included in the above articles.

Art. VI. Refreshments of every description to be supplied the ships, and paid for at the market price, by bills on the British Government.

Art. VII. Officers will be appointed to see that the Articles, No. II. III. IV. and V. are strictly complied with, and any deviation or non-compliance on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES A. GORDON, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships before Alexandria.

To the Common Council of the Town of Alexandria.

AT a meeting of the Common Council of Alexandria, on the 29th day of August, 1814.

The terms proposed to the Common Council by the Commander of the squadron of British ships now off Alexandria are acceded to.

THOS. HERBERT, President.

List

List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships employed in the Potowmac River, between the 1st and 5th September 1814.

SEAHORSE.

Wounded.

James Sibborn, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Ridding, serjeant of marines, slightly.
Giles Hill, private marine, slightly.

EURYALUS.

Killed.

John Hogan, able seaman.
Edward Dobson, ordinary seaman.
William Fair, able seaman.

Wounded.

Charles Napier, Esq. Captain, slightly.
John Allen, able seaman, slightly.
James Burgoyne, ordinary seaman, severely.
Lawrence Murry, able seaman, slightly.
John Jones (3), ordinary seaman, slightly.
James Kelly, ordinary seaman, slightly.
William Scott, ordinary seaman, severely.
Pat. Powis, quarter-master, dangerously.
John Bourman, private marine, dangerously.
Joseph Aldred, private marine, dangerously.

FAIRY.

Killed.

Charles Dickinson, second lieutenant.

Wounded.

Richard Smith, boatswain, badly.
Nicholas Clemandies, seaman, severely.
William Esden, corporal, badly.
Thmas Heart, seaman, badly.

James

James Farrell, seaman, severely.
Thomas Robinson, seaman, badly.

EREBUS.

Killed.

Michael Hubbert, seaman.

Wounded.

James Acklow seaman, badly.
John Pierce, seaman, badly.
D. Bartholomew, Esq. Captain, slightly.
John Wright, seaman, since dead.
John Mingay, negro (since dead).
Richard Poine, lieutenant, slightly.
A. Read, master's-mate slightly.
John Carroll, seaman, severely (doing well);
Thomas Baites, boy, severely (doing well).
William Elliot, boatswain, severely (doing well).
John Duffy, seaman, severely.
William Payne, seaman, severely.
John Sullivan, seaman, severely.
Patrick Bryan, seaman, slightly.
Wilson Parkinson, seaman, slightly.
Robert Ladd, private marine, slightly.

METEOR.

Wounded.

Henry Hinckman, seaman, severely.
William Roberts, seaman, severely.

Total—7 killed; 35 wounded.

(Signed) JAMES A. GORDON, Captain.

An

An Account of Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Command of James A. Gordon, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, at the City of Alexandria and Fort Washington, on the River Potowmac, at Five o'Clock in the Morning of the 29th August 1814.

A gun-boat, of 2 guns.
Schooner Elizabeth.
Brig Gilpin.
Sloop Harmony.
Schooner Wicomoco.
Ship William and John.
Ship Baltic Trader.
Ship Monsoon.
Brig Eldermon.
Schooner Dispatch.
Schooner Little Eliza.
A small vessel from Baltimore.
A small vessel from Washington.
Hermaphrodite brig, name unknown.
Fair Play schooner.
Schooner, name unknown.
Little Lady sloop
William Eaton schooner.
Thames sloop.
Rebecca schooner.
Lloyd brig.
Ætna.

J. A. GORDON.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 25th, 1814.

No. LXXX.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 24, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. was yesterday received at this office.

MY LORD, *Halifax, September* 28, 1814.

HAVING now received Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington's official report of the capture of Machias, I do myself the honour of forwarding it for your Lordship's information.

I beg leave to call the attention of your Lordship to the zeal and activity displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington on this occasion, as well as the discipline and good conduct evinced by the officers and troops under his command, in the execution of this service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

Machias,

SIR, *Machias, September* 14, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that I sailed from Penobscot Bay, with the brigade you was pleased to place under my command, consisting of a detachment of royal artillery, with a howitzer, the battalion companies of the 29th regiment, and a party of the 7th battalion of the 60th foot, on the morning of the 9th instant; and arrived at Bucks Harbour, about ten miles from this place, on the following evening.

As the enemy fired several alarm guns on our approaching the shore, it was evident he was apprehensive of an attack, I therefore deemed it expedient to disembark the troops with as little delay as possible; and Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the naval force, appointed Captain Stanfell to superintend this duty, and it was executed by that officer with the utmost promptitude and decision.

Upon reaching the shore, I ascertained that there was only a pathway through the woods by which we could advance and take Fort O'Brien, and the battery in reverse; and as the guns of these works commanded the passage of the river, upon which the town is situated, I decided upon possessing ourselves of them, if practicable, during the night.

We moved forward at ten o'clock P. M. and, after a most tedious and harassing march, only arrived near to the fort at break of day, although the distance does not exceed five miles.

The advanced guard, which consisted of two companies of the 29th regiment, and a detachment of riflemen of the 60th regiment, under Major Tod, of the former corps, immediately drove in the enemy's picquets, and upon pursuing him closely, found the fort had been evacuated, leaving their colours, about five minutes before we entered it.

Within

Within it, and the battery, there are two twenty-four-pounders, three eighteen-pounders, several dismounted guns, and a blockhouse. The party which escaped amounted to about seventy men of the 40th regiment of American infantry and thirty of the embodied militia: the retreat was so rapid that I was not enabled to take any prisoners. I understand there were a few wounded, but they secreted themselves in the woods.

Having secured the fort, we lost no time in advancing upon Machias, which was taken without any resistance; and also two field-pieces.

The boats of the squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Bouchier of the royal navy, and the royal marines, under Lieutenant Welchman, were detached to the eastern side of the river, and were of essential service in taking two field-pieces in that quarter.

Notwithstanding that the militia were not assembled to any extent in the vicinity of the town, I was making the necessary arrangements to advance into the interior of the country, when I received a letter from Brigadier-General Brewer, commanding the district, wherein he engages that the militia forces within the county of Washington shall not bear arms or in any way serve against His Britannic Majesty during the present war. A similar offer having been made by the civil officers and principal citizens of the county, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and the county of Washington has passed under the dominion of His Britannic Majesty.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon the importance of this accession of territory which has been wrested from the enemy; it embraces about one hundred miles of sea coast, and includes that intermediate tract of country which separates the province of New Brunswick from Lower Canada.

We have taken twenty-six pieces of ordnance, (ser-

(serviceable and unserviceable,) with a proportion of arms and ammunition, returns of which are enclosed; and I have the pleasing satisfaction to add, that this service has been effected without the loss of a man on our part.

I cannot refrain from expressing, in the strongest manner, the admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 29th regiment, under Major Hodge. The advance, under Major Tod, are also entitled to my warmest thanks.

