

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Friday, October 18, 1811

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND GOVT. GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1811.

On Sunday last, his Majesty's Sloop Porciris, Lieut. Tyley, anchored in the harbour from Java, with the pleasing accounts of the fall of that island.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon. the Act. Governor in Council, Fort Cornwallis, the 21st September, 1811.

The Hon. the Act. Gov. in Council, has the sincerest satisfaction in announcing to the public, his having this day been honored with despatches from the Right Hon. the Gov. General, dated at Batavia the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of the following letter, addressed to his Lordship by his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief of the Forces serving on the expedition to Java, communicating details of operations which may be pronounced as more conclusive in the highest degree to the lustre of the British Arms, and decisive of the important object of that annu-

Copy of the Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

HEAD QUARTERS, WILLOREEDRE, August 31, 1811.

My Lord,
After a short but arduous campaign, the troops you have the honor to place under my orders have taken the capital of Java, have assaulted and carried the enemy's formidable works at Cornelis, have defeated and dispersed their collected forces, and have driven them from the kingdoms of Batavia and Jacarta; this brilliant success, a well-ordered and disciplined force, greatly superior in number, and in every respect well equipped, is the result of the great zeal, gallantry, and discipline of the troops, qualities which they have possessed in a degree certainly never surpassed. It is my duty to lay before your Lordship the details of their success; but is not in my power to do them the justice they deserve, or to express how much their country is indebted to them for their great exertions.

Your Lordship is acquainted with the reasons which induced me to attempt a landing in the neighbourhood of Batavia, it was effected without opposition at the village of Chilleenlang, 12 miles east of the City, on the 4th instant, my intention was to proceed from thence by the direct road of Cornelis where the enemy's force was said to be assembled, in a strong and fortified position, and to place the City of Batavia in my rear; from whence alone I could expect to derive supplies equal to the arduous contest we were engaged in.—As some time was required to make preparations for an immediate movement, it seemed best to retrace the road, by the coast leading to Batavia, and observe how far it would be practicable to penetrate by that route. I was aware that it was extremely strong, and if well defended, nearly impregnable. Advancing with part of the army, I had the satisfaction to find that it was not so disputed, and the only obstacle to our progress was occasioned by the destruction of the bridge, over the Argol River. I approached the river on the 6th and observing that evening a large fire from Batavia, concluded it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate the city; and with this impression, I directed the advance of the army under Colonel Gillespie, to pass the river in boats on the succeeding night; they lodged themselves in the suburbs of the city, and a temporary bridge hastily constructed on the morning of the 8th, capable of supporting light artillery.

On that day the Burghers of Batavia applied for protection, and surrendered the City without opposition, the garrison having retreated to Willoreedre.

The possession of Batavia was of the utmost importance. Though large Store houses of public property were burnt by the enemy previous to their retreat, and every effort made to destroy the remainder, we were fortunate in preserving some valuable granaries, and other stores. The city although abandoned by the principal inhabitants, was filled with an industrious race of people, who could be particularly useful to the Army: provisions were in abundance, and an easy communication preserved with the fleet.

In the night of the 8th, a feeble attempt was made by the enemy to cut off a small guard I Troops of the security of the place, but I reinforced the party early in the morning, and the attack was repulsed. The advance under Colonel Gillespie occupied the city on the 9th.

Very early on the 10th, I directed Colonel Gillespie with his Corps, to move from Batavia towards the enemy's cantonment at Willoreedre, supported by two brigades of infantry that marched before break of day through the city and followed his route. The cantonment was abandoned, but the enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about 2 miles in advance of their works at Cornelis. The position was strong and defended by an Abbat, occupied by 3,000 of their best troops, and four guns of horse artillery. Colonel Gillespie attacked it with spirit and judgment, and after an obstinate resistance, carried it at the point of the bayonet; completely routed their force, and took their guns. A strong column advanced to their support, but our line being arrived, they were instantly pursued, and driven under shelter of their batteries. In this affair so creditable to Colonel Gillespie and all the Corps of the advance, the grenadier company of the 75th and the detachment of the 59th Regt. particularly distinguished themselves by charging and capturing the enemy's artillery. On the 11th, the enemy commenced their retreat, which may be estimated at about 500 men, with Brigadier General Albion dangerously wounded.

Though we had hitherto been successful, beyond my most sanguine expectations, our further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful. The Enemy greatly superior in number, was strongly entrenched in a position, between the great river of Jacarta and the Suiken, (an artificial watercourse) neither of which were fordable. This position was shut up by a deep trench, and was indicated seven redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding grounds within the lines. The Fort of Cornelis was in the centre, and the whole of the works were defended by a numerous and well equipped force. My force was too far advanced, the best too violent, and our numbers insufficient to admit of regular approaches. To carry the works by assault was the alternative, and on that I decided. In all of this measure, I directed some batteries to dislodge the redoubts, and on the 12th and 13th days kept up a heavy fire from twenty 18 pounders eight mortars and howitzers; their execution was great, and I had the pleasure to find, that though answered at the commencement of each day by a far more numerous artillery, we daily silenced the enemy's batteries, considerably disturbed every part of their position, and were evidently superior in our fire.

At dawn of day on the 26th the assault was made. The principal attack was intrusted to the gallant and experienced officer, Colonel Gillespie. He had the infantry of the advance, and the grenadiers of the line with him, and was supported by Colonel Gibbs with the 89th regiment, and the 4th battalion of Bengal Volunteers. They were intended to surprise, if possible, the Redoubt, No. 3, constructed by the enemy beyond the Suiken, and to endeavor to cross the bridge over that stream with the fugitives, and then to assault the redoubts within the lines. Colonel Gillespie attacking those to the left, and Colonel Gibbs to the right, Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod with six companies of the 69th, were directed to endeavor to take the bank of the great river, and when the attack had commenced on the Suiken, to endeavor to possess himself of the enemy's left redoubt, No. 2; Major Yule with the flank Corps of the reserve, reinforced by two troops of cavalry, four Guns of horse artillery, two Companies of the 69th, and the grenadiers of the reserve, was directed to attack the Corps at Campang Malayo, on the west of the great river, and endeavor to cross the bridge at that post. The remainder of the Army under Major General W. H. B. was directed to follow up a column under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 78th regiment, and the 3d volunteer battalion, was directed to march against the enemy in front, and at a favourable moment, when aided by the others attacks, to force his way, practicable, and open the position for the line.

The enemy was under arms, and prepared for the combat, and General Jansen, the Commander in Chief, was in the redoubt where he commenced. Colonel Gillespie, after a long delay through a close and intricate country, carried the redoubt, No. 4, after a most obstinate resistance. Here the two divisions of this column separated. Colonel Gillespie turned to the right, and with the 59th, and part of the 78th, who had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt, No. 1, a tremendous explosion of the magazine of this work (whether accidental or designed is not ascer-

ained) took place at the instant of his capture, and destroyed a number of gallant officers and men, who at the moment were crowding on its ramparts, which the enemy had abandoned. The redoubt, No. 2, against which Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod's attack was directed, was carried in a gallant style: and I lament to state, that most valiant and experienced officer fell at the moment of victory! The front of the position was now open, and the troops rushed in every quarter.

