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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, September 19, 1813.

MAJOR Wyndham arrived this evening with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, dated Lezaca, the 10th of September, of which the following is an extract :

A BATTERY was constructed in the horn-work, with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report, and the terms of the capitulation agreed upon with the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the place. The loss of the garrison during the siege, is stated to have amounted to two thirds of their numbers at its commencement.

I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the successful close. Under the ordonnance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success therefore is proportionably increased, and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.

During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa

Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle. Captain Sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham particularly mentions Captain Bloya, of the Lyra, and Captain Smith; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieutenant O'Reilly, of His Majesty's ship *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.

Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.

It appears by a report from the Duque del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Amposta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 19th ultimo, along the left bank of the Ebro, with about four thousand men, and attacked the 3d division of the army. The Duque del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferray, the Chief of the Staff of the Army, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that the troops conducted themselves remarkably well on this occasion, and the Duque del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the Chief of the Staff.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, to the Marquess of Wellington, dated Ernani, September 9, 1813.

I HAVE the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honour to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of

the case, I trust your Lordship will think I did right to grant to a garrison, which certainly made a very gallant defence.

Ever since the assault of the 31st ultimo, the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the night attack was occasionally kept up against the Castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of seventeen twenty-four pounders in the horn-work, another of three eighteen-pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to fifty-four pieces, including two twenty-four pounders, and one howitzer on the island, opened at 10 a. m. against the Castle, and with such effect, that before 1 p. m. a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador Battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on. Thus, giving your Lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition to the Allied Armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.

Captain Stewart, of the Royals, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Hay, who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege, is unfortunately among the killed since the last return.

I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of Captain Smith of the Royal Navy, who undertook and executed the difficult task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command, and which was of much service. Captain Howe, of the *Lyra*, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.

Besides the officers of artillery formerly mentioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of Captain Cameron of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on that occasion, and during all the time he commanded there.

CONVENTION proposed for the Capitulation of the Fort of La Motte of San Sebastian by the Adjutant-Commandant Chevalier de Songeon, Chief of the Staff to the Troops stationed in the Fort, charged with full Powers by General Rey, commanding the said Troops, on the one Side; and by Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Boverie, charged with full Powers by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, on the other Side.

THE above-named having exchanged their full powers, agreed as follows:

ART. I. The French troops forming the garrison of Fort La Motte shall be prisoners of war to His Majesty's troops and their Allies.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. II. They shall be embarked in His Britannic Majesty's ships and conveyed to England direct, without being obliged to go further by land than to the port of Passages.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. III. The general and other superior officers and the officers of regiments and of the staff, as well as the medical officers, shall preserve their swords and their private baggage, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall preserve their knapsacks.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. IV. The women, the children, and the old men, not being military, shall be sent back to France, as well as the other non-combatants, preserving their private baggage.

Answer.—Granted, for the women and children. The old men and non-combatants must be examined.

Art. V. The Commissaire de Guerre, Burbier de Gully, having with him the wife and the two daughters of his brother, who died at Pamplona, requests Sir Thomas Graham to authorize his return to France, with the three above-named ladies, as he is their chief support. He is not a military man.

Answer.—This Article shall be submitted to the Marquess of Wellington by Sir Thomas Graham.

Art. VI. The sick and wounded shall be treated according to their rank, and taken care of as English officers and soldiers.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VII. The French troops shall file out tomorrow morning, by the gate of Mirador, with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms; the officers of all ranks preserving their swords, their servants, horses, and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks, as mentioned in the third article.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VIII. A detachment of the allied army, consisting of one hundred men, shall occupy in the evening the gate of the Mirador, a like detachment shall occupy the gate of the Governor's Battery. These two posts shall be for that purpose evacuated by the French troops, as soon as the present capitulation shall be accepted and ratified by the Commanding Generals.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. IX. The plans and all the papers regarding the fortifications, shall be given over to an English officer, and officers shall be named equally on each side, to regulate all that concerns the artillery, engineer and commissariat department.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. X. The general commanding the French troops, shall be authorised to send to His Excellency Marshal Soult, an officer of the staff, who shall sign his parole of honour, for his exchange with a British officer of his rank. This officer shall be the bearer of a copy of the present capitulation.