A detachment of thirty seamen from His Majesty's ship Bacchante, under Mr. Bruce, master's mate, were attached to the royal artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Daniell, of that corps, for the purpose of dragging the howitzer, as no other means could be procured to bring it forward; and to their unwearied exertions, and the judicious arrangement of Lieutenant Daniell, I am indebted for having a five and half-inch howitzer conveyed through a country the most difficult of access I ever witnessed.

To Captain Parker, of His Majesty's ship Tenedos, who commanded the squadron, I feel every obligation; and I can assure you the most cordial understanding has subsisted between the two branches of the service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieut.-Col.
Deputy Adjutant-Gen.

To Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Return of Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition, &c. taken at Machias by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, 11th September 1814.

Ordnance.

Fort O'Brien—2 eighteen-pounders, mounted on garrison carriages, complete; 1 eighteen-pounder carronade, mounted on garrison carriages, complete; 1 serviceable dismounted twenty-four-pounder; 1 dismounted serviceable eighteen-pounder carronade.

Point Battery—2 twenty-four-pounders, mounted on garrison carriages, complete.

East Machias—2 brass four-pounders, mounted, and harness complete.

Machias—2 iron four-pounders, on travelling carriages, complete; 5 twenty-four-pounders, 10 eighteen-pounders, rendered partly unserviceable by the enemy, and completely destroyed by us.

Total—26.

Arms.

161 muskets, 99 bayonets, 100 pouches, 41 belts, 2 drums.

Ammunition.

20 barrels serviceable gunpowder.
75 paper cartridges filled for eighteen and twenty-four-pounders.
2938 musket-ball cartridges.
3 barrels of grape and case shot.
553 round shot for eighteen and twenty-four-pounders.
6 kegs of gunpowder, 25 lbs. each.
28 paper cartridges filled for four-pounders.

J. DANIELL,
Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

Admiralty-Office, October 25, 1814.

THE undermentioned letters have been transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. viz.

From Captain Phillot, of His Majesty's sloop Primrose, dated off Savannah, the 25th of August, stating, that he had run on shore and destroyed with his boats, the American privateer schooner Pike, of Baltimore, mounting twelve twelve-pounder carronades, and one long nine, and having on board eighty-five men, thirty-eight of whom escaped on shore:

From Lieutenant Richard Crawford, Acting Commander of His Majesty's sloop Wasp, dated at sea, the 28th of August, giving an account of his having recaptured His Majesty's cutter Landrail, taken in the month of July after a severe action by the American privateer Syren, of seven guns and eighty men:

From the late Sir Peter Parker, Captain of His Majesty's ship Menelaus, dated off Poole's Island, in the Chesapeake, the 29th of August, stating, that, with the seamen and marines of that ship, he had dispersed a party of the enemy's regulars and militia, assembled for the defence of a large depôt of stores, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and totally destroying the depôt, consisting of corn, hemp, and flax, to an immense amount:

From Lieutenant Henry Crease, the senior Lieutenant of the Menelaus, dated the 6th September, reporting that her boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Pearse, on the 5th captured, at the head of Bush River, two large sloops and a schooner, laden with wood; the latter of which was brought out, but the sloops having grounded, were destroyed.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 19th, 1814.

No. LXXXI.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, November 16, 1814.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

RETURN inclosed in a dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, dated head-quarters Plattsburg, State of New York, 11th September 1814.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Left Division, under the Command of Major-General de Rottenburg, in Action with the Enemy, from the 6th to the 14th September 1814, *inclusive.*

General Staff—1 general staff wounded.
19th Light Dragoons—1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 5 rank and file, 6 horses, missing

Royal Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

3d Foot—1 captain, 1 ensign, killed; 4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

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

8th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

13th Foot—2 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded, 4 rank and file, missing.

49th Foot—3 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot—4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, wounded.

76th Foot—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, missing.

88th Foot—9 rank and file wounded.

De Meuron's Regiment—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Canadian Chasseurs—4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, missing.

39th Foot—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 captains, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 general staff, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded; 4 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 48 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

Names of Officers.

Killed.

3d Foot — Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) James Willington, Ensign John Chapman.
76th Foot—Captain John Purchase.

Wounded.

General Staff—Captain T. Crosse, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General De Rottenburg, slightly.
3d Foot—Lieutenant R. Kingsbury, severely (since dead;) Lieutenant John West, severely; Lieutenants G. Benson and John Home, slightly.
58th Foot—Captain L. Westropp, severely; Lieutenant C. Broheir, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant ——— Lewis, slightly.

Missing.

76th Foot—Lieutenants G. Hutch, G. Ogilvie, and E. Marchington.
Canadian Chasseurs—Lieutenant E. Vigneau.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. to Earl Bathurst, dated Head-Quarters, Montreal, September 30, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed copy of a dispatch I have received from Lieutenant-General Drummond, reporting the result of a sortie made by the enemy, with a large proportion of his force from Fort Erie, on the 17th instant, in which the very superior numbers of the American army were at length repulsed with great loss, by the intrepid valour and determined bravery of the division of troops under the Lieutenant-General's

neral's command. A copy of Major-General De Watteville's report, and the return of killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion, are annexed, and although in this affair we have suffered a considerable loss, it will be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that Lieutenant-General Drummond represents the conduct and spirit displayed by the officers and men engaged, as deserving of his highest commendation.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Drummond to Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart. dated Camp before Fort Erie, September 19, 1814.

MY letter to your Excellency of the 17th, gave a short account of the result of an attack made by the enemy on my batteries and position on that day. I have now the honour to transmit a copy of Major-General De Watteville's report, together with a return of killed, wounded, and missing on that occasion.

To the information which your Excellency will derive from those documents, I have to add, that as soon as the firing was heard I proceeded towards the advance, and found the troops had moved from camp, and the Royals and 89th had been pushed by Major-General De Watteville into the wood on the right towards No. 3 battery, and that the 82d was moving to the support of the batteries on the left. At this moment it was reported to me that the enemy had gained possession of batteries No. 2 and 3, and that our troops were falling back; a report which the approach of the fire confirmed (your Excellency will have in recollection that the whole line of operations lay in a thick wood); I immediately directed Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell to detach one wing of the 6th regiment to support the

the 82d, in an attack which I ordered to be made for the recovery of battery No. 2. I directed Major-General De Wattèville to superintend this movement; Major-General Stovin took the direction of the troops and guns left in reserve. I threw forward the Glengarry light infantry into the wood in front of the centre, to check the advance of the enemy and support the troops retiring from that point; both these movements were executed to my entire satisfaction, and being combined with a judicious attack made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, with part of the 1st brigade, consisting of the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, supported by the 89th; the enemy was every where driven back, and our batteries and entrenchments regained, not however before he had disabled the guns in No. 3 battery and exploded its magazine. The enemy did not again attempt to make a stand, but retreated in great disorder to the fort, and was followed by our troops to the glacis of the place.

To Major-General De Watteville's report I must refer your Excellency for the cause of the enemy's success in the first instance, viz. the overwhelming number of the enemy, to which we had only the King's and De Watteville's regiments to oppose. The spirit which the troops displayed in all the subsequent operations, deserves the highest commendations, and entitles them to my warmest approbation. I have only to regret that the scene of action (a thick wood) was so unfavourable to the display of the valuable qualities which are inherent in British troops. The charge made by the 82d regiment, under Major Proctor, and detachment of the 6th, under Major Taylor, led to the recovery of the battery No. 2, and very much decided the precipitate retrograde movement made by the enemy from the different points of our position, of which he had gained a short possession.

