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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 19, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington.

Ostiz, July 3, 1813.

GENERAL Clausel having retired towards Logroño, after finding our troops at Vittoria on the 22d of June, and having ascertained the result of the action of the 21st, still remained in the neighbourhood of Logroño on the 24th, and till late on the 25th, and had not marched for Tudela, as I had been informed, when I wrote my dispatch of the 24th ultimo; I conceived, therefore, that there was some prospect of intercepting his retreat; and after sending the light troops towards Roncesvalles in pursuit of the army under Joseph Buonaparte, I moved the light, 4th, 3d, and 7th divisions, and Colonel Grant's and Major-General Pousonby's brigades of cavalry, towards Tudela, and the 5th and 6th divisions, and the household and General D'Urban's cavalry, from Vittoria and Salvatierra, towards Logroño, in hopes that I should be able to intercept General Clausel.

He, however, made some extraordinary forced marches, followed by General Mina with his own cavalry and the regiment of Spanish Cavalry under the command of Don Julian Sanchez, and arrived at Tudela on the evening of the 27th. He there crossed the Ebro, but the Alcalde having informed him that we were upon the road, he immediately recrossed, and marched towards Zaragossa, where, I understand from General Mina, he has since arrived.

General Mina is still following the enemy, and he has taken from him two pieces of cannon, and some stores in Tudela, and three hundred prisoners. Lieutenant-General Clinton has also taken possession of five guns, which the enemy left at Logroño.

In the mean time, the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill have kept the blockade of Pampeluna, and have moved through the mountains to the head of the Bidassoa, the enemy having entirely retired into France on that side.

I enclose the report which I have received from Lieutenant-General Sir T. Graham, of his actions with the enemy on the 24th and 25th of June, which appear to have been more serious than I had imagined, when I addressed your Lordship on the 26th ultimo.

General Foy had with him the garrison of Bilboa and those of Mondragon and Tolosa, besides his division of the Army of Portugal, and his force was considerable. It gives me great satisfaction to see that the Spanish and Portuguese troops mentioned by Sir T. Graham, have conducted themselves so well.

The Lieutenant-General has continued to push on the enemy by the high road, and has dislodged them from all the strong positions which they had taken; and yesterday a brigade of the army of Galicia, under the command of General Castaños, attacked and drove the enemy across the Bidassoa, by the bridge of Irun. The enemy still maintained a post in a strong stone blockhouse, which served as a head to the bridge, and some troops in some loopholed houses on the right of the Bidassoa; but General Giron having sent for some Spanish artillery, and Captain Dubourdieu's brigade of nine-pounders, having been sent to their support, the

fire of these guns obliged the enemy to evacuate, and they blew up the blockhouse, and burnt the bridge.

Sir Thomas Graham reports, that in all these affairs the Spanish troops have conducted themselves remarkably well.

The garrison at Passages, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, surrendered on the 30th, to the troops under Colonel Longa.

The enemy, on seeing some of our ships off Deba, evacuated the town and fort of Guetaria on the 1st instant; and the garrison went, by sea, to St. Sebastian. This place is blockaded by land by a detachment of Spanish troops.

They have likewise evacuated Castro, and the garrison have gone by sea to Santona.

In my former reports, I have made your Lordship acquainted with the progress of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under General the Conde del Abisbal, to join the army, and he arrived at Burgos on the 25th and 26th instant.

When the enemy retired across the Ebro, previous to the battle of Vittoria, they left a garrison of about seven hundred men in the castle of Pancorbo, by which they commanded and rendered it impossible for us to use the great communication from Vittoria to Burgos; I therefore requested the Conde del Abisbal, on his march to Miranda, to make himself master of the town and lower works, and to blockade the place as closely as he could. I have not received the report of his first operations; but, I understand, he carried the town and lower fort by assault on the 28th; and I have now the pleasure to enclose his report of the final success of this operation, and the copy of the capitulation, by which the garrison have surrendered.

The decision and dispatch with which this place has been subdued, are highly creditable to the Conde del Abisbal, and the officers and troops under his command.