Answer.—Submitted for the decision of Lord Wellington. The officer to be sent to Marshal

Soult, shall be chosen by the commanding officer of the French troops.

Art. XI. If any difficulties or misunderstanding shall arise in the execution of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be always decided in favour of the French garrison.

Answer.—Agreed.

Made and concluded this 8th day of September 1813.

(Signed) Adjutant-Commandant Chevalier SONGEON.

(Signed) WM. DE LANCEY, Colonel.

(Signed) ALEX. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Artillery.

(Signed) H. BOUVERIE; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Approved,
(Signed) Le General Gouverneur REY.
(Signed) THOS. GRAHAM, Lieut. Gen.

Approved on the part of the Royal Navy,
GEO. COLLIER, commanding the Squadron of His Majesty's Ships off St. Sebastian.

Return of the French Garrison made Prisoners of War by Capitulation in the Castle of St. Sebastian, on the 8th of September 1813.

80 officers, 1756 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.

Grand Total—1836.

N. B. Twenty-three officers and five hundred and twelve men, out of the above number, are sick and wounded in the hospital.

(Signed) ED. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Enemy, in the Fortress of St. Sebastian, 9th September 1813.

Iron mounted.

8 twenty-four-pounders, 1 sixteen-pounder, 3 twelve-pounders, 7 eight-pounders.

Iron dismounted.

3 twenty-four-pounders, 1 sixteen-pounder, 2 twelve-pounders, 7 four-pounders, 4 three-pounders, 2 nine-pounder carronades.

Brass mounted.

1 twenty-four-pounder, 6 sixteen-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 5 eight-pounders, 6 six-pounders, 9 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders, 6 thirteen-inch mortars, 1 eight-inch howitzer, 3 six-inch howitzers.

Brass dismounted.

3 sixteen-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 2 eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder, 1 thirteen-inch mortar.

Total—93.

Ammunition.—Round Shot.

1856 twenty-four-pounders, 12,035 sixteen-pounders, 1220 twelve-pounders, 2776 eight-pounders, 4640 four-pounders.

Ammunition.—Case Shot.

1126 twelve-pounders, 200 four-pounders, 902 three-pounders.

384 ten-inch shells.

390 barrels of powder of 100lbs. each.

1103 muskets with bayonets.

785,000 musket-ball cartridges.

(Signed) A. DICKSON, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Artillery.

(Signed) JOHN BUTCHER, Assistant-Commissary and Paymaster Ordnance Department.

N. B. The ordnance for the most part are in a very bad state, from excessive use, or being damaged by the besieging fire.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army serving under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, K. G. in the Siege of the Castle of San Sebastian, from the 1st to the 8th September 1813.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—1 captain killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 captain, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Name of Officer killed.

1st Royal Scots—Captain James Stewart.

Wounded.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Hugh Morgan, severely.

No return of casualties from the Portuguese troops has been received.

EDWARD PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, September 19, 1813.

COPY of a letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Royal Sovereign, in Hamoaze, 18th September, 1813, with copies of its inclosures.

SIR,

I HAVE the highest satisfaction in transmitting to their Lordships the accompanying dispatches (which I have just received by Captain Bloye from Captain Sir G. R. Collier) giving an account of the fall of St. Sebastian and the surrender of the French garrison; and the professional skill and perseverance of the officers and men who have been employed in co-operation with the army before that place has been so eminently conspicuous, and particularly that of Sir George R. Collier himself, that I beg to recommend him, and the

several officers and petty officers whom he names, to their Lordships' notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

P. S. Captain Bloye landed at Falmouth, and as he may be able to give their Lordships much useful information, I have directed him to deliver this dispatch.

Surveillante, off St. Sebastian,
September 9, 1813.