Major-General De Watteville reports most

favourably of the steadiness evinced by the 1st battalion Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon (commanding 1st brigade), and the remains of the 2d battalion, 89th, under Captain Basden. I myself witnessed the good order and spirit with which the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby, pushed into the wood, and by their superior five drove back the enemy's light troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson, Inspecting Field-Officer, accompanied this part of his demi-brigade, and I am sorry to say received a severe, though I hope not a dangerous wound. To Major-General De Watteville, who commanded in camp, and by whom the first directions were given and arrangements made, I am under great obligations for the judgment displayed by him, and for his zeal and exertions during the action. My acknowledgements are also due to Major-General Stovin, who arrived at my head-quarters a few hours before the attack, for the assistance I received from him. I cannot sufficiently appreciate the valuable assistance which I have received from Colonel Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, during the present service, and which have been of the more importance as, from my own state of health of late (in consequence of my wound), I have not been able to use those active exertions which I otherwise might. I avail myself of this opportunity of again expressing my sincere concern at the loss which this division of the army sustained, by the accident which deprived it of the services of Major-General Conran, from whose energy and ability much was justly to be expected.

To Major Gleg, Assistant Adjutant-General, and to Captains Chambers and Powell, Deputy Assistants Quarter-Master-General; to Captain Foster Military Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Hagerman, Pro-

Provincial Aide-de-Camp; and to Lieutenant Nesfield, 89th regiment, Acting Aide-de-Camp; who have rendered me every assistance in their respective situations, my best acknowledgments are due; they are likewise due to Major D'Alton, Brigade-Major with the right division, for his uniform correctness, zeal and attention to his duty.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 6th regiment, I am also much indebted, as well in his capacity of commanding officer of that excellent corps, as in that of senior officer of the reserve of this division. Colonel Fischer, of De Watteville's regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie, of the King's, are entitled to my thanks. The zeal and exertions of Major Phillot, commanding royal artillery; Captains Walker and Sabine, and the officers and men of that corps, have been unremitting, and merit every commendation. I have reason to be pleased with the activity and zeal which Major Lisle, and the officers and men of the squadron of the 19th light dragoons, have uniformly displayed.

The enemy, it is now ascertained, made the sortie with his whole force, which, including the militia volunteers by which he has lately been joined, could not consist of less than five thousand. About two hundred prisoners fell into our hands, and I cannot estimate the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, at less than that number.

The dreadful state of the roads and of the weather, it having poured with rain almost incessantly for the last ten days, renders every movement of ordnance or heavy stores exceedingly difficult. By great exertions the commanding artillery officer has succeeded in moving the battery guns and mortars, with their stores, &c. towards the Chippawa, to which place I mean to withdraw them for the present.

Camp

Camp before Fort Erie,
September 19, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked, on the 17th in the afternoon at three o'clock, our position before Fort Erie, the second brigade, under Colonel Fischer, composed of the 8th, and De Wateville's regiments being on duty.

Under cover of a heavy fire of his artillery from Fort Erie, and much favoured by the nature of the ground, and also by the state of the weather, the rain falling in torrents at the moment of his approach, the enemy succeeded in turning the right of our line of picquets without being perceived, and with a very considerable force, attacked both the picquets, and support in their flank and rear; at the same time another of the enemy's columns attacked in front the picquets between No. 2 and No. 3 batteries, and having succeeded in penetrating by No. 4 picquet, part of his force turned to his left, and thereby surrounded our right, and got almost immediately possession of No. 3, battery. The enemy then directed his attacks with a very superior force towards No. 2, battery, but the obstinate resistance made by the picquets, under every possible disadvantage, delayed considerably his getting possession of No. 2 battery, in which however he at last succeeded.

As soon as the alarm was given, the 1st brigade, being next for support, composed of the Royal Scots, the 82d and 89th regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, received orders to march forward; and also the light demi brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson; the 6th regiment remaining in reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. From the Concession-Road, the Royal Scots with the 89th as support, moved by the New-Road,

Road, and met the enemy near the block-house, on the right of No. 3 battery, whom they engaged, and by their steady and intrepid conduct checked his further progress. The 82d regiment and three companies of the 6th regiment, were detached to the left, in order to support No. 1 and 2 batteries; the enemy having at that time possession of No. 2 battery, and still pushing forward seven companies of the 82d, under Major Proctor, and the three companies of the 6th, under Major Taylor, received directions to oppose the enemy's forces, and immediately charged them with the most intrepid bravery, driving them back across our intrenchments; and also from No. 2 battery, thereby preventing their destroying it, or damaging its guns in a considerable degree: Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson with the Glengarry light infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby, pushed forward by the centre road, attacked and carried with great gallantry the new intrenchment then in full possession of the enemy.

The enemy being thus repulsed at every point, was forced to retire with precipitation to their works, leaving prisoners and a number of their wounded in our hands. By five o'clock the entrenchments were again occupied, and the line of picquets established, as it had been previous to the enemy's attack.

I have the honour to inclose a return of casualties, and the report of the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, respecting the damage done to the ordnance and the batteries, during the time they were in the enemy's possession.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) L. DE WATTEVILLE,
Major-General.

Return

Return of Casualties of the Right Division of the Army, in Action with the Enemy; Camp before Fort Erie, September 17, 1814.

Royal Artillery—9 rank and file missing.

Additional Gunners, De Watteville's Regiment—1 rank and file wounded; 10 rank and file missing.

1st or Royal Scots—8 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, missing.

6th Foot—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, missing.

8th Foot—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 63 rank and file, missing.

82d Foot—2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 33 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

89th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, missing.

De Watteville's Regiment—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded; 2 majors, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 146 rank and file, missing.

Glengarry Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded.

General Total—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 105 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 en-

1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 147 rank and file, wounded; 2 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 21 serjeants, 2 drummers, 280 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers.

Killed.

6th Foot—Captain R. D. Patterson.
8th Foot—Lieutenant Barston.
De Watteville's Regiment—Lieutenant Pellichody.

Wounded.

Royal Scots—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gordon, severely; Lieutenant J. Ruttledge, since dead.
6th Foot—Lieutenant Andrews, severely.
8th Foot—Lieutenant Lowry, severely.
82d Foot—Captain J. M. Wright, since dead; Captain E Marshall, slightly; Lieutenants H. Pigott, W. Mason, and Robert Latham, severely; Lieutenant George Harman, slightly; Ensign C. Langford, since dead.
De Watteville's Regiment — Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, severely; Captain Mittelholzer, severely; Lieutenant Gingins, severely; Lieutenant Steiger, slightly; Lieutenant La Piere, severely.
Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Pearson, Inspecting Field-Officer, severely.

Missing.