I am concerned to inform your Lordship, that Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, I cannot say on what day, and embarked his troops. A great proportion of the artillery and stores were left in the batteries. It appears that Marshal Suchet, with a considerable body of troops, had moved from Valencia by Tortosa, and General Maurice Mathieu, with another corps, from the neighbourhood of Barcelona, for the purpose of impeding Sir J. Murray's operations, which he did not think himself sufficiently strong to continue. I have not yet received from Sir J. Murray the detailed account of these transactions: Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, however, who had joined and had taken the command of the army at the Col de Balaguer, on the 17th, had brought it back to Alicant, where he arrived himself on the 23d, and was proceeding to carry into execution my instructions.

When Marshal Suchet marched into Catalonia, the Duque del Parque had advanced, and established his head-quarters at San Felipe de Xativa, and his troops on the Xucar, where he still was on the 24th.

MY LORD, *Tolosa, June 26, 1813.*

It was so late on the 23d when I received the order to march by the Puerto St. Adrian on Villa

Franca, and the weather and the road were so extremely bad, that but a small part of the column could get over the mountain that day: and it was not till late on the 24th that I could move from Segura on Villa Franca, with Major-General Anson's brigade of light dragoons, the light battalions of the King's German legion, and the two Portuguese brigades; the rest of the troops not being yet come up.

The rear of the enemy's column was then just passing on the great road from Villa Real to Villa Franca, and he occupied, in considerable force, some very strong ground on the right of the great road, and of the river Oria, in front of the village of Olaverria, and about a mile and a half from Villa Franca.

Major-General Bradford's brigade marched by Olaverria, and was employed to dislodge the enemy on the right, while the remainder of the troops advanced by the Chaussée, defended by the enemy's tirailleurs on the heights, and a strong body at the village of Veasayn.

As the enemy reinforced the troops on his left, it became necessary to push on by the Chaussée, which was done by the light battalion, under Colonel Halkett, assisted and flanked by some companies of Major-General Pack's Portuguese brigade, and this service was performed, in the most gallant style, by these brave troops, who drove the enemy from the village of Veasayn.

The enemy having troops ready, posted on the succession of strong heights on each side of the deep valley, at the bottom of which the road runs, a considerable time became necessary to turn his flanks, during which he evacuated Villa Franca, without further dispute.

The Portuguese brigades on the right and left of the valley, pushed on their advance to Yehasurido, and the troops assembled at Villa Franca. Here likewise the head of General Giron's corps and all Colonel Longa's, arrived in the course of the evening.

The next morning (the 25th) the enemy evacuated Celequia; and, as he had taken up a very strong position between that and Tolosa, covering the Pampeluna road, the Spanish corps of Colonel Longa was marched by Alzo towards Lizarga, to turn his left, while Lieut.-General Mendizadel was requested to dispatch some battalions from Aspeytia to turn his right, appuyed on a high mountain, with an inaccessible ravine in front.

The enemy was driven from the summit of an important hill, lying between the Pampeluna and Vittoria roads, by a very skilful attack of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, with two companies of the Grenadiers of the 1st regiment, and three of the 4th Caçadores, belonging to General Pack's brigade.

The conduct of Lieutenant Queiros, and of Ensign Vasconcelles, of the 4th Caçadores, was distinguished on this occasion. The latter officer lost an eye by a musquet shot.

This hill was immediately occupied by Major-General Bradford's brigade, supported by the three line battalions of the King's German Legion.

The rest of the day was chiefly spent in skirmishing with the enemy's tirailleurs, to give time for the Spanish corps arriving at their destination.

A general attack began between six and seven in the evening. Two guns of Captain Ramsay's troop, and two nine-pounders of Captain Dubour-dieu's, under an escort of Captain Childer's troop of the 16th Light Dragoons, and of the advance of Colonel Halkett's light battalions, were brought rapidly forward on the Chaussée, and fired with effect against several formed bodies of the enemy in the plain near the town; while the column, consisting of the German light battalions, the brigade of Guards, and a Spanish division of General Giron's, continued to advance by the Chaussée.