During the operation on the right, Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie, pursued his advance to the left, carrying the enemy's redoubts towards the rear, and being joined by Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod of the 59th, with part of the 78th, he directed the attack on the park of artillery, which that officer carried in a most masterly manner: putting to flight a body of the enemy's cavalry that had formed and attempted to defend it. A sharp fire of musquetry was now kept up, by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines, in front of Fort Cornelis, but were soon driven from them, the Fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie with the 14th Regiment, a party of Sepoys, and the Seamen from the batteries, under Captain Seaver of the Royal Navy. By this time the cavalry and horse artillery, had effected a passage through the lines; the former commanded by Major Travers and the latter by Captain Noble, and with the gallant Colonel at their head, the pursuit was continued till the enemy's army was completely killed, taken, and dispersed.

Major Yule's attack was equally spirited; but after routing the enemy's force at Campang Malayo, and killing many of them, he found the bridge on fire and was unable to penetrate further.

I have the honor to inclose a return of the loss sustained from our landing on the 4th to the 26th inclusive. Sincerely I lament its extent, and the many valuable and able officers that have unfortunately fallen; but when we consider the state of the enemy's position, and the strength of their positions are considered. I trust it will not be deemed heavier than might be expected. There has greatly exceeded it.—In the action of the 26th, the numbers killed were immense; but it has been impossible to form an accurate statement of the amount. About 1,000 have been buried in the works, multitudes were cut down in the retreat, the rivers were choked up with dead, and the streets and woods were filled with the wounded, who have since expired. We have taken about 5,000 prisoners, among who are 3 General Officers, 34 Field Officers, 70 Captains, 150 Subaltern Officers, General Jansen made his escape with difficulty, during the action, and reached Buitenzorg, a distance of 30 miles with a few cavalry, the sole remains of an army of 10,000 men.

This place he has since evacuated, and fled to the eastward. A detachment of our troops is in possession of it.

The superior discipline and invincible courage which has so highly distinguished the British Army, were never more fully displayed; and I have the heartfelt pleasure to add that they have not been clouded by any acts of insubordination.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the orders I have directed to be issued, thanking the troops in general for their services and particularizing some of the Officers, who from their rank or situation were more fortunate than their equally gallant companions in opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and serving their Sovereign and their Country.

But I cannot omit to mention your Lordship, the very particular merit of Colonel Gillespie, to whose assistance in planning the principal attack, and to whose gallantry, energy and judgment, in executing it, success is greatly to be attributed.

To the general staff of the army, as well as my own staff, I feel myself particularly indebted. The professional knowledge, zeal and activity of Colonel Eden, Quarter Master General, have been essentially useful to me; but I cannot express how much I have been benefited by the able assistance and laborious exertions of Colonel Agnew, the Adjutant General, an Officer whose active and meritorious services have frequently attracted the notice and received the thanks of the Governments of India.

It is with particular pleasure I assure your Lordship, that I have received the most cordial support from the Honorable Rear Admiral Sir Commodore Broughton, during the period of their common service in the Form. I was pleased to allow a body of 500 Seamen, under that valuable Officer, Captain Sayer, of the Leida, to assist at our batteries. Their services were particularly useful, and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that both the artillery and engineers were actuated by

the same zeal, in performing their respective duties, that has been so conspicuous in all ranks and departments; though from the deficiencies of the means, at their disposal, their operations were unavoidably embarrassed with uncommon difficulties.

I have the honor to be, With the greatest respect, Your Lordship's most obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY, Lieutenant-General.

A true Copy. (Signed) THOS. RAFFLES, Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

A true Copy. (Signed) W. A. LUDLEY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

Return of Officers, Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Army under the command of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir S. Auchmuty, from its landing on the Bank of Java, on the 4th August, until the 26th August 1811.

From the 4th to the 18th August, 1811.
KILLED.
Lieut. Munro, H. M. 78th Regt.
WOUNDED.
Capt. Thomas, slightly. (Part of the advance).
—Russey, (severely) H. M. 89th Regiment.
—M'Leod, H. M. 59th Regt.
Lieut. French, J. slightly H. M. 59th do.
—Young, J. H. M. 69th do.
Lt. & Ad. Drinfield, (severely) Horse Artillery.
Bungin Discharged, do. H. M. 14th Regt.

On the 26th and 28th August, 1811.
KILLED.
Lieut. Porten, Royal Artillery.
—G. Shepherd, Medical Storehouse.
—Fireworker Barracks, Royal Eng. Artillery.
WOUNDED.

Capt. G. Clarke, (severely) H. M. 69th Regt.
Lieut. P. Shaw, 6th Volunteer Batt. B. N. do.
—Smith, Bengal Engineers.
—Richard, Bengal Artillery.
—M'Leod, H. M. 59th Regiment.
—W. Colborne, Adj. Royal Artillery.
—E. S. Munro, Royal Artillery.
—Lieut. M'Leod, H. M. 59th Regt. (Bengal Pioneers).
R. Pingle, 60th Vol. Batt. B. N. do.
—D. Sim, Madras Engineers.

On the 26th August, 1811.
KILLED.
Lieut. Col. W. M'Leod, H. M. 59th Regt.
Capt. M. Kennedy, H. M. 14th Regt.
—W. Ophers, H. M. 59th Regt.
—R. Ross, H. M. 59th Regt.
Lieut. Hutchins, H. M. 59th Regt.
—W. Waring, H. M. 59th Regt.
—R. Liffon, ditto.
—Lloyd, ditto.
—W. A. Hopkins, H. M. 69th Regt.
—Ferguson, 20th Madras Native Infantry.
Eugene Wall, H. M. 14th Regt.

WOUNDED.
Lieut. Col. H. M. M'Leod, 59th Regiment.
Major R. Coler, (severely) H. M. 69th Regiment.
—Miller, H. M. 14th Regiment.
—W. Campbell, (severe) H. M. 78th Regt.
Captain S. Fraser, 6th Bengal N. I.
—Staines, H. M. 14th Regiment.
—J. Campbell, H. M. 59th Regt.
—W. M'Kenzie, (slightly) H. M. 78th Regt.
—W. M'Kenzie, (slightly) H. M. 78th Regt.
—Campbell, 4th Bengal Vol. Battalion.
—Knight, (slightly) do.
—M'Kenzie, (slightly) Bengal Vol. Battalion.
Lieut. Hanson, (slightly) do.
—Dudley, (severely) H. M. 59th Dragoon.
—J. Cains, (slightly) H. M. 69th Regt.
—Daniel, do.
—F. Rowe, (severely) do.
—G. Coats, (slightly) do.

Lieut and Adjt. Young, (slightly) do.
Lieut. Bascall, Battal. Royal Marine.
—Elliot, do.
—M'Kenzie, Light Infantry Vol. Battalion.

Lieut. Cochran, H. M. 14th Regt.
—M'Donald, 3d Bengal Volunteers.
—M'Kenzie, H. M. 59th Regiment.
—J. Butler, (severely) do.
—J. Simpson, (slightly) do.
—J. P. Pennyfather, do.
—Gordon, do.
—Low, 59th N. I.
—Jordan, do.
—C. Lawrie, H. M. 69th Regt. L. I. B.
—M. P. M'Pherson, do.
—W. M. Hurrell, do.
—M. W. Hurrell, do.
—R. Hart, do.
—Hanner, (slightly) 4th Bengal Vol. Batt.
—J. Torral, do.
—W. H. H. 59th Regt.
—J. Pennyfather, H. M. 69th Regt.
—F. Anstie, 4th Bengal Vol. Batt.