8th Foot—Captain Bradbridge, Lieut. M'Nair, Ensign Matthewson.
De Watteville's Regiment—Major De Villatte, Major Winter, wounded; Captains Zehender, Hecken, and Steiger; Lieutenant De Berry, Lieutenant Hecken, wounded; Adjutant Mermet, Assistant-Surgeon Corbea.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

Ex-

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. to Earl Bathurst, dated Head-Quarters, Montreal, October 4, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed extract of a letter I have just received from Lieutenant-General Drummond.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Drummond to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated District Head-Quarters, Falls of Niagara, September 24, 1814.

THE troops fell back at eight o'clock on the evening of the 21st to the position alluded to in my letter of that date, and bivouacked for the night under torrents of rain. Soon after daylight on the 22d the enemy discovered our movements, and pushed out his picquets posted on the plain opposite Black Rock, and immediately retreated, after exchanging a few shots, without attempting to molest them. Having waited until two o'clock, (as well for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy should he have ventured out, as of giving time for the movement of all incumbrances behind the Black Creek,) I ordered the troops to retire across Frenchman's Creek, and the bridge over that creek to be destroyed. A cavalry picquet was left to watch this bridge; and the troops then proceeded to take up their cantonments. The whole of the movements has this day been completed; and the troops are now in comfortable quarters, where it is my intention to give them a few days repose.

Ex-

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. to Earl Bathurst, dated Head-Quarters, Montreal, September 30, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall, by which it appears, that the attack upon his post, which in my dispatch of the 14th of August, I mentioned as having probably taken place on the 24th or 25th of July, was not made by the enemy until the 4th of August, and terminated in the manner which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall had confidently anticipated.

The force employed in this expedition having quitted Lake Huron, I have reason to think no further attempt will be made this year in that quarter.

The gallantry, skill, and conduct manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall and his small garrison, in defending his post against such superior numbers, will not, I am certain, escape your Lordship's observation, or fail to procure for that Officer, the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have also to congratulate your Lordship upon the complete success which has attended the expedition to La Prairie du Chien, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kay. The inclosed copy from that active and enterprising Officer's dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall, will shew your Lordship the extent of the advantages gained on this occasion, and the persevering zeal and courage with which they have been acquired.

Michi-

SIR, *Michilimackinac, August* 14, 1814.

I have reported to Lieutenant-General Drummond the particulars of the attack made by the enemy on this post on the 4th instant. My situation was embarrassing. I knew that they could land upwards of one thousand men; and after manning the guns at the forts, I had only a disposable force of one hundred and forty to meet them, which I determined to do, in order as much as possible to encourage the Indians; and having the fullest confidence in the little detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment. The position I took up was excellent, but at an unavoidable and too great a distance from the forts, in each of which I was only able to leave twenty-five militiamen. There were likewise roads upon my flanks, every inch of which were known to the enemy, by means of the people formerly residents of this island, which were with them. I could not afford to detach a man to guard them.

My position was rather too extensive for such a handful of men. The ground was commanding, and in front clear as I could wish it. On both our flanks and rear a thick wood. My utmost wish was that the Indians would only prevent the enemy from gaining the woods upon our flanks, which would have forced them upon the open ground in our front. A natural breastwork protected my men from every shot, and I had told them that on the close approach of the enemy, they were to pour in a volley and immediately charge; numerous as they were, all were fully confident of the result.

On the advance of the enemy, my 6-pounder and 3-pounder opened a heavy fire upon them, but not with the effect they should have had, being not well manned, and for want of an artillery officer, which would have been invaluable to us. They moved

moved slowly and cautiously, declining to meet me on the open ground, but gradually gaining my left flank, which the Indians permitted, even in the woods, without firing a shot. I was even obliged to weaken my small front by detaching the Michigan fencibles to oppose a party of the enemy which were advancing to the woods on my right. I now received accounts from Major Crawford of the militia, that the enemy's two large ships had anchored in the rear of my left, and that troops were moving by a road in that direction towards the forts. I therefore immediately moved to place myself between them and the enemy, and took up a position effectually covering them, from whence collecting the greater part of the Indians who had retired, and taking with me Major Crawford and about fifty militia, I again advanced to support a party of the Fallsovine Indians, who with their gallant chief Thomas, had commenced a spirited attack upon the enemy, who in a short time lost their second in command and several other officers; seventeen of which we counted dead upon the field, besides what they carried off, and a considerable number wounded. The enemy retired in the utmost haste and confusion, followed by the troops, till they found shelter under the very powerful broadside of their ships, anchored within a few yards of the shore. They re-embarked that evening, and the vessels immediately hauled off.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. M'DOUALL, Lieut.-Col.

Prairie du Chien, Fort M'Kay,
SIR, *July* 27, 1814.

I have the honour to communicate to you that I arrived here on the 17th instant at twelve o'clock, my force amounting to six hundred and fifty men, of which one hundred and twenty were Michigan fencibles, Canadian volunteers, and officers of the Indian department; the remainder Indians.

I found that the enemy had a small fort situated on a height immediately behind the village, with two block houses, perfectly safe from Indians, and that they had six pieces of cannon and sixty or seventy effective men, officers included. That lying at anchor in the middle of the Mississippi, immediately in front of the fort, there was a very large gun boat called Governor Clark, gun boat No. 1, mounting fourteen pieces of cannon, some six, three, and a number of cohorns, manned with seventy or eighty men with muskets, and measuring seventy feet keel; this floating block-house is so constructed that she can be rowed in any direction, the men on board being perfectly safe from small arms, while they can use their own to the greatest advantage.

At half past twelve o'clock, I sent Captain Anderson with a flag of truce to invite them to surrender, which they refused; my intention was not to have made an attack till next morning at day light, but it being impossible to controul the Indians, I ordered one gun to play upon the gun boat, which she did with a surprizing good effect, for in the course of three hours, the time the action lasted, she fired eighty-six rounds, two-thirds of which went into the Governor Clark: they kept up a constant fire upon us, both from the boat and fort; we were an hour between two fires, having run our gun up within musket shot of the fort, from whence we

beat

beat the boat out of her station, she cut her cable and ran down the current, and sheltered under the island. We were obliged to desist, it being impossible with our little barges to attempt to board her, and our only gun in pursuit of her would have exposed our whole camp to the enemy, she therefore made her escape.

On the 19th, finding there were only six ronnds round shot remaining, including three of the enemy's we had picked up, the day was employed in making lead bullets for the gun and throwing up two breast-works, one within seven hundred yards, and the other within four hundred and fifty yards of the fort. At six in the evening, every thing being prepared, I marched to the first breast-work, from whence I intended to throw in the six remaining rounds. At the moment the first ball was about being put into the cannon, a white flag was put out at the fort, and immediately an officer came down with a note and surrendered. It being too late I deferred making them deliver up their arms in form till morning, but immediately placed a strong guard in the fort, and took possession of the artillery. From the time of our landing, till they surrendered, the Indians kept up a constant, but perfectly useless fire upon the fort; the distances from where they fired was too great to do execution, even had the enemy been exposed to view.