Two Spanish battalions, and one Portuguese, forming a separate column on the left of the Chaussée, passed quickly on the left on the town.

General Bradford and the line battalions of the Germans driving in the enemy on their front, by the Pampeluna road, and Colonel Longa from the side of the mountains still more on the right, turning and forcing, from very strong positions, all the posted bodies of the enemy on the right of the town.

Still the enemy held possession of the town, which was much more capable of defence than had been represented.

The Vittoria gate was barricaded, and also the Pampeluna gate on the bridge; and both were flanked by convents and other large buildings occupied by the enemy, and the town was nowhere open. A nine-pounder was therefore brought up under cover of the fire of the light battalion, close to the gate, which was thus burst open.

It was now dark, and it was not possible to distinguish the troops of the different nations engaged, which gave the enemy, now flying from every point, an opportunity of escaping with much less loss than he must have suffered, had we had daylight.

The conduct of all the troops concerned in this attack was highly creditable; that of the line battalions on the Pampeluna road, and of the light battalions at the Vittoria gate, was such as was to be expected from these distinguished corps, and the column of the left did equal honour to the Spanish and Portuguese arms.

Col. Longa's corps, after a repetition of long and severe marches, undertook and executed, with the greatest spirit, the fatiguing duty of this day, and behaved in the most gallant manner. The battalions sent from Arpeyton by Lieut.-General Mendizabel repulsed, with great steadiness, an attack of the enemy, and afterwards pursued him down from the mountains, taking a good many prisoners.

I have not yet got the return, but I believe above two hundred prisoners were taken by the two Spanish corps, and many wounded men were left here. The enemy's loss in killed, too, must have been considerable.

This place has, besides the defences at the gates, new towers to flank the exterior wall, and a strong wood block-house in the square, which shews the importance the enemy attached to its occupation.

It would be unjust to the troops employed in this assault, not to mention their exemplary conduct when in possession; there was no excess committed. The German Legion, and Colonel Longa's corps passed on, and formed immediately beyond the town.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British and Portuguese in these two days, which, considering the nature of the service, could not have been expected to be less than considerable.

The Spaniards lost several Officers killed and wounded yesterday, but I have not had any return of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM, Lieut.-Gen.
The Marquess of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Allied Army under the Command of His Excellency General the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in Action with the Enemy on the 24th and 25th June 1813.

24th June 1813.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—5 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
2d Ditto—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 2 drummers, 12 rank and file, wounded.
Portuguese Loss—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.

25th June 1813.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.
2d Ditto—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded.
5th Ditto—3 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.
1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 drummers, 24 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 ensigns, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 131 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 43 rank and file, missing.

General Total Loss on the 24th and 25th June:

Total British—21 rank and file killed; 1 major, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 4 drummers, 120 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 33 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 ensigns, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 152 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 43 rank and file, missing.

Grand total—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 12 serjeants, 6 drummers, 272 rank and file, wounded; 1 ensign, 44 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

24th June 1813.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieute-

nant Wahrendorff, slightly; Lieutenant Wolrabe, severely.

2d Ditto—Major H. Prince Reuss, severely; Lieutenant Kessler, slightly.

25th June 1813.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant Boyd, slightly.

2d Ditto—Captains Langrehr and Beuerman, and Lieutenant Holle, severely.

5th Ditto—Captain Bacmeister, severely.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Captain Cropp, severely (since dead); Captain Wynecken, slightly; Lieutenant Fincke, severely; Lieutenant Heise, slightly; Lieutenant Heugel, severely (arm amputated).

Portuguese Officers killed.

25th June 1813.

24th Reg. Line—Lieutenant Joao Baptista Reimao, Ensign Luis Jeronimo.

Portuguese Officers wounded.

24th June.

13th Reg. Line—Captain Benjamin Jones, severely.

25th June.

13th Reg. Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Don Joaquim de Camera, severely; Ensign Diego Ignacio de Souza, slightly.