(Signed) W. A. AGNEW, Adjutant-General.
A true Copy. (Signed) THOMAS RAFFLES, Secretary to the Governor General.
A true Copy. (Signed) W. A. LUDLEY, Acting Sec. to Govt.

By His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, GENERAL ORDERS, HEAD QUARTERS, Willoreedre, 29th August, 1811.
The Commander in Chief having received

the report of the Officers, commanding the several divisions, employed in the late attack of the enemy's assembled forces, performs a pleasing part of his duty in expressing to the gallant army, he has the honor to command, and to the Officers and seamen of the Royal Navy and Battalion of Royal Marines, who by the kindness of Rear Admiral Stoddard, were placed under his orders, his highest approbation and admiration of the ardent zeal, and irrepressible bravery, which marked their conduct during the whole of the recent operations; and particularly in the decisive assault, by which on the morning of the 26th inst. the fortified position of the enemy at Cornelia was carried strongly and their army completely dispersed; their Commander-in-Chief with a few cavalry, saving himself by a precipitate flight, while a large proportion of his Generals, Staff Officers, and troops were made prisoners in the action and pursuit.

When ardent gallantry was universally displayed, both by the European and Native troops, the Commander-in-Chief can only particularize those, whose rank and situations of particular trust, in the course of the attack, rendered their conduct prominent.

To Colonel Gillespie, who commanded the principal attack, and to Col. Gibbs who headed the second column of the corps, under that Officer's orders, it is impossible to say too much; but the Commander-in-Chief will commend himself to the public declaration, that those Officers, fully performed every service which he had expected to derive from their well known gallantry and conduct; displaying throughout the attack, that heroic spirit of enterprize which proved them worthy to command the gallant troops they led.

To Major General Wetherall the Commander-in-Chief offers his cordial thanks for the great assistance he has constantly derived from his zealous exertions, as well during the last attack on the position of Cornelia, as in the various operations by which it was preceded.

The full success of the several attacks by the Wood of the Bengal N. I. by Lieut. Col. William Macleod of H. M. 69th Regt. who fell in conducting his column, with that distinguished gallantry which had ever marked his long career of active Military service; and by Major Yule of the 20th Regt. of Bengal N. I. attacks expected only to distract and divide the attention of the enemy, is the best proof of the ability and energy, with which those Officers conducted the divisions intrusted to their direction. The prominently meritorious exertions of Lieut. Col. Adams of His Majesty's 78th; commanding the left Brigade of the line; of Lieut. Col. Macleod of His Majesty's 59th Regt. Lieut. Col. Watson of the 11th; Lieut. Col. Campbell of the 78th; Major Miller of the 14th commanding the right flank Battalion; Major Butler of His Majesty's 89th; Major Grant of the 4th Bengal Volunteer Battalion; Captain Forbes of His Majesty's 78th, commanding the left flank battalion; Major Dalton, commanding the Bengal L. I. volunteer battalion; Capt. Fraser, commanding a detachment of the Bengal L. I. vo. and Capt. Gall of the Governor General's Guard, have been reported to the Commander-in-Chief, in terms of strong applause, and the conduct of Major Fraser of His Majesty's 59th dragons, and Capt. Noble of the horse artillery, with the detachment under their command, in their eager and animated pursuit and dispersion of the enemy, when the road could be cleared for their advance, merit every commendation.

The Commander-in-Chief thinks it proper to express his satisfaction, at the support he received from all the Officers of his staff; but he deems it particularly incumbent on him, to mark his public approbation of the active energy and gallantry of Captain Dickson, and Lieut. Blackiston, his aids-de-camp, whom he had permitted to attend Col. Gillespie on the morning of the attack. Colonel Gillespie has also reported the conduct of Capt. Taylor, Capt. Thorne, and the Officers particularly attached to his staff, as highly meritorious.

The Commander in Chief requests Capt. Sayer, the Senior Officer of the detachment, and all the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, under his command, to accept his thanks for the able and active assistance, rendered by the Naval detachment from the moment of their disembarkation to join the army and assist in the batteries; the eager exertions of the corps of seamen, when permitted at their earnest to leave the batteries and join in the pursuit of the enemy, gave the most satisfactory proof, that British sailors, though not acting on the element peculiarly their own, are in every situation ready, able, and happy to oppose, with vigour and effect, the enemies of their King and Country.

The Commander-in-Chief laments in common with the whole of the army, the many brave men, who fell in the last arduous attack; but it is a very pleasing consolation to the surviving friends and relations of a gallant soldier, when he meets that fate, which sooner or later is common to all men, in the execution of his most duty, and dies with honor, as those we mourn have done, gloriously supporting the cause of their beloved Sovereign and their Country.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen.
A true Copy. J. W. TYLDEN, M. Sec.
A true Copy. T. RAFFLES, Secretary to the Governor General.
A true Copy. W. A. CLUBLEY, Acting Sec. to the Governor General.

MEMORANDUM,

Of the number and rank of Officers Prisoners of War.

- 3 Brigadiers,
- 5 Colonels,
- 4 Majors,
- 21 Lieut. Colonels,
- Commissary of War, —1st class,
- 1 Assistant Commissary of War, —1st class,
- 1 ditto ditto
- 39 Captains,
- 70 Lieutenants,
- 4 Ambulance Lieutenants,
- 23 Native ditto,
- 5 Sub-Adjutants,
- 1 Cadet,

150
N. B. From the number of prisoners hourly arriving, and the many wounded, which it has not yet been possible to collect, the actual number of prisoners must considerably exceed the above statement. — Artillery and Engineers of the Army of Java, with three Aids de Camp of the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. General.
Head Quarters, Wellesreeden, 31st August, 1811.
A true Copy, (Signed) THOS. RAFFLES, Sec. to the Governor General,
A true Copy. W. A. CLUBLEY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

Return of Ordnance found in the Citadel and Arsenal at Batavia and Willoreeden, and taken between the 10th and 26th August, by the Army under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

When and Where taken.	Brass of various Calibre				Total.		Of various Calibre.	
	Guns.	Mortars.	Howitzers.	Total.	Iron Guns.	Total.	Shot.	Shells.
In the Citadel of Batavia on the 8th August.	50.	- -	- -	50.	180.	230.	4,000.	200.
In the Arsenal at Wellesreeden on the 10th.	64.	30.	1.	95.	213.	308.	18,397.	20,496.
Field Pieces of Horse Artillery taken in action on the 10th August.	4.	- -	- -	4.	- -	- -	Not counted, in great Quantity.	Not counted.
Taken in Cornelia 26 Augt. Horse Artillery with Limbers and taken on the Field of Battle.	24.	- -	5	29.	- -	23.		
In the Arsenal.	23.	2.	11.	36.	10.	46.		
On the Batteries.	44.	3.	2.	49.	101.	150.		

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WILLOREEDEN, 31st August, 1811.

A true Copy, (Signed) THOMAS RAFFLES, Secretary to the Gov. General.
A true Copy. W. A. CLUBLEY, ACT. SEC. TO THE GOV.

Weekly Report of the 3 Divisions of Batavia, Samarang and Samarabaya, Wellesreeden, Aug. 8, 1811.