IT is with sincere pleasure that I do myself the honour to report to your Lordship the fall of St. Sebastian, the northern Gibraltar of Spain.

Yesterday, at 10 a. m. the breaching and mortar batteries opened a most ruinous fire against the Castle of La Motte, (situated on the crown of the hill) and the adjoining works.

In a very short time General Rey, the governor, sent out a flag of truce to propose terms of capitulation; which were concluded at five in the evening, when the Battery du Gouverneur and the Mirador were immediately taken possession of by our troops.

The garrison, still upwards of seventeen hundred, became prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to England from Passages.

At this season of the year the possession of St. Sebastian becomes doubly valuable; it may be considered the western key of the Pyrennees, and its importance as to the future operations of the Allied Army, is incalculable. The town and works have suffered considerably, and it must be a long time before the former can recover its original splendour. I cannot, however, avoid congratulating your Lordship on its fall on any terms, as the gales now blow home, and the sea is prodigious; all the squadrons were yesterday forced to sea, with the exception of the *Surveillante* and *President*.

The former good conduct and gallantry of the seamen lauded from the squadron, under Lieutenant O'Reilly, of the *Surveillante*, and serving in the breaching batteries, have been most conspicuously maintained. Lieutenant Dunlop, as well as Mr. Marsh, (having sufficiently recovered from his wound) were also at their former post.

The *Surveillante's* twenty-four pounders, mounted on Santa Clara, and dragged up by Captain Smith, of the *Beagle*, were admirably served by a party landed from the *Revolutionnaire*, *Magicienne*, and *Challenger*; their fire had totally silenced the enemy's guns opposed to them. Captain Smith speaks in high terms of the general zeal evinced by all under his orders. The most perfect cordiality was maintained between the officers and seamen under Captain Smith and the party of the 9th regiment, under Captain Cameron.

The captains and commanders of the vessels named in the margin, have all been usefully employed; and the situation many of them have been unavoidably placed in, has called forth proofs of professional skill and perseverance seldom sur-

passed; and I have the highest satisfaction in being able to report, that in no instance has it been more tryingly evinced, than in the conduct of Lieutenant the Honourable James Arbuthnot of the *Surveillante*, which he has proved himself fully equal to. Messrs. Marsh, Harvey, Bloye, Lawson, (wounded) have been constantly on shore. There are others of the squadron who, though not wounded, are not less deserving.

Captain Bloye's services have been repeatedly noticed by me to your Lordship, and as he has been employed from the very commencement of our operations on this coast, and has a perfect knowledge of the localities of this harbour, as well as that of St. Sebastian, I have felt it important to send him to England, as he will, from his having been particularly attached to the duties connected with this port and the army, be able to give your Lordship much useful information.

Lieutenant Stokes, in the *Constant*, has scarcely ever quitted the mouth of the Bidassoa; the utility of his position is, I believe, felt by the army; it has been a station of considerable anxiety.

I enclose a return of casualties among the seamen in the breaching batteries, from the 28th to the 31st of August 1813.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE R. COLLIER, Captain.
To the Right Honourable Lord Keith,
K. B. Admiral of the Red, Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Return of Casualties among the Seamen under the Orders of Lieutenant O'Reilly, employed in the Breaching Batteries before St. Sebastian, between 28th and 31st August, 1813.

None killed.

Wounded.

SURVEILLANTE.

John Ray, seaman, severely.
Henry Phillips, seaman, slightly.

BEAGLE.

John Daniels, seaman, severely.

PRESIDENT.

Matthew Foss, seaman, slightly.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the Island of Santa Clara, between 30th August and 8th September 1813.

Killed.

REVOLUTIONNAIRE.

Michael Risk, seaman.

Wounded.

BEAGLE.

Captain John Smith, slightly.

REVOLUTIONNAIRE.

John McDonald, seaman, severely.

John Neil, seaman, slightly.

William Brown, seaman, slightly.

CHALLENGER.

Patriek M'Khoy, seaman, slightly.