24th Reg. Line—Captain Antonio Xavier da Rocha, slightly; Lieutenant Luis de Azeredo, severely; Ensign Jose Maria, severely; Ensign Joao Baptista, slightly; Ensigns Joaquim Herculano and Jose Manoel, slightly.

4th Caçadores—Ensigns Vasconelles and Telhes, severely.

5th Caçadores—Captain Don Francisco Da Sylva, severely.

Portuguese Officer missing.

13th Reg. Line—Ensign Jose Pais.

SIR, Santa Marta de Cubó, July 1, 1813.

ON the 29th of June last, I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the General in Chief of the National Armies, that the Caçadores and grenadiers of the first brigade of the first division of this army had assaulted and taken the fort of Santa Marta de Pancorbo. I have now the satisfaction of acquainting you, that at eight o'clock this morning, the castle of Santa Engracia, or principal fort of Pancorbo, surrendered by capitulation. The garrison consisted of six hundred and fifty men; they had provisions for several days, no very great quantity of water, and that not of a good quality. There were found in the castle twenty-five pieces of cannon, of a calibre from sixteen to four pounds, many gun carriages, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition for a regular defence. The garrison surrendered under the enclosed articles of capitulation, and will march to-morrow morning for Burgos.

From the 23th, the day on which the fort of Santa Marta was taken, I had posted the sharpshooters in the vicinity of the walls of the Fort, and, by blockading it most vigorously, I cut off all communication with the spring from which they

provided themselves with water. The different detachments employed upon this service, performed their duty with a steadiness and valour deserving every praise; and the enemy could no longer procure their water without imminent risk. Taking advantage of this circumstance, I ordered several numerous detachments to establish themselves as near the wall as possible, and out of the range of the enemy's guns. A quantity of ladders, and other necessary implements were procured for attacking the castle, but being anxious to adopt every necessary step for economizing the lives of my men, I hinted a second time to the Governor to surrender, which he consented to accede to, under condition of being carried back to France with his garrison; but he yielded at last, upon my refusing to admit this condition, and threatening to take the place by storm. The successful result of this business is not a little owing to the intelligence and judgment which my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Jozé Maria Reyna, displayed during the course of his conferences with the Governor. The result of the Lieutenant-Colonel's negotiation has proved of no little advantage to us.

During the space of twenty-four hours, a battery for six pieces had been constructed on the summit of the hill, by the indefatigable exertions of the sappers of the army (and several peasants), under the direction of the Commandant General of the engineers, Marshal de Campo Don Manuel Japino, and six pieces of cannon, which had been collected by the Colonel, Major-General of the Artillery, Don Matias Ferraz, were got upon the hill with the greatest activity, under the direction of the Colonel, who was ably assisted by the Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, Don Jozé Jarabia, and the Serjeant-Major, Don Bartolomé Gutierrez, and other subaltern officers. Eight hours after the battery was commenced, the guns began to open upon the enemy, and besides causing him considerable loss, impressed him with sufficient respect for us.

I cannot but call the attention of the General in Chief of the national armies to the valour and activity displayed upon this occasion by Brigadier-General Don Jozé Latorre, commanding the 1st brigade of infantry; by the Chief of the Staff of the Army, Colonel Don Miguel Desmaysières, who scarcely took one moment's rest during the siege, which lasted three days, and to the good conduct of the officers of the Staff who were placed under his orders, and that of the Commander and Officers of the infantry and cavalry which composed the besieging corps.

I must also notice the meritorious conduct of my Aides-de-Camp Lieutenant-Colonels Don Jozé de Ruiz, Don Jozé Maria Reyna, Don Victor Vinader, and Lieutenant Don Benito Diaz, and of my Military Secretary Don Jozé Serfate and Salagar, who carried my orders, on repeated occasions, to the very walls of the enemy's fort, heedless of the latter's fire. The enemy kept up a brisk fire from his guns, &c. but the loss which he occasioned us has been very inconsiderable. The enemy's surrendering the place created great regret among the troops, who had consented to take it by assault, and they only console themselves with the hope of there being more places to conquer. I have put

a small garrison into the fort of Pancorbo, and shall supply it immediately with provisions and water; but I shall not make any addition to the works, without knowing first the intentions of the General in Chief relative to the demolition or preservation of this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EL CONDE DE ABISBAL.
To Don Louis Wimpffen, &c. &c.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) WIMPFEN.