	Staff.	Europ.	Amb.	Natives.	Total.	Sick	Europ.	Amb.	Natives.
Staff and Engineers,	56	0	0	0	56	59	13	0	32
5 Comp's Horse Artillery	6	106	0	427	539	26	0	103	
2 Batts Foot Artillery	17	132	0	800	1049	7	12	31	
24 Squadrons Dragons	50	148	265	235	698	24	4	117	
1 Regt. of the Line 3 Batts.	33	358	209	181	2000	24	32	103	
24 ditto,	84	295	273	1540	2008	24	32	103	
234 ditto,	33	140	405	1405	1985	23	53	79	
4th ditto,	21	189	0	2138	2338	26	0	224	
4 Batts. 21	183	161	183	884	1235	12	8	47	
Regt. of Jagers, 2 Batts.	1	146	0	0	147	46	0	0	
Company of Voltigeurs,	2	0	0	0	1151	12	5	69	
1st Garrison Battalion,	0	149	71	331					
	183	1809	1337	9981	12,354	213	144	774	1161
Foot Art (Engineers 3)	5	25	0	187	221	1	0	4	
Detach. 3d Garrison Bat.	6	75	0	352	437	5	0	32	
2 of	2	0	0	65	67	0	0	0	
5th Squadron of Dragons,	0	43	75	0	118	3	10	0	
	13	147	75	608	843	9	10	26	45
3d Battalion Artillery	13	141	0	881	1035	5	0	8	
2d Garrison Battalion	4	30	2	893	930	0	0	0	
Legion of Samarabaya,	0	1	0	1836	1237	0	0	0	
Gun Com. Foot Lodewyk	0	83	0	0	85	0	0	0	
Prisoners war from Banda,	2	2	0	46	48	0	0	0	
	17	310	9	3335	3693	3	0	8	11
	280	2267	1474	13,944	17,945	215	154	808	1157

ALTERATIONS.			
Europeans.	Ambonyese.	Natives.	
Dead..... 8	0	1	239
Injured..... 16	1	16	15
Discharged..... 13	0	0	0
Deserted..... 1	0	0	0

A True Copy, THOMAS RAFFLES, Sec. to the Governor Gen. Translated from the Original. P. A. AGNEW.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of His Majesty George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In consequence of the glorious and decisive Victory obtained by the British army, under the command of his Excellency Lieut. Gen Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander-in-Chief on the 26th August, by which the French troops were driven out of the strong position at Muster Cornelia, upon which their Generals placed their sole reliance, and by which their whole army with hardly any exception either fell in the field, or were made prisoners of war.

Lieutenant General Jansen fled in great disorder to Buitenzorg; but knowing that the victorious troops would soon pursue him, he has precipitately quitted that post also, and directed his flight in despair to some other quarter, after having refused a second time the invitation of the English, to enter into arrangements for the benefit of the country, which he left without defence at their disposal.

Lieutenant General Jansen who represented the French Sovereign in Java, having thus abandoned his charge, and avowed by his actions his incapacity to afford any further protection to the country, the French Government is hereby declared to be dissolved, and the British authority to be fully and finally established on the Island of Java and all the possessions of the French in the Eastern Seas. This proclamation is issued for the information of the good People of Java, in order that they may strictly conform to the duties of allegiance and fidelity to their sovereign George the Third and they are hereby ordered and commanded, under the most severe penalties to abstain from

holding correspondence with any, or affording any aid or assistance the members of the late French Government or its adherents, but on the contrary to support with zeal and obey with fidelity the authority with which they are now happily united.

A provisional form of administration will be immediately established, and as soon as that is performed, the beneficial and paternal disposition of the British Government towards the People of Java will be manifested, by the publication of such regulations as may be successively adopted.

Done at Wellesreeden, the 29th day of August, 1811, By His Excellency the Governor General of British India.

(Signed) MINTO.

By order of His Excellency LORD MINTO, THOMAS RAFFLES, Sec. to the Govr. General.

A true Copy, THOMAS RAFFLES, Sec. to the Govr. General.

A true Copy, W. A. CLUBLEY, ACT. SEC. TO THE GOV.

Ordered that a Royal Salute be immediately fired from the ramparts of Fort Cornwallis in honour of this Glorious Intelligence; and that a Feu de Joie be also fired by the Troops at the Presidency.

Extra Batta to be served to all the European Troops at this Station.

By Order of the Honorable the Acting Governor in Council.

W. A. CLUBLEY, ACT. SEC. TO THE GOV.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.
Government House, Sydney 16th March 1811.

The recent occurrence of the ship *Union* (Nichols, Master), having proceeded to Hoboken, N. J., and having been there seized a part of her cargo, in direct violation of the long-established regulations of the port, and under the aggravating circumstances of the vessel being a British ship, and bound for the port of Providence, Rhode Island, under the name of the *Good Hope* for Panama, and her having afterwards further deviated from her lawful voyage, and her having been found in violation of her permit, has been permitted to dispose of the remainder of her cargo here, under colour or pretext of the necessity of doing so in order to guard against the recurrence of such a case in future, the regulations on this particular subject being so plain and so clearly to be found by reference to the port regulations at large, under the 33d and 34th heads, and all Masters of vessels, ship owners, merchants, and others, being bound to observe and to cause to be paid the strictest obedience to them, as no plea of ignorance after this reiterated publication of the regulations, and the fact that the Governor being determined to carry the said regulations into their fullest effect, with view to the preservation of the health of the port, and the safety of the commerce, and the free trade in every case where any persons shall have the temerity to attempt a further viola-

By Command of his Excellency the Governor,
J. T. CAMPBELL, SECRETARY.

Port Regulation referred to above.

XXXIII. No ship or vessel, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, after arrival in this country from England, the Fisheries, or elsewhere, is to discharge any part of her cargo in any part of this territory or its dependencies, but Port Jackson, unless by the special authority of the Governor, except the wants of the out-settlements should require the commanders to take the responsibility on themselves : in which case an early intimation is to be made to the Governor in chief.

XXXIV. When a clear and faithful entry is made here of the cargo of any vessel, whose Master or Supercargo wishes to land it at any of the out-ports, a regular clearance will be granted for that purpose. But if any vessel carries her cargo, or a part of it hence to an out-port without such clearance, contrary to this and the foregoing Article, the ship or vessel will be seized and condemned, on the Fact being proved before a Bench of Magistrates.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

The accounts late from Hobart Town are pleasant with respect to the last harvest. The number of acres of wheat are by a Gentleman arrived from thence estimated at about 1500, the average produce of which he considers to have been full *twenty eight* bushels per acre. A curious comparative calculation has been also received by the Campbell Macquarie, upon different kinds of grain produced at the above settlement; from the apparent precision to which we make no doubt that the same care was bestowed in the culture of each species. The following is the report.

Peruvian Wheat, a fine bold grain, 2 grains produced 77 ears, weighing 10 ounces 4 drachms.
English Wheat, a clear rich grain, 1 grain, produced 47 ears, weighing 6 ounces 11 drachms.
Bengal Wheat, a small grain, one grain produced 32 ears weighing 3 ounces 7 drachms.
PEASE.—*Marrowfat*: one pea produced 25 pods, containing 155 peas.
Blue Persian, one pea produced 23 pods, containing 125 peas.
Grey Pear, one pea produced 44 pods, containing 248 peas.
Dwarf: one pea produced 32 pods, containing 166 peas.