I am happy to inform you that every man in the Michigan fencibles, Canadian volunteers, and officers in the Indian department, behaved as well as I could possibly wish, and though in the midst of a hot fire, not a man was even wounded, except three Indians, that is, one Puant, one Fallsvvine, and one Scoux, all severely but not dangerously.

One lieutenant, 24th United States regiment, one militia captain, one militia lieutenant, 3 serjeants, three corporals, two musicians, fifty-three

privates, one commissary, and one interpreter, have been made prisoners; one iron six-pounder mounted on a garrison carriage, one iron three-pounder on a field carriage, three swivels, sixty-one stand of arms, four swords, one field carriage for six-pounder, and a good deal of ammunition; twenty-eight barrels of pork, and forty-six barrels of flour; these are the principal articles found in the fort when surrendered.

I will now take the liberty to request your particular attention to Captains Rolette and Anderson; the former for his activity in many instances, but particularly during the action. The action having commenced unexpectedly, he ran down from the upper end of the village with his company through the heat of the fire to receive orders, and before and since in being instrumental in preserving the citizens from being quite ruined by pillaging Indians; and the latter for his unwearied attention in keeping every thing in order during the rout, and his activity in following up the cannon during the action, and assisting in transporting the ammunition: Lieutenant Portier, of Captain Anderson's company; Lieutenants Graham and Brisbois, of the Indian department; Captain Dean, of the Prarie du Chien militia; and Lieutenant Powell, of the Green Bay, all acted with courage and activity so becoming Canadian militia or volunteers; the interpreters also behaved well, but particularly Mr. St. Germain, from the Saulte St. Marie, and Mr. Reuville, Scoux Interpreter; they absolutely prevented their Indians committing any outrages in the plundering way. Commissary Honoré, who acted as Lieutenant in Captain Rollette's company, whose singular activity in saving and keeping an exact account of provisions, surprised me, and without which we must unavoidably have lost much of that essential article. The Michigan fencibles, who

manned

manned the gun, behaved with great courage, coolness, and regularity; as to the serjeant of artillery, too much cannot be said of him, for the fate of the day and our successes were to be attributed in a great measure to his courage and well managed firing.

Since writing the foregoing, a few Sanks have arrived from the Rapids, at the Roch River, with two Canadians, and bring the following information. On the 21st instant, six American barges, three of which were armed, were coming up and encamped in the Rapids, that in the course of the night, the party of Indians, having the four kegs of gun powder I sent from this on the 17th, reached them; the barges being camped at short distances from each other, they on the 22d early in the morning attacked the lowest, and killed about one hundred persons, took five pieces of cannon, burnt the barge, and the other barges seeing this disaster, and knowing there were British troops here, ran off; this is perhaps one of the most brilliant actions fought by Indians only since the commencement of the war.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. M'KAY, Lieut.-Col.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M'Donald, Commanding Michilimackinac.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. to the Earl Bathurst, dated Cornwall, Upper Canada, October 7, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, the highly gratifying intelligence which I have this moment received, from Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall commanding at Machinac, of the capture, in the neighbourhood of St. Joaeph's

in the most gallant manner, by boarding, of the two American schooners which had been left on Lake Huron, for the purpose of blockading Machinac, and cutting off all supplies from that Island, and our other possessions on Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

Your Lordhip will duly appreciate the perseverance and exertions of Lieutenant Worsley, of the Royal Navy, who after the enemy had destroyed the schooner Nancy, at the entrance of the Nottawasaga River, embarked in two batteaux, with Lieutenant Livingstone and seventeen seamen, and arrived at Machinac on the 31st of August, having on his passage across Lake Huron discovered the enemy's vessels near the Détour, and skillfully avoided capture. Lieutenant Worsley instantly suggested the possibility of a successful attack being made upon them, to which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall promptly acceded.

These captures are of the highest importance to His Majesty's possessions on Lake Huron and on the Mississippi, as the vessels are admirably adapted for the navigation of that lake and Lake Michigan, and for conveying the supplies so much required.

As Lieutenant Worsley appears to have been most ably supported by the detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Bulger, I beg leave to recommend that officer, as well as Lieutenant Worsley, of the Royal Navy, to the gracious consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Ex-

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall to Lieutenant-General Drummond, dated Michilimackinac, September 9, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that some Indians, on their way from the Falls of St. Mary's, returned to me with the intelligence, that part of the enemy's squadron had on the 25th ultimo again made their appearance in the neighbourhood of St. Joseph's, likewise occupying the passage of the Détour, their intention being evidently to cut off our supplies, and prevent all communication with this garrison.

On the 31st I was joined by Lieutenant Worsley, of the Royal Navy, with seventeen seamen, who had passed in a canoe sufficiently near the enemy to ascertain them to be two schooner-rigged gun-boats of the largest class. On stating to me his opinion that they might be attacked with every prospect of success, particularly as they were at anchor nearly five leagues asunder, I immediately determined to furnish him with the requisite assistance.

I have now the satisfaction of reporting to you the complete success of the expedition, Lieutenant Worsley having returned to this place on the 7th instant, with his two prizes, consisting of the United States schooner Scorpion and Tigress, the former carrying a long 24 and a long 12 pounder, and the latter a long 24. They were commanded by Lieutenant Turner, of the American navy, and are very fine vessels.

SIR, *Michilimackinac, September 7, 1814.*

I have the honour to report to you the particulars of the capture of the United States schooners Scorpion and Tygress by a detachment from this garrison under the command of Lieutenant Worsley of the royal navy and myself.

In obedience to your orders we left Michilimackinac on the evening of the 1st instant in four boats, one of which was manned by seamen under Lieutenant Worsley, the other by a detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment under myself, Lieutenants Armstrong and Radenhurst. We arrived near the Détour about sun-set on the following day, but nothing was attempted that night, as the enemy's position had not been correctly ascertained. The troops remained the whole of the 3d instant, concealed amongst the roads, and about six o'clock that evening embarked and began to move towards the enemy. We had to row about six miles, during which the most perfect order and silence reigned. The Indians which accompanied us from Mackinac were left about three miles in our rear; about nine o'clock at night we discerned the enemy and had approached to within one hundred yards of them before they hailed us; on receiving no answer, they opened a smart fire upon us both of musketry and from the 24-pounder; all opposition, however, was in vain, for in the course of five minutes the enemy's vessel was boarded and carried by Lieutenant Worsley and Lieutenant Armstrong on the starboard side, and my boat and Lieutenant Radenhurst on the larboard. She proved to be the Tigress, commanded by Sailing master Champlin, mounting one long 24-pounder, and with a compliment of thirty men. The defence of this vessel did credit to her officers who were all severely wounded. She had three men wounded, and

three

three missing, supposed to have been killed and thrown immediately overboard.

Our loss is two seamen killed, and several soldiers and seamen slightly wounded.