Capitulation of the Fort of Santa Engracia de Pancorbo.

We, Don Josef Maria de Reyna, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of National Artillery, Major of a Brigade of the same in the Army of Andalusia, and Aide-de-Camp to the Conde de Abisbal, Captain-General of the Kingdoms of Seville and Cordova, and General-in-Chief of the Army of Reserve of Andalusia, being furnished with full powers by His Excellency, and Don Alexander de Ceva, Lieutenant in the 31st Regiment of Light Infantry in the service of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and serving in the Garrison of Santa Engracia de Pancorbo, being furnished with full powers by the Governors of the said Fort, Don Carlos Auguste Durand, Member of the Legion of Honour, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 55th Regiment of the Line, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I.—The Spanish troops will occupy the fort of Santa Engracia on the day and at the hour hereafter expressed.

Art. II.—The garrison will be made prisoners of war, and be allowed the honours of war.

Art. III.—The commanding officers and officers will retain their swords, horses, and baggage; and the serjeant and soldiers will preserve their effects, and be furnished with means of transport.

Art. IV. The garrison will be exchanged by the first cartel that takes place, and they will for that purpose be removed to as small a distance as possible.

Art. V. The Officer commanding the artillery in the fort will formally deliver to the officer of artillery appointed by the General in Chief, the artillery, ammunition, and warlike stores that may be in the fort.

Art. VI. The Conde del Abisbal and the Governor of the fort, will ratify this Capitulation tomorrow, the 1st of July, at seven o'clock in the morning, and one hour afterwards the principal gate of the fort will be occupied by a Spanish detachment: at ten the garrison will march out, and after having laid down their arms, will proceed to quarters in the fort or town of Pancorbo, as the Governor may think proper, until the 2d of July, when they will proceed to their destination.

Spanish generosity guarantees the execution of this treaty.

Done in Santa Maria de Rivaredonda, 30th of June 1813.

(Signed) JOSEF MARIA DE REYNA, Lieut
Col. Actg. and Aide-de-Camp

No. 16753.

B

(Signed) ALEXANDER DE CEVA, Lieutenant
31st Light Infantry.

Ratified by me the 1st of July 1813, at seven o'clock A. M.

P. EL CONDE DEL ABISBAL.

Ratified by me, GOVERNOR of the Fort,
P. DURAND.

(A true copy.)

P. WIMPFEN.

Extract of a Letter from the Marquess of Wellington, dated Ostiz, July 3, 1813.

I HAVE reported, in my dispatch of this day, that Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, had raised the siege of Tarragona, and had embarked, leaving behind him a portion of his artillery. On this transaction, I do not feel myself sufficiently informed to be able to write more.

I enclose copies of the letters which I have received relating to Tarragona.

*Camp before Tarragona,
June 9, 1813.*

MY LORD,

IN my letter of May the 28th, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, the British army was then embarking. On the 31st we sailed, and anchored to the eastward of Salon Point, on the evening of the 2d instant; on the 3d the army disembarked, and I invested Tarragona.

Previous to coming to an anchor, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost's brigade, under convoy of the Brunc, to attack the Fort of St. Philippe; and, in the night, General Copons, at my request, detached a brigade of infantry to co-operate. The brigade of Colonel Prevost consists of the 2d 67th, and the battalion of Roll Dillon, and to these was subsequently joined the brigade of Spanish troops commanded by Colonel Lauder. The Fort has been taken, and I have the honour to enclose Colonel Prevost's report to me, with the returns which he has sent.

This capture, in the present situation of our affairs, is of great importance, as it blocks up the nearest and most accessible road from Tortosa to Tarragona.

