

morning of the 5th instant, when I sailed for Trieste, and advanced the Elizabeth to Dwino. General Nugent, who continued to follow the enemy, left some troops near Trieste, and the port was completely blockaded by sea. About noon, on the 10th, the enemy surprized us by opening a masked battery, with a field piece and a howitzer, upon the Milford, whose stern was towards the shore, and began firing. Captain Markland in a few minutes got a spring upon the cable, and opened a steady well-directed fire upon the battery; in a quarter of an hour both guns were completely disabled, two men killed and seven wounded, whilst not a person was touched on board the ship, although one shell exploded on the poop deck. On the 10th I landed the marines and two field pieces under Captain Markland: on the 11th the General returned from Gorizia, having obliged the Viceroy to pass the Isonzo. It was then determined to lay siege to the castle. By the 16th, in the morning, we had twelve guns in two batteries, which opened their fire and continued nearly the whole day; towards the evening the enemy was driven from the Windmill, which was taken possession of by the Austrian troops, and two howitzers advanced there. The firing was continued occasionally until noon on the 23d, by which time Captain Rowley had got a thirty-two-pounder within two hundred yards of the Shanza, where there was a strong building with one gun and loop holes in it, standing upon a hill, with a wall round it nearly fourteen feet high, an officer and sixty men.

We had had some communication with the castle in the morning, and the truce was broke off at a very short notice by the enemy, who opened on all sides. The thirty-two-pounder was fired upon the Shanza. The first shot the gun recoiled, and the ground giving way, it fell backward off the platform, which was six feet above the level. It was fine to see Captain Rowley and his people immediately get a triangle above the work, and the thirty-two-pounder with its carriage, run up to its place again, under a shower of grape and musketry, which occasioned a severe loss. Towards evening, the enemy in the Shanza held out the white flag, and surrendered to Captain Rowley. Having now possession of the Shanza, which commanded the castle and the Windmill hill, we set to work upon some advanced batteries within four hundred yards of the castle, but the weather was so wet, and the labour so great, that it was not until the morning of the 29th that they were complete, when the enemy acceded to our altered propositions for surrendering the castle. We were prepared to have opened with eleven thirty-two-pounders, twelve eighteen-pounders, four mortars, and four howitzers.

Every captain, officer, and person in the squadron, has done his duty. Captain Rowley has been, as usual, most prominent on every occasion. I admired the example he shewed at the attack of the Shanza, with the courage and activity of Lieutenants Hotham and Moore, and Mr. Hibbert, Midshipman of the Eagle. Captain Angelo, of the 21st regiment, was foremost in shewing where to place fascines to protect the men, whilst the gun was getting up.

I beg to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Captain Moresby, of His Ma-

jesty's sloop Wizard. He commanded one of the batteries from the 16th until the 24th, when he was ordered to form a battery with four thirty-two-pounders, within breaching distance; in the course of fifty-six hours, under all the disadvantages of weather, &c. he, with fifty men from the Milford, and twenty from the Wizard, completed the whole without any assistance whatever. And I must also mention the good conduct of Mr. William Watts, Acting Master of the said sloop, who was severely wounded; Captain Dunn, of the Mermaid, was also very assiduous on every occasion. Captain Markland commanded the marines, and I have to thank him for exerting himself in every way; particularly in the arrangements of stores and provisions. We have at times had one thousand two hundred men on shore, at work and in the batteries, and the general good conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines, with the harmony that has invariably subsisted between the Austrian troops and our people, is quite gratifying to me.

When we opened against the citadel it contained eight hundred Frenchmen, forty-five large guns, four mortars, and four howitzers.

The consequences of the taking this place will be felt throughout this country, and General Nugent has deservedly all the merit of having liberated these provinces in the space of two months with so small a force.

I have the honour of forwarding the terms of the capitulation; about fifty sail of vessels were taken in this port.

Our loss has not been so great as might have been expected under all the circumstances.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.
To John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

A CONVENTION agreed upon between Rear-Admiral Freemantle, commanding the British Forces, and Count Nugent, Major-General, and commanding the Austrian Forces before Trieste, on one part, and the Chevalier Rabie, Colonel, Commandant of the Fort, for His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. on the other.

Article I. The fort of Trieste shall be delivered up to the troops of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and Hungary, &c. on the 15th of November next, if it shall not before that time be relieved by the French or allied army.

Answer.—The fort shall be delivered up to the allied troops on the 8th November, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Art. II. The troops shall march out of the fort with their arms and baggage. They shall take with them two field-pieces, with their caissons, and proceed to Italy.

In this article shall be included the officers in the service of France or her allies, who may be now at Trieste sick, and also the persons employed in the several civil departments, who, from the want of means of removal, have not been able to follow their Chiefs.