On the morning of the 4th instant, the prisoners were sent in a boat to Mackinac under a guard, and we prepared to attack the other schooner, which we understood was anchored fifteen miles further down; the position of the Tigress was not altered, and, the better to carry on the deception, the American pendant was kept flying. On the 5th instant we discerned the enemy's schooner beating up to us, the soldiers I directed to keep below, or to lie down on the deck to avoid being seen, every thing succeeded to our wish, the enemy came to anchor about two miles from us in the night, and as the day dawned on the 6th instant, we slipt our cable and ran down under our jib and foresail; every thing was so well managed by Lieutenant Worsley that we were within ten yards of the enemy before they discovered us, it was then too late, for in the course of five minutes her deck was covered with our men, and the British flag hoisted over the American. She proved to be the Scorpion, commanded by Lieutenant Turner of the United States navy, carrying one long 24-pounder in her hold with a compliment of thirty-two men. She had two men killed and two wounded. I inclose a return of our killed and wounded, and am happy to say that the latter are but slight.

To the admirable good conduct and management of Lieutenant Worsley, of the royal navy, the success is to be in a great measure attributed, but I must assure you, that every officer and man did his duty. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. H. BULGER, Lieutenant,
Royal Newfoundland Reg.

To Lieutenant-Colonel M'Douall,
&c. &c. &c.

Return

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops employed in the Capture of the United States Schooners Scorpion and Tigress, on the 3d and 6th September 1814.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Officer wounded.

Lieutenant Bulger, slightly.

N. B. Three seamen killed.

Admiralty-Office, November 19, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Brine, of His Majesty's Ship Medway, addressed to Vice-Admiral Tyler, and transmitted by that Officer, to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Medway, at Sea, July 12, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that cruizing in the execution of your orders, I this day at seven A. M. fell in with and captured, after a chase of eleven hours, nearly on a wind, the United States brig of war Syren, commanded by Lieutenant N. J. Nicholson, who succeeded to the command by the death of her Captain (Parker) at sea. The Syren is pierced for eighteen guns, had sixteen mounted, viz. two forty-two and twelve twenty-four-pounder carronades, with two long nine-pounders, and had a complement of one hundred and thirty-seven men: all her guns, boats, anchors, cables, and spars, were thrown overboard during the pur-

pursuit. The Syren had received a most complete repair previous to her sailing, and is newly coppered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

AUG. BRINE.

Vice-Admiral Tyler, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 22d, 1814.

No. LXXXII.

Admiralty-Office, November 22, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Milne, of His Majesty's Ship Bulwark, addressed to Rear-Admiral Griffith, and transmitted by the latter to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Bulwark, off George's Shoal, Oct. 23, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Harlequin privateer schooner of Portsmouth, carrying ten long twelve-pounders, with a complement of one hundred and fifteen men, out four days, was captured by His Majesty's ship under my command this day.

I have much satisfaction in having captured this vessel, as she is calculated to have done much mischief to our trade, being quite new, her first cruize, and fitted with every thing for four months, coppered, copper fastened, three hundred and thirty-

three

three tons, and I think fit for His Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) DAVID MILNE.

To Edward Griffith, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c. Halifax.

Admiralty-Office, November 22, 1814.

REAR-ADMIRAL DURHAM has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain M'Culloch, of His Majesty's ship the Barrosa, dated the 29th September, giving an account of his having captured the American letter of marque schooner Engineer, of eight guns, and thirty-five men; and also the Friends schooner, of one hundred and fifteen tons, and eight men, bound from St. Augustine's to St. Bartholomew's.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 26th, 1814.

No. LXXXIII.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, November 26, 1814.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

Head-Quarters, Plattsburg, State of
MY LORD, *New York, Sept.* 11, 1814.

UPON the arrival of the reinforcements from the Garonne, I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the River Richelieu to the St. Lawrence; and in forming them into a division, under the command of Major-General De Rottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, which had been conveyed to me by your Lordship in your dispatch of the 3d of June last.

As

As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the River Chazy, at Champlain; a position I immediately seized, and occupied in force on the 3d instant. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the enemy.

On the 5th, it halted within eight miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstructions in the road from the felling of trees and the removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburg, in two columns, on parallel roads; the right column led by Major-General Powers's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry and a demi brigade, under Major-General Robinson; the left by Major-General Brisbane's brigade.

The enemy's militia, supported by his regulars, attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but they were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburg. This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the enemy at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gunboats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed, an inconvenience soon surmounted.

Here I found the enemy in the occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south branch of the Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts and other field works, and block-houses armed with heavy ordnance, with their* flotilla at anchor out of gun-shot from the shore, consisting of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop, and ten gun-boats.

* The Saratoga, 26 guns; Surprize, 20 guns; Thunderer, 16 guns; Preble, 7 guns; 10 gun-boats, 14 guns.

I im-

I immediately communicated this circumstance to Captain Downie, who had been recently appointed to command the* vessels on Lake Champlain, consisting of a ship, a brig, two sloops, and twelve gun-boats, and requested his co-operation, and in the meantime batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear.

On the morning of the 11th, our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland-Head with the main land, steering for Plattsburg-Bay. I immediately ordered that part of the brigade, under Major-General Robinson, which had been brought forward, consisting of four light infantry companies, 3d battalion 27th and 76th regiments, and Major-General Powers's brigade, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 1st battalion 27th and 58th regiments, to force the ford of the Saranac, and advance, provided with scaling ladders, to escalade the enemy's works upon the heights; this force was placed under the command of Major-General Robinson. The batteries opened their fire the instant the ships engaged.

It is now with deep concern I inform your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the intrepid valour with which Captain Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted, by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had His Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the Confiance and Linnet; and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in

* The Confiance, 36 guns; Linnett, 18 guns; Broke, 10 guns; Shannon, 10 guns; 12 gun-boats, 16 guns.

flight.

flight. This unlooked-for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them.

I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage, with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent to the rear, in order that the troops may return to Chazy to-morrow, and on the following day to Champlain, where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the enemy propose making of the naval ascendancy they have acquired on Lake Champlain.

I have the honour to transmit herewith* returns of the loss sustained by the left division of this army in its advance to Plattsburg, and in forcing a passage across the River Saranac.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

* This Return was published in the Gazette of the 19th instant.

Admiralty-Office, November 26, 1814.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Lakes of Canada, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board His Majesty's Ship Saint Lawrence, at Kingston, 24th September 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Pring, late Commander of His Majesty's brig Linnet.

It appears to me, and I have good reason to believe, that Captain Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state to meet the enemy.

I am also of opinion that there was not the least necessity for our squadron giving the enemy such decided advantages, by going into their bay to engage them; even had they been successful, it would not in the least have assisted the troops in storming the batteries; whereas had our troops taken their batteries first, it would have obliged the enemy's squadron to quit the bay and given ours a fair chance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO, Commodore and Commander in Chief.

United

United States Ship Saratoga, Plattsburg-Bay, Lake Champlain, September 12, 1814.

SIR,

THE painful task of making you acquainted with the circumstances attending the capture of His Majesty's squadron, yesterday, by that of the Americans, under Commodore M'Donough, it grieves me to state, becomes my duty to perform, from the ever-to-be-lamented loss of that worthy and gallant officer Captain Downie, who unfortunately fell early in the action.