Admiral Hallowell, with that alacrity and zeal for which he is so much distinguished, sent Captain Adam, in the *Invincible*, to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and added the *Thames*, Captain Peyton, *Volcano*, Captain Carrol, *Strombolo*, Captain Stoddart, *Brunc*, Captain Badcock. Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost speaks highly of the exertions of these officers and their men, and I know how valuable and important their services were found to be. The troops of both nations bore their fatigue and performed their duty with the greatest alacrity and spirit, and deserve every commendation. The Lieutenant-Colonel has, in a former dispatch, particularly noticed the gallantry and good conduct of Ensign Nelson, of the 67th, and Ensign John Dermot, of Roll Dillon's battalion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

*His Excellency Marquess of Wellington,
&c. &c. &c.*

P. S. I have omitted to say, that Captain Carroll's services were particularly meritorious; and Lieutenant Corbyn, of the *Invincible*, who commanded a battery manned by seamen, kept up a well directed and heavy fire. The importance of this acquisition, and the rapidity with which the fort has been taken, make it quite unnecessary for me to say how much I approve the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, and of Capt. Adam.

Fort San Philippe, Col de Balaguer,
SIR, *June 7, 1813.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders, I proceeded on the 2d instant, with the brigade under my command, consisting of the 2d battalion 67th regiment, and Roll Dillon's regiment, to which was added a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with two field pieces, under the command of Captain Arabin, and Roll's Rifle Company, to attack the Castle of San Philippe, in the Col de Balaguer.

Captain Adam, of His Majesty's ship *Invincible*, joined off Salou, for the purpose of co-operating with the troops under my command.

We landed on the 3d instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about one mile to the eastward of the entrance to the Pass from Tarragona. I was then joined by the Spanish regiments of Barcelona and Palma, under the command of Don Jose Charles.

I immediately directed Roll's Rifles, the Light Company of the 67th, and Roll's Light Company, under the command of Captain Muller, of Rolls', to invest the Fort as closely as possible, which he did so completely by two o'clock, that the enemy could not shew himself before his parapet.

One six-pounder was brought up the Sierra del Tasal, a very steep mountain, within seven hundred yards of the Fort to annoy the enemy with Shrapnell shells.

The Engineer Officers not having arrived with the entrenching tools till very late, nothing further could be undertaken that evening.

The Fort of San Philippe is situated upon the eastern extremity of an insulated village, in the centre of the Col de Balaguer, commanding completely the great road through the pass. It is a square Fort, with some bastions, but commanded on two sides by almost inaccessible mountains.

On the 4th, two 12-pounders and one howitzer, under the command of Lieutenant Corbyn, of His Majesty's ship *Invincible*, and manned by the crew of that ship, were likewise brought up to the Tasal. This battery continued to play upon the Fort the whole day, in order to attract the attention of the enemy, whilst Captain Chyne, of the Royal Engineers, was tracing out the ground for the breaching batteries, within three hundred yards of the place, and the troops busied in filling the sand bags. At night, the whole of the seamen and troops were employed, the former in bringing up five 24-pounders, shot, powder, &c. for the battery, whilst the troops constructed the work. The ground being very unfavourable, the whole could not be completed before break of day.

The embrasures were therefore filled up, and the

work deferred till the following evening, when Captain Adam and myself sent a summons to the commanding officer, offering the most favourable terms; but they were rejected. On the 5th the batteries continued a heavy fire upon the fort. In the evening the working parties and seamen went down early to the battery.

The enemy having perceived the filing down, kept a heavy and galling fire of shells, round and grape shot, during the whole of the night, which occasioned some loss.