The above account was accompanied by distinct samples brought up by Mr. Joseph Underwood. They are all very fine in their kind, and the Grey Peas remarkably so.

In the present dearth of intelligence, we hope, the following remarks, taken from a very ingenious publication, respecting Java, will not be found uninteresting.

necessary to cut out two stone piers five hundred yards in length and the land has now advanced nearly to their extreme points, so that it may still be expedient, before the expiration of half a century to come, to extend the works still farther into the bay. The *water castle*, with its four bastions, so-called, from its being once insulated, has long been left on the western bank of the river, a seamen's language, *high and dry*, where, however, it still appears to be no less useful than before, as a work of defence to the entrance of the river.

[illegible][illegible]

"All these works have evidently been planned with the view rather of keeping the natives in awe, than as adequate defences against the attack of European troops. The best defence, indeed, which may be resorted to, against such an enemy, is that which the natives themselves are best qualified to make. At almost immediately occasion, among unseasoned troops, and, it is to be hoped, that this consideration will always operate with the British government as a sufficient reason for not attempting to wrest it out of the hands of the Dutch. For as the shipping may, at any time, be taken out of the bay, by a superior naval force, their destruction, and the garrison, cannot be the subject of material injury to the interests of Great Britain. Providence has a strong and active squadron in the Indian seas.

[illegible]

off. From a register that is kept of the taxable dwelling-houses in the city and suburbs of Batavia, it appears that there are,	
" Within the wall.....	1993
In the south suburbs.....	508
In the suburbs near the Rotterdam gate.....	732
In the suburbs near the Utrecht gate, chiefly inhabited by Javanese and free Malays.....	760
In the Chinese town on the western side.....	1277

Making in the whole 5270

" Which, together with the villages, & villas, within a circuit of ten miles round Batavia, contain a population of about 118,000 souls, consisting of

" East India Company's servants of every

description 800, and with their families	3,300
Burghers, or free citizens, 1,138, and with their families.....	5,660

[illegible]

"Of the 1,560 inhabitants of Batavia and its neighbourhood, the mortality is rarely less than 4000 souls. The account is probably not kept with much accuracy, but the following numbers of the several classes of inhabitants may be considered as pretty nearly the truth.

Dutch, half-cast, and families	796 being 9	per cent.
Chinese.....	769	— 3 3·5
Natives and Malays.....	1485	— 2·4 5
Slaves.....	1326	— 7·4 5

[illegible]

quartz, and melting through it from whatever quarter the wind happens to blow. On their way to the surface they are laden with particles of earth on their various manufactures; such as their earthen, burning shells into which, looking earthward, they have blown the particles of earth from the ground, their finger-pointing, and their gades, and their other various manufactures. As they rise to the air, these particles of earth, and vegetable, mineral, and animal matter, are blown into the air, and sink large tubs, or various vessels into which they are converted by putrefaction, and are made into manure. Not that the sea breeds, which in most of our seas is the case, but that the particles of earth, or rather the particles of earth, which are blown into the air, are blown into the air, and sink large tubs, or various vessels into which they are converted by putrefaction, and are made into manure. Not that the sea breeds, which in most of our seas is the case, but that the particles of earth, or rather the particles of earth, which are blown into the air, are blown into the air, and sink large tubs, or various vessels into which they are converted by putrefaction, and are made into manure. Not that the sea breeds, which in most of our seas is the case, but that the particles of earth, or rather the particles of earth, which are blown into the air, are blown into the air, and sink large tubs, or various vessels into which they are converted by putrefaction, and are made into manure.

English Extracts.

BULLION AND CURRENCY

The condition of the currency of this Kingdom, and of the Bank, require, previous to the reformation of the coinage in the year 1795-6, together with the state of the exchanges and the price of gold at the same period, have appeared to the Committee to furnish "a very accurate and judicious" summary of principles and reasonings; and the ablest of the subsequent Writers on the same side of the question, declares that "the present state of our currency is a principle and in its consequences is a disease, which will, if not cured, be very dangerous to the State; and he reasons from it accordingly.

The grounds, however, upon which the Committee apprehend that the details of these long past events must afford "much instruction on the subject of the present enquiry," appear to be very slender. The Committee's only deduction draws from them so pointed an inference in corroboration of his belief that our currency is at present depreciated.

The Committee discover the resemblance principally in the conduct of the Bank at the respective periods. Relying upon the two Pamphlets in which they profess to have derived their information, they perceive that the issues of Bank paper in 1895 were excessive; that these excessive issues occasioned the depreciation which is a consequence of excess; that this depreciation of the Bank paper in conjunction with the then deterioration of the value of the coin, produced a high price of gold, and a depression of the exchanges, similar to what we now witness; and that the cure was effected by a diminution of the quantity of Bank-notes, at the same time that the coin was reformed. This statement of their opinion will be found to be accurately taken from their Report Page.

Mr. Huskisson, evidently looking with more care at the different points of comparison, appears to have concealed the analogy, without

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers to the COURIER are respectfully informed that from the 1st of May last, the Management of that Paper has been transferred to another Gentleman.

All persons indebted to that Concern to the period above mentioned are respectfully requested to send directions to Mr. UNDERWOOD, at Fort St. George (the late Editor) where he may apply for payment of the money due to him. He also takes this opportunity of returning his numerous friends his very sincere thanks for the patronage he experienced during the period he conducted the paper, and earnestly requests a continuance of their favors to the Gentleman who has succeeded him.

If any Bills are presented signed by *Barrington, my Brother*, or any sums are asked for by his Order, Mr. Underwood begs payment may be refused, and intimation thereof given to him, even Bills bearing Mr. Underwood's Signature, as Agent of the Courier Press, antecedent to 1st May last, are requested not to be paid, unless accompanied by a letter from Mr. Underwood, as many Bills, having his Signature, are supposed to be in the possession of the said *Barrington my Brother*, who has absconded. The attention of the Subscribers at Trichinopoly is particularly requested to this Advertisement, as he is supposed to have proceeded to that place.

ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side thereof, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of GEORGE EDWARD CRIP, deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Madras Military Estate Settlement, to be granted to WILLIAM PETERS, as Bond and simple Contract creditor of the said deceased.

WILLIAM LIGHT,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 12th October, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN conformity to the resolutions of a Meeting held at the Office of the Trustees on the 6th Instant, and then and there adjourned; the Creditors of Messrs. TULLOCH, BRODIE, HALBURTON, and Co. are requested to assemble on Saturday the 26th day of October Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to consider of such Matters as shall be submitted to them.

(Signed) J. TULLOCH,
G. M. KNOX,
Trustees.

Madras, 21st October 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Thomas Hurst and Co.
HAVE

JUST RECEIVED FROM
CALCUTTA,

FOR
SALE ON COMMISSION.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, MUSLINS, and
PALANQUEENS.

BEACH, 17th October 1811.

FOR SALE,
AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK WILLS.—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds.—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets.—Cards of Invitation.—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.
Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and
Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

SALES BY AUCTION.

This day, **TUESDAY**, the 22d Instant,

THE COLLECTOR

ASSESSMENT,
Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A HANDSOME

AND

Stately Carriage,

THAT IS SAID TO HAVE COST

1,000 Pagodas.