In consequence of the earnest solicitation of His Excellency Sir George Prevost for the co-operation of the naval force on this Lake to attack that of the enemy, who were placed for the support of their works at Plattsburg, which it was proposed should be stormed by the troops, at the same moment the naval action should commence in the bay; every possible exertion was used to accelerate the armament of the new ship, that the military movements might not be postponed at such an advanced season of the year, longer than was absolutely necessary.

On the 3d instant, I was directed to proceed in command of the flotilla of gun-boats to protect the left flank of our army advancing towards Plattsburg, and on the following day, after taking possession and paroling the militia of Isle la Motte, I caused a battery of three long eighteen-pounder guns to be constructed for the support of our position abreast of Little Chazy, where the supplies for the army were ordered to be landed.

The fleet came up on the 8th instant, but for want of stores for the equipment of the guns, could not move forward until the 11th; at daylight we weighed, and at seven were in full view of the enemy's fleet, consisting of a ship, brig, schooner, and one sloop, moored in line, abreast of

their encampment, with a division of five gun-boats on each flank; at forty minutes past seven, after the officers commanding vessels and the flotilla had received their final instructions as to the plan of attack, we made sail in order of battle. Captain Downie had determined on laying his ship athwart-hause of the enemy's, directing Lieutenant M'Ghee, of the Chubb, to support me in the Linnet, in engaging the brig to the right, and Lieutenant Hicks, of the Finch, with the flotilla of gun-boats, to attack the schooner and sloop on the left of the enemy's line.

At eight the enemy's gun-boats and smaller vessels commenced a heavy and galling fire on our line; at ten minutes after eight, the Confiance having two anchors shot away from her larboard bow, and the wind baffling, was obliged to anchor (though not in the situation proposed) within two cables length of her adversary; the Linnet and Chubb soon afterwards took their allotted stations, something short of that distance, when the crews on both sides cheered, and commenced a spirited and close action; a short time, however, deprived me of the valuable services of Lieutenant M'Ghee, who, from having his cables, bowsprit, and main boom shot away, drifted within the enemy's line and was obliged to surrender.

From the light airs and smoothness of the water, the fire on each side proved very destructive from the commencement of the engagement, and with the exception of the brig, that of the enemy appeared united against the Confiance. After two hours severe conflict with our opponent, she cut her cable, run down, and took shelter between the ship and schooner which enabled us to direct our fire against the division of the enemy's gun-boats, and ship, which had so long annoyed us during our close engagement with the brig, without any return on our part; at this time the fire of the enemy's

my's ship slackened considerably, having several of her guns dismounted, when she cut her cable and winded her larboard broadside to bear on the Confiance, who, in vain, endeavoured to effect the same operation; at thirty-three minutes after ten, I was much distressed to observe the Confiance had struck her colours. The whole attention of the enemy's force then became directed towards the Linnet; the shattered and disabled state of the masts, sails, rigging, and yards, precluded the most distant hope of being able to effect an escape by cutting the cable, the result of doing so, must in a few minutes have been, her drifting alongside the enemy's vessels, close under our lee; but in the hope that the flotilla of gun-boats who had abandoned the object assigned them, would perceive our wants and come to our assistance, which would afford a reasonable prospect of being towed clear, I determined to resist the then destructive cannonading of the whole of the enemy's fleet, and at the same time dispatched Lieutenant H. Drew to ascertain the state of the Confiance. At forty-five minutes after ten, I was apprized of the irreparable loss she had sustained by the death of her brave commander (whose merits it would be presumption in me to extol) as well as the great slaughter which had taken place on board, and observing from the manœuvres of the flotilla, that I could enjoy no further expectation of relief, the situation of my gallant comrades who had so nobly fought, and even now fast falling by my side, demanded the surrender of His Majesty's brig entrusted to my command, to prevent a useless waste of valuable lives, and, at the request of the surviving officers and men, I gave the painful orders for the colours to be struck.

Lieutenant Hicks of the Finch had the mortification to strike on a reef of rocks, to the eastward of Crab Island, about the middle of the engage-

ment, which prevented his rendering that assistance to the squadron, that might, from an officer of such ability, have been expected.

The misfortune which this day befel us by capture, will, Sir, I trust, apologize for the lengthy detail, which in justice to the sufferers, I have deemed necessary to give of the particulars which led to it; and when it is taken into consideration that the Confiance was sixteen days before on the stocks, with an unorganized crew, composed of several drafts of men who had recently arrived from different ships at Quebec, many of whom only joined the day before, and were totally unknown either to the officers or to each other, with the want of gun-locks, as well as other necessary appointments not to be procured in this country, I trust you will feel satisfied of the decided advantage the enemy possessed, exclusive of their great superiority in point of force, a comparative statement * of which I have the honour to annex. It now becomes the most pleasing part of my present duty to notice to you the determined skill and bravery of the officers and men in this unequal contest; but it grieves me to state, that the loss sustained in maintaining it has been so great; that of the enemy, I understand, amounts to something more than the same number.

The fine style in which Captan Downie conducted the squadron into action, amidst a tremendous fire, without returning a shot, until secured, reflects the greatest credit to his memory, for his judgment and coolness, as also on Lieutenants M'Ghee and Hicks for so strictly attending to his example and instructions; their own accounts of the capture of their respective vessels, as well as that of Lieutenant Robertson, who succeeded to the command of the Confiance, will, I feel assured, do ample justice to the merits of the officers and

* The account of the British force has not been transmitted.

men

men serving under their immediate command; but I cannot omit noticing the individual conduct of Lieutenants Robertson, Creswick, and Hornby, and Mr. Bryden, master, for their particular exertion in endeavouring to bring the Confiance's starboard side to bear on the enemy, after most of their guns were dismounted on the other.

It is impossible for me to express to you my admiration of the officers and crew serving under my personal orders; their coolness and steadiness, the effect of which was proved by their irresistible fire directed towards the brig opposed to us, claims my warmest acknowledgments, but more particularly for preserving the same, so long after the whole strength of the enemy had been directed against the Linnet alone. My First Lieutenant, Mr. William Drew, whose merits I have before had the honour to report to you, behaved on this occasion in the most exemplary manner.

By the death of Mr. Paul, acting second lieutenant, the service has been deprived of a most valuable and brave officer; he fell early in the action; great credit is due to Mr. Giles, purser, for volunteering his services on deck, to Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, for the skill he evinced in performing some amputations required at the moment, as well as his great attention to the wounded during the action, at the close of which the water was nearly a foot above the lower deck, from the number of shot which struck her between wind and water. I have to regret the loss of the boatswain, Mr. Jackson, who was killed a few minutes before the action terminated. The assistance I received from Mr. Muckle the gunner, and also from Mr. Clark master's mate, Messrs. Towke and Sinclair midshipmen, the latter of whom was wounded in the head, and Mr. Guy my clerk, will, I hope, recommend them, as well as the whole of my gallant little crew, to your notice.

 I have

I have much satisfaction in making you acquainted with the humane treatment the wounded have received from Commodore M'Donough; they were immediately removed to his own hospital on Crab Island, and were furnished with every requisite. His generous and polite attention also, to myself, the officers, and men, will ever hereafter be gratefully remembered.