Unfortunately about ten o'clock a most violent storm of thunder and lightning commenced, which impeded the works greatly, and as the seamen and troops were quite exhausted, we found it expedient again to delay bringing the guns upon the platforms, and to keep the embrasures masked. In the evening a battery of two eight-inch mortars, (commanded by an officer of the marine artillery, belonging to the Strombolo Bomb) was placed upon the road, within a few hundred yards of the castle, under the breaching battery, as was likewise one of two four pounders upon the heights to the right, where the riflemen were stationed. At day-break these three batteries opened to protect the working party at the breaching battery, and kept up a tremendous fire, until six o'clock, when that of the castle having completely ceased, their expense magazines upon the batteries being blown up by the shells from the mortars. The white flag was hoisted upon the castle: Captain Zehufenning and Captain Stoddart, of the Royal Navy, were sent in and returned in about five minutes, with an offer of surrender, upon conditions of marching out and grounding their arms upon the glacis, and of being permitted to carry their personal baggage with them.

As Marshal Suchet's approach was hourly expected, Captain Adam and myself judged it right to grant them the terms required, as we should by that means get the fort in a good state of defence.

The advance of the division immediately took possession of the Castle.

I have the honour to enclose you a return * of the ordnance, ammunition, provisions and stores, found in the place, as likewise a return of the prisoners taken.

I now come to the pleasing task of calling your notice to the admirable conduct of the whole of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and soldiers I have had the honour to command.

Their labour and exertion has been severe, but I should be wanting in my duty did I not particularize Captain Chyne and Lieutenant Gipps, of the Royal Engineers, Captain Arabin, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Muller, of the advance.

The success of this expedition may in a great manner be attributed to the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Captain Adam, and the Officers and seamen of the Royal Navy.

I beg likewise to particularize Captain Carroll, of His Majesty's ship *Volcano*, and Lieutenant Corbyn, of the *Invincible*.

I impute our loss being so trifling to the tremendous and well directed fire kept up by the latter from his battery. I have the honour to enclose

* Published in Gazette, 13th July.

you a return of the killed and wounded since our disembarkation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. PREVOST, Lt.-Col.
Commanding 2d Brigade 1st Division.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) CHAS. MILNER, A. M. S.

*Return of Provisions taken in Fort Saint Phillippe,
7th June 1813.*

*Camp, near Fort St. Phillippe,
8th June 1813.*

160 bags of fine biscuit, 30 baskets of ditto, 25 casks of ditto, 100 loaves of soft bread, 50 bags of flour, 2 bags of rice, 2 bags of callavances, 2 bags of salt, 15 casks of salt beef, 5 small casks of oil, 12 pieces of bacon, 1 pipe of vinegar, 8 pipes of wine, 1 quarter of a pipe of spirits.

(Signed) A. MOHR, Lieutenant-Colonel
commanding the detachment.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) CHAS. MILNER, A. M. S.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Allied Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, 67th Regiment, at the taking of Fort St. Phillippe, from the 3d to the 7th June 1813.

*Camp under Fort St. Phillippe,
June 8, 1813.*

27th Reg. 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
De Roll's Rifle Company—1 rank and file killed;
1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.
67th Reg. 2d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank
and file wounded.
Roll Dillon's Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file,
killed; 1 drummer, 17 rank and file, wounded.
Portuguese Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.
Spanish Reg. of Palma—7 rank and file wounded.
Total—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed;
1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file,
wounded.

Names of Officers killed.

Roll Dillon's Batt.—Lieutenant Delatre, of Dillon's Regiment.

The Spanish Officer returned wounded, since dead.

(Signed) CHARLES KRONENFELDT,
Major of Brigade.

(A true copy.)

CHARLES MILNER, A. M. S.

*His Majesty's Ship Malta,
June 14, 1813.*

MY LORD,
ADMIRAL Hallowell has just decided on sending a ship to Alicaut, and I have merely time to state to your Lordship, and I do so with great regret, that I have been under the necessity of raising the siege of Tarragona, and embarking the army under my command. In my private letter of the 7th instant, I mentioned to your Lordship, the reports of the assemblage of the French forces at Bar-