WILL BE SOLD POSITIVELY

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

This day, **TUESDAY**, the 22d Instant,

BY ORDER OF

THE COLLECTOR

OF

ASSESSMENT,
Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A LARGE

BANDY,

ON CURRICLE SPRINGS,

WITH AN OLD HARNESS,

AS ALSO

AN OLD MUSKET,

WILL BE SOLD POSITIVELY

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

This day, **TUESDAY**, the 22d Instant,

BY ORDER OF

THE COLLECTOR

OF

ASSESSMENT,
Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A NEAT

CARRIAGE.

THAT OPENS AT TOP.

IT IS STRONG,

AND IN TOLEABLE GOOD ORDER,

WILL BE SOLD POSITIVELY

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

On **TUESDAY**, the 5th of November next,

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HANDSOME and Commodious HOUSE,

situated at the Lode.

For particulars, apply to Ashton and Meppen, at their Auction Room, where every necessary information may be had.

N. B. THE HOUSE was lately occupied, by Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, and last by DOCTOR DALTON, and is well known by the name of *Dalton's House*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THE PUBLIC,

THAT THE SALE OF

THE EFFECTS OF

THE LATE

G. G. KEBLE, Esq.

WILL TAKE PLACE,

On **SATURDAY**, the 26th Instant,

CATALOGUES are now publishing and notice will be given when they are ready for distribution.

The Catalogue of the Books is printing separately and A. and M. are in hopes, it will be ready for delivery to-morrow.

Notice will be given when the Articles will be ready for inspection.

The Sale will take place at the Garden House of the Deceased.

N. B. A. and M. have been particularly requested to Sell no Articles whatever, but those belonging to the Estate of the late G. G. KEBLE, Esq. the public may therefore depend that no Article will be put up, but such as belongs to the Estate.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On **FRIDAY**, the 15th of November,

THE House and Garden, Plate, Furniture, a valuable Collection of Books, a number of Chemical and Mathematical Instruments, among which, is a large Reflecting Telescope by Adams, with an Equatorial Stand, and with Lenses of different powers, from 60 to 300.

THE PROPERTY

OF

J. BALMAIN, Esq.

N. B. ASHTON and MEPPEN, have permission to dispose of the House and Garden, as also the Reflecting Telescope, by Private Contract, and every necessary information may be had on application to them at their Rooms.

ASHTON and MEPPEN, will endeavour to get the Catalogue of Books ready by Friday.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received for Sale, a few Casks of Excellent Gin, at Two Pags. per Gallon.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received a Capital and fine Toned Upright Piano Forte.—The property of a Gentleman returning to Europe, who has authorized A. and M. to dispose of it for much less than its intrinsic Value.

BENGAL

SEED PEAS.

William Bruce Jack,

REGS LEAVE TO INFORM

his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC,

THAT HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW BAGS

OF THE ABOVE

P E A S,

FOR SALE,

PER THE

RAHIMSHAW.

Captain Harris.

6th October, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.

MESSEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

WILL dispose of the Articles, already advertised by them, the property of a Gentleman returning to Europe, to-wit, the 23d Instant, Sale to Commence at 11 o'clock, at His Majesty's Naval Hospital, Hand Bills will be printed and distributed.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On **THURSDAY** next, the 24th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

at 11 o'clock,

A Invoice of Ironmongery and Brass Furniture, the particulars of which will be mentioned in a future Paper, after which will positively be sold to the highest bidder, a few Casks of Black Varnish and Tar, and several other Articles.

COMMISSION SALES.

MESSEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE just received a supply of Northwest Long Cloth & Piques, and Laces, laid in by their own particular talent and which they can dispose of on very reasonable terms.

MESSEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

BY THE H. C. SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

A SMALL QUANTITY OF

VERY SUPERIOR

BRANDY.

which they can recommend, and equal in any in the Settlement, at 14 Pagodas per dozen.

ELASTIC PANTALOOON CLOTH.

MESSEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY THE LAST SHIPS,

A FEW pieces of Superfine Elastic Pantaloon Cloth, of various patterns and colours.

Fresh Violin Strings.

MESSEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

VERY EXCELLENT

Roman Violin Strings,

QUITE FRESH IN SETTS,

at 2 PAGODAS PER SETT.

CARD.

Wm. Bruce Jack.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has now received his

CLARET

AND

PORT WINE,

per the Honorable Company's SHIP JAMES SIBBALD, which he can recommend.

14th October, 1811.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

* It is requested that these SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who occasionally abscond their Residences, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Editors, who will pay attention to their notice, and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Paper may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

Friday, October 25, 1811.

MADRAS.—OCTOBER 25, 1811.

Yesterday morning His Majesty's ship *Dromedary*, Commanded by Mr. Pritchard, from Pernambuco the 25th of May and lat from Madras, the 2d of July.

During the stay of the *Dromedary* at Madras—His Majesty's ship *Emerald* passed, having on board His Excellency Sir John and Lady Theodosia Craock for the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Dromedary* sailed from England with a fleet of Indiamen consisting of seven sail—and on the 10th of August fell in with five sail of Extra Ships in Lat. 30 S. 79 E. bound to Bengal, which left England on the 19th of June.

PASSENGERS:

Lady Johnstone.—Sir Alexander Johnstone.
—Captain J. Bead, H. M. 6th Regt.—Colonel Taylor, Royal Engineers.—Major-General, 11th N. I.—Hunt, Esq. Barrister at Law.—Messrs. Forbes and Backhouse, at Ceylon.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty has had a relapse, and has been proclaimed between Russia and France.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is Commander in Chief.

A considerable Fleet Promotion has taken place. The Major Generals in the Honorable Company's Service include, Colonel Hector Maclean G. K. Robinson.

We have been most kindly favoured with a copy of the London Gazette, containing the Official Account of the operations of the Army under Marshal Beresford, against the French under Soult. Also an Extract from the Statesman of the 21st May, by which it appears that Massena had also sustained a signal defeat by the Allied Army under Lord Wellington.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

JUNE 3, 1811.

DOWNING STREET, June 2, 1811.

Despatches of which the following are Extracts have been this day received by the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, 23d May, 1811.

On the night of the 15th Instant, I received from Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford letters of the 12th and 13th Instant, which reported Marshal Soult had broken up from Seville about the 7th, and had advanced towards Estremadura, notwithstanding the reports which had been previously received that he was busily occupied in strengthening Seville, and the approaches to that city by works—and that all his measures indicated his intention to remain on the defensive in Andalusia.

I therefore set out on the following morning from Villa Fernana, and having received further information of the 14th, from Sir William Beresford of the enemy's movements I hastened my progress and arrived here on the 19th, and found that Sir Wm. Beresford had raised the siege of Badajoz, without the loss of Ordnance or Stores of any description, and collected the troops under his command and had formed a junction with General Castanos and Blake, at Albuera, in the course of the 15th Instant.

He was attacked there on the 16th, by the French army under the command of Marshal Soult, and after a most severe engagement in which all the troops conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, Sir Wm. Beresford gained the victory, the enemy retired in the

night of the 17th inst. leaving between 300 and 1000 wounded on the ground, Sir William Beresford sent the allied Cavalry after them, and on the 19th in the morning, reinvaded Badajoz.

I enclose reports of Sir Wm. Beresford of the 16th and 18th inst. on the operations of the siege to the moment of raising it, and on the battle of Albuera, and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the ability, the firmness, and the gallantry manifested by the French, and the gallantry manifested in the transactions on which he has written. I will add nothing to what he has said of the conduct of all the Officers and troops excepting to express my admiration of it, and my cordial concurrence in the favorable reports by Sir Wm. Beresford of the good conduct of all.

All has remained quiet in Castille since I quoted that part of the country. The Battalions of the 6th Corps, belonging to Regiments serving in the Corps de l'Armée in Andalusia, had marched from Salamanca on or about the 15th, and went towards Avilla and were to come by Madrid.

I send the dispatch by Major (Lieut. Col.) Arbuthnot, the Secretary of Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, who was present in the battle of Albuera, and can give your Lordship any further information you can require, and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship.

Extract of a letter from Marshal Beresford to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, 16th May, 1811.

In conformity to your Lordship's instructions given to me on the 24th ult. in consequence of the then state of the weather and our means of communication across the Guadiana having been destroyed by the sudden flooding of that river—and having my Cavalry in Zafra-Los Santos, and Villa Franca—I placed the Infantry with its head at Almodovarjo Azneca and Villa Alva, where were the divisions of Major Gen. Hon. W. Stewart and Major General Hunt, and the Hon. Major General Cole's division with Brigadier General Madden's Brigade of Cavalry in Merida, the Infantry Brigade of it commanded by Brigadier General Kenning, and that was intended for the attack of Fort St. Christoval at Montego, and the Light Brigade German Legion under Major General Baron Alton at Talavera, Zafra leaving the 1st Battalion L. Legion in Alivenz, during the period of waiting the all of the water of the Guadiana and the re-establishment of our bridge, it being of considerable importance to push the enemy from us, as far as possible, as he had on our obliging him to retire from Seville to Guadalquivir told the latter place, I directed a small column of 2000 men composed of the 1st Brigade, addition under the command of Lieut. Col. Colborne, 4 squadrons of Cavalry and 2 squadrons of 4 squadrons, to proceed from Almodovarjo by Ribera and Matagulla to Aznaga, to threaten his right sending at the same time, 4 squadrons of Cavalry from Brigadier General Long, at Villa Franca to Seville, to support the Count de Peñe Villanar, who was then with the Spanish Cavalry of General Castanos's Corps, to make him fear an attack in front and General Ballasteros were from Monasterio, to Montemolin to threaten his left—These measures had the desired effect as soon as the enemy saw the advance of Lieut. Col. Colborne, near Aznaga where he had 500 Infantry and 300 Cavalry, he abandoned precipitately the place and retired to Guadalquivir which places the General Latour Maubourg, with the 5th Corps quitted in two hours after the arrival of this detachment and at 11 o'clock at night, retired near to Constañuela—Lieut. Col. Colborne, performed this service in a most judicious and handsome manner.

The weather having been some time fine and the waters of the Guadiana having subsided and our preparations having by Lieut. Colonel

Fletcher's activity, been nearly completed for the siege of Badajoz on the 3d May—I sent 3 Regiments of Infantry, a Brigade of 6 squadrons of Cavalry under the orders of Major Gen. Hon. W. Stewart, to invest more close to Badajoz, on the south of the river, which he performed with his usual zeal and attention on the 4th. On the 6th inst. I directed the march of the remaining divisions on Badajoz, one by Albuera, the other by Talavera, leaving the Cavalry as before placed—On the 7th, I came before Badajoz, with their divisions, General Castanos furnished also to co-operate in the siege 2000 men under the command of Brigadier Don Castos d'Espagne. On the 8th, I directed the Brigade of Brigadier General Kenning, which had been previously placed on the Chibora to proceed to the Horse of St. Ingracia, about 2 miles from Badajoz on the Campo Major road and to be joined there by the 17th Portuguese Regt. 2 Squadrons of Cavalry, and 4 6 pounders from Elvas, the force to meet at 3 o'clock in the morning and the whole to be placed under the orders of the Hon. Major Gen. W. Lumley, to invest the N. side and to attack Fort St. Cristoval—By some accident, the bearer of the orders to Brigadier Gen. Kenning, which had not arrived at his post until 9 o'clock—Hon. Major Gen. Lumley at the approach of the Light Company of the Brigade, advancing towards the town with the force he brought from Elvas—The garrison made a sortie upon, but was immediately drove back and the Grenadiers of the 17th, particularly distinguished themselves by charging the enemy, headed by Col. Turner. The detachment suffered the loss as per return No. 1.

On the 9th, Lieut. Col. Fletcher to protect the further approaches constructed batteries against the Pasaerolas and Piquero, in the heights commanding them (the) at a considerable distance, and Captain Squire, whom the Lieut. Col. had sent to superintend the works intended to be erected against Christoval, began his operations on the 8th, the breaking ground on that side immediately caused great jealousy to the enemy, and he opposed it by a most heavy fire of shot and shell, and on the morning of the 10th he made a sortie against the battery constructed, with about 1200 men being within 500 yards of the place. His soon reached the battery, and Capt. Squire having of the covering party allotted to it, only one light infantry Company in it, the enemy got possession of it, but did it not for two minutes, as the whole of the covering party that was close to the battery on the slope of the hill immediately seized their arms, and drove the enemy back with considerable loss to them, but I regret to say ours on this occasion must have been considerably greater, from our troops having exposed themselves to the shot and shell of the town, and Fort St. Christoval, and the misquerry of the latter. I annex the return of our loss on this day, and in it I have to lament being deprived of the services of Col. Turner, who in the very short time he had been in the Portuguese service, had given me the greatest satisfaction, and in these two days the most conspicuous proofs of his gallantry.

I annex the return of our further loss of men on the respective days, that our operations against Badajoz continued, and the Hon. M. G. Lumley's reports on the circumstances, and consequences of the enemy's sortie.

On the 19th, I received information from Gen. Blake that Marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the avowed intention of coming to Badajoz, his force stated to be 15000 men, and Gen. Laurance Maubourg had already again moved upon and occupied Guadalquivir, and Seville, from which place the Count de Penne Villanar had been obliged to retire, as Gen. Blake had come down to Frigeral, and Gen. Ballasteros from Monasterio had pushed his advance within a league of Seville. I could not judge of this advance of Marshal Soult was merely to oblige these Generals to retire, and

leave him undisturbed. Seville, or really as it was given out to be, I mist me, and with the object of raising the siege of Badajoz, and therefore my object was against the place, until the further advance of Marshal Soult should more clearly determine this point. But in the middle of the night, I received information from Gen. Blake and other quarters of the rapid advance of the infantry. I immediately sent to sundry operations against Badajoz, and to commence to remove Elvas, our guns and stores, which unfortunately had been nearly completed, to what would have been wanted for the siege. By the great exertions of Lt. Col. Fletcher, E. B. and Major Dixon of Lt. A. every thing was removed on the evening of the 15th. To Lieut. Gen. Laro (the Governor of the Province of Alentejo) zeal and unwearied activity in whatever regards the service and welfare of his country, it is but just to say, we are on all occasions much indebted, and particularly on this in the getting together the transports necessary to us and in furnishing and forwarding whatever else could be useful—I seize with pleasure this opportunity of giving to Gen. Laro that praise which he has ever so fully merited.

I had been obliged, to cover the removal of the stores &c. to leave the division of Major General Hou. G. L. Cole before Badajoz for Gen. Cole sailed from before Badajoz to join the army here at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and arrived about half an hour before the enemy made the attack.

I have however the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the enemy's column of about having a portion of our stores, they were all safely lodged in Elvas and with the exception of Brigadier Gen. Kenna's Brigade, which was on the N. side of the Guadiana, our troops were all united on the morning of the 16th to meet the attack and oppose the march of Marshal Soult.

Alibora, May 16, 1811.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction in communicating to your Lordship that the affairs of affairs united under my orders obtained on the 16th instant, after most singular contest, a complete victory over that of the enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult, and I shall proceed to relate to your Lordship the circumstances.

In a former report I have informed your Lordship of the advance of Marshal Soult from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise, entirely to raise the siege of Badajoz and prepare to meet him with our united force rather than by looking at 2 objects at once, to risk the loss of both. M. Soult, it appears, had been long straining every nerve to collect a force which he thought fully sufficient for his object for the relief of Badajoz and for this purpose, he had had considerable number from the corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani, and also I believe from the French army of the centre. Having thus completed his preparations he marched from Leonie on the 10th instant, with a corps then estimated at 15 or 16,000 men, and he proceeded on the 11th to Logrono, by the city, under Gen. Latour Maubourg, stated to be 5,000 men. His Excellency General Blake as soon as he learnt the advance of M. Soult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed (to your Lordship), proceeded to form his junction with the corps under my orders, and arrived at Valverde in person on the 14th inst. where having consulted with His Excellency and General Castanos, it was determined to meet the enemy, and to give him battle.

On finding the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajoz I had broken up from before that place, and marched the Infantry to the position in front of Valverde, except the Division of Hon. Major General G. L. Cole, which with 2,000 Spanish troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores; the Cavalry which had according to orders, fallen back as the enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha, by the Cavalry of General Blake, that of Gen. Castanos, under the Count de Penne Villanar had been always with it.

As remaining at Valverde, tho' a stronger position, left Badajoz entirely open, I determined to take up a position such as could be placed in this wholly open country at this place, thus standing directly between the enemy and Badajoz.

The army was therefore assembled here on the 15th instant, the corps of General Blake, tho' making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th inst. when General Cole's division, with the Spanish Brigade under Don Carlos de Espagosa, also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action, our Cavalry had been ordered on the morning of the 15th instant, to retire from Santa Martha and joined here. In the afternoon of that day, the enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made, being formed

in 2 lines, nearly parallel to the river Alentejo, on the ridge of the gradual rise of land from that river and covering the road to Badajoz and Valverde; tho' your Lordship is aware, that the whole force of the country is every where possible for all arms. General Blake's corps was on the right, in lines, its left on the Valverde was closed by the right of Major Gen. H. W. Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajoz road where commenced the right of Major General Hamilton's division which closed the left of the line. General Cole's division, with one Brig. of General Hamilton's, formed the 3rd line of the British and Portuguese. The enemy on the morning of the 16th did not long delay his attack. At 8 o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his cavalry was even passing the rivet of Alentejo, considerably above our right, and shortly after he marched out of the Wood opposite to us, with a strong force of Cavalry and 2 heavy columns of Infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the Village and Bridge of Alentejo. During this time under cover of his vastly superior Cavalry, he was firing the principal body of his Infantry over the river beyond our right and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank and cut us off from Valverde. Major General Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right turned back. And the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his Infantry and the second, third and fourth, which was done. The enemy commenced his attack at 9 o'clock not ceasing at the same time to manoeuvre our Left, and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish Troops, he gained the hill rising upon which they had been formed, meanwhile the Division of Hon. Major General W. Stewart had been brought up to support them, and that of Major General Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line and formed in contiguous close columns of Battle in the Mountains to our right. The Portuguese Brigade of Cavalry under Brig. General Orway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the Village.

As the heights, the Enemy had gained, risked and entirely commanded that whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them, and a noble one was made by the Division of General Stewart, headed by that Gallant officer. Nearly the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. This with the nature of the Ground, had been extremely favorable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack.

The Right Brigade of General Stewart's division, under Lieut. Col. Colborne, first came in to action and behaved in the most Gallant manner, and riding the enemy's Column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the Bayonet; and while in the act of charging, a very violent Lancet (which, by the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the Ground had concealed and which was besides mistaken by those of the Brigade when discovered for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon) struck it and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear was unfortunately broken & suffered immensely. The 31st Regt being the first one of the Brig. alone escaped his charge, and under the Command of Major L. Estrange kept its ground, until the arrival of the 2d Brig. under Major General Houghton. The conduct of this Brig. was most conspicuously Gallant and that of the 2d Brig. under the command of Hon. Lieut. Colonel Abercrombie was not less so. Major General Houghton, cheering on his Brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. Tho' the enemy's principal attack was on the point of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that point of our original front at the Village and Bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Major General Hamilton and the light Infantry Brigade of the German Legion, whose conduct was in every point of view, conspicuously good, this point now formed our left, and Major General Hamilton's Division had been brought up there; and he was in a direct line of attack, that point, whilst the enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of the Spanish Troops, supporting the defence of this place. The enemies Cavalry, on his Infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavored to turn it, but by the able manoeuvre of Major General the Hon. William Lumley, commanding the allied Cavalry, tho' vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major General Cole seeing the attack of the enemy was determined to bring up his left 1st Regt, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute with the charges of the Brigades of General Stewart's Division to force

the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately and to take refuge under his reserve; here the Fusilier Regt. particularly distinguished itself. The enemy was pursued by the Allies to a considerable distance and as far as I thought it prudent to allow, I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Alentejo. I have every reason to speak favorably of the manner in which our Artillery was served and fought and Major Hartman Commanding the British and Major Dixon Commanding the Portuguese and the Officers and men are entitled to my thanks, and the 4 Guns of the Horse Artillery Commanded by Captain Leppard did great execution on the enemy's Cavalry and one Brigade of Spanish Artillery (the one in the field) I saw equally gallantly and well served; we lost in the misfortune which occurred to the Brigade Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Colborne (who General Stewart reports to have acted and was then acting in a most noble manner) leading on the Brigade in admirable order) the loss of 100 men. The Enemy before the arrival of the Gallant General Houghton's Brigade had time to carry off with 2 or 300 Prisoners of last Brigade after he had been beaten from his principal attack, and still continued to fire at the village, on which he never could make any impression or cross the rivulet, tho' I had been obliged to bring a very great proportion of the troops from it to support the principal point of attack. The Enemy's last attack, after he had been repulsed in his attempt there also, the Portuguese Division of Maj. Gen. Hamilton, in every instance evinced the utmost steadiness and courage and manoeuvred equally well with the British.

Brig. General H. W. Stewart's Brig. belonging to General Cole's division had an opportunity of distinguishing itself when marching in line across the plain, by repulsing with the utmost steadiness a charge of the Enemy's Cavalry.

It is impossible to enumerate every instance of discipline and valor shown on this severely contested day but never were troops that more valiantly and more gloriously maintained the Honor of their respective Countries—I have not been able to particularize the Spanish Brigades belonging to it, as I was so particularly engaged, I am not acquainted with their denominations or names; but I have great pleasure in saying that their behaviour was most gallant and honorable; and tho' the superior number and weight of the Enemy's force, that part of them that were in front of the village were obliged to retire in the ground, it was after a gallant resistance and they continued in good order to support their allies; and I could not but feel that General Blake, with ample justice on this head by making Honourable mention of the deserving.