Enclosed I beg leave to transmit you the return of killed and wounded,

and have the honour to be, &c.

DAN PRING, Captain,
late of His Majesty's sloop Linnet.

A Statement of the Enemy's Squadron engaged with His Majesty's late Squadron on Lake Champlain, 11th September 1814.

Ship Saratoga, of 8 long twenty-four-pounders, 12 thirty-two-pounder carronades, 6 forty-two-pounder carronnades.

Brig Eagle, of 8 long eighteen-pounders, 12 thirty-two-pounder carronades.

Schooner Ticonderoga, of 4 long eighteen-pounders, 10 twelve-pounders, 3 thirty-two-pounder carronades.

Cutter Preble, of 7 long nine-pounders.

Six gun-boats, of 1 long twenty-four-pounder, eighteen-pounder carronade, each.

Four gun-boats, of 1 long twelve-pounder each.

Impossible to ascertain the number of men.

A Re-

A Return of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's late Squadron, in Action with the Enemy's Squadron on Lake Champlain, 11th September 1814.

Confiance—3 officers, 38 seamen and marines, killed; 1 officer, 39 seamen and marines, wounded.
Linnet—2 officers, 8 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 13 seamen and marines, wounded.
Chub—6 seamen and marines killed; 1 officer, 15 seamen and marines, wounded.
Finch—2 seamen and marines wounded.

Total—129.

From the Confiance's crew having been landed immediately after the action, no opportunity has offered a muster. The number stated is the whole as yet ascertained to have been killed and wounded.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

CONFIANCE.

George Downie, Captain.
Alexander Anderson, Captain of Royal Marines.
William Gunn, midshipman.

LINNET.

William Paul, acting lieutenant.
Charles Jackson, boatswain.

Wounded.

Wounded.

CONFIANCE.

——— Lee, midshipman.

LINNET.

John Sinclair, midshipman.

CHUB.

James M'Ghee, lieutenant.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 13th, 1814.

No. LXXXIV.

Admiralty-Office, December 13, 1814.

REAR-ADMIRAL GRIFFITH has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir George Collier, of His Majesty's ship Leander, giving an account of his having, on the 8th of last month, captured, off Cape Sable, the American privateer schooner General Putnam, of eight guns and fifty-seven men. Her guns were thrown overboard during this and a former chase, the vessel having been pursued by eleven different cruisers previously to her being fallen in with by the Leander:

And also a letter from Captain Stanfell, of His Majesty's ship Bacchante, reporting his having, on the 1st November, taken the American brig privateer M'Donough, of five guns and seventy-one men, out twenty-four hours from Portsmouth.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 17th, 1814.

No. LXXXV.

Admiralty-Office, December 17, 1814.

THE letters under-mentioned have been transmitted by Rear-Admiral Hotham to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

From Captain Sir William Bolton, of His Majesty's ship Forth, dated off Sandy-Hook, the 22d September, stating that, on the 19th, the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieutenant Neville, captured by boarding, and afterwards destroyed, at the mouth of Little Egg Harbour, the American letter of marque brig Regent, of five guns and thirty-five men. Lieutenant Neville and one British seaman were wounded: the enemy had two killed and two wounded:

From Captain Pym, of His Majesty's ship Niemen, dated off the River Delaware, the 30th September, giving an account of his having, on the 18th, captured the American schooner privateer Dædalus, of two guns:

And from Captain Lumley, of His Majesty's ship Narcissus, dated off Negro Head, the 13th October, stating

stating that, on that day, the boats of the Narcissus, and Dispatch, under Lieutenant Scott, of the former, brought out from under the fire of a battery, and of a number of militia, the American revenue schooner Eagle, pierced for ten guns, but only two mounted.

Admiralty-Office, December 17, 1814.

A List of Vessels captured, burnt, and destroyed by the Squadron under the Orders of Rear-Admiral the Honourable Henry Hotham, as reported to him between the 6th August and 9th October 1814.

American sloop Sally, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Fair Play, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Elenor, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner, name unknown, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop, name unknown, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Sally, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Mink, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Delight, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Edward and Mary, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Jane, captured by the Nimrod.
American schoner Industry, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner, name unknown, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Fly, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Maria, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Enterprize, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Elegant, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Hornet, captured by the Nimrod.

Ame-

American schooner Peggy, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Eagle, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Dove, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Dromo, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner boat Sailor's Rights, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Trial, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Swallow, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Lord Wellington, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Trimmer, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Betsey, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Young Fox, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Lively, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Maria, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Godfly, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Corn Sheaf, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Niobe, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner Willing Maid, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner boat Sailor's Resource, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner boat Troy, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner boat Martha, captured by the Nimrod.
American schooner boat Fly by Night, captured by the Nimrod.
American sloop Financier, captured by the Saturn.
American schooner Arno, captured by the Pomone.

Ame-

American sloop John and James, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Grampus, captured by the Pomone.
American schooner Primrose, captured by the Pomone.
American schooner Sally, captured by the Pomone.
American schooner Enterprize, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Lively, captured by the Pomone.
American schooner Nancy, captured by the Dispatch.
American schooner Highflyer, captured by the Loire.
American sloop Liberty, captured by the Loire.
American sloop Nancy, captured by the Loire.
American schooner William, captured by the Loire.
American schooner Good Hope, captured by the Loire.
American sloop Emperor Napoleon, captured by the Loire.
American sloop Emperor, captured by the Loire.
American schooner Hound, captured by the Niemen.
American schooner James Philip, captured by the Niemen.
American sloop Flask, captured by the Niemen.
American schooner Hibernia, captured by the Niemen.
American schooner Enterprize, captured by the Niemen.
American schooner James, captured by the Niemen.
American sloop Regulator, captured by the Niemen.
American sloop Betsey, captured by the Saturn.
Two American ships, names unknown, captured by the Narcissus.
Two American schooners, names unknown, captured by the Forth.
American sloop Nancy, captured by the Forth.

Ame-

American brig Endeavour, captured by the Forth.
American schooner Caty, captured by the Forth.
American brig Mary and Eliza, captured by the Forth.
American sloop Sally, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Chauncy, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Hussar, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Two Friends, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Nancy, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Maid of the Oaks, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Mercantile, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Fair American, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Herald, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Oneida, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Hope, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Two Friends, captured by the Pomone.
American sloop Importer, captured by the Superb.

(Signed) HENRY HOTHAM,
Commodore.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 24th, 1814.

No. LXXXVI.

Admiralty-Office, December 24, 1814.

THE Honourable Rear-Admiral Fleming has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Wise, of His Majesty's ship Granicus, giving an account of his having, on the 2d instant, off Cape Spartel, captured the American schooner privateer Leo, of six guns and seventy-six men.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 27th, 1814.

No. LXXXVII.

Foreign-Office, December 26, 1814.

MR. Baker arrived this afternoon at this Office, with a Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Ghent, on the 24th instant, by Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esq. and William Adams, Esq. D. D. L. Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty; and by John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Esqrs. Plenipotentiaries on the part of the said United States.

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