celona, and that Marshal Suchet was likewise in march from Valencia, and stated it as my opinion, that should these reports be confirmed, the object your Lordship had in view could not be accomplished. Unfortunately these rumours proved true, and reluctantly I resolved on raising the siege and embarking the army, as the only means of avoiding a general action, which must have been fought under every disadvantage. I cannot at this moment refer to dates, but it is sufficient for the present to state, that the French force at Barcelona was never rated to me at less than eight thousand, and that previous to their march it would amount to ten thousand, with fourteen pieces of artillery. I have, however, no account that it ever exceeded eight, and that is the number on which my calculation was formed. This force, upon the evening of the 9th or morning of the 10th, marched out from Barcelona, and entered Villa Franca, at four o'clock in the evening of the 11th, from whence it was reported to me to march at twelve o'clock at night for Vendrells, distant only eighteen or twenty miles from Tarragona, by the great road, and a few miles further by another road, by which cannon can easily pass. On the 9th or 10th the arrival of Marshal Suchet at Valencia was made known to me; his exact force was never perfectly ascertained, but from the intelligence received from Valencia, he marched from thence with nine thousand men, and certainly in the rear of that place had the power of drawing great reinforcements to his army.

To these corps must be added, a body of 1000 men, which had previously arrived at Tortosa, and another corps, independent of the garrison of two thousand five hundred men, who had arrived at Lerida. These corps, which I am sure I do not exaggerate, amount to twenty thousand five hundred men, with which, in four or five days, Marshal Suchet could attack the Allied Army, if he thought proper, or avoid an action if he wished still more to reinforce his army. Your Lordship, on the other hand, will observe, that I could scarcely bring into the field twelve thousand men, and that the army of Catalonia was stated to me at eight thousand five hundred, making twenty thousand five hundred, of which two British and two Spanish divisions were at the Col de Balaguer, and could not be withdrawn, and I could not leave less than two thousand five hundred to cover the artillery and stores, and to contain the garrison of Tarragona. The two corps, at the least, would amount to upwards of four thousand five hundred men, leaving me sixteen thousand men to meet the best French troops in Spain, amounting to upwards of twenty thousand.

I am sure there is nobody more willing to give full credit to the gallantry of the Spanish troops than I am, but your Lordship well knows that they are unable to move, and I could not therefore depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement; and of troops of this description, I had about thirteen thousand men; unless, therefore, I could place them in position, which, as the French had the option of fighting when and where they pleased, it was impossible I could place any reliance upon them. My British and German troops amount

only to four thousand five hundred. Perhaps your Lordship may be of opinion, that, under these circumstances, I ought to have risked an action, had no other unfavourable objections existed; but when your Lordship is informed, that I had no possibility of retreat, if unsuccessful, that there would have been no hopes of embarkation if followed, and that the army must have been unavoidably lost if beat, I venture to hope that your Lordship will think, however much it is to be regretted, that I have adopted the only means of maintaining, entire, or indeed of saving an army on which so much depends. I feel the greater confidence in this hope, on reverting to the 13th paragraph of your Lordship's general instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

I am fully aware that there are many circumstances which may require further information, and upon all parts I shall be happy to give every explanation in my power. Your Lordship perhaps may be of opinion, that the place should have been taken; but as it was far too strong to storm, I believe it not only to have been impossible, but that we should not have taken it in eight or ten days: my only regret is, that I continued the siege so long, induced by the hopes of the reinforcements I expected. I continued it to the last moment, and fortunately the weather proving favourable, the troops were embarked without molestation. On this favourable circumstance I

could not depend for another day, and therefore, having taken my part, I immediately put it in execution, and I regret to say, that I was, in consequence, obliged to leave the guns in the most advanced batteries. Had I remained another day, they might have been brought off, but this risk I would not run, when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavourable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy, in whose presence I could not have embarked perhaps at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage.

I have only further at this time to add, should blame be attached to the failure of the expedition, no share of it can fall on Admiral Hallowell, who conducted the naval branch of it. From that distinguished officer I have met with every assistance and co-operation in his power; and I think it only justice to him to state, that it was his opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night, and that they then could have been brought off. This, however, was a risk I did not wish to run for so trifling an object, and preferred losing them to the chance of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventual much more serious loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lt.-Gen.

To the Marquess of Wellington, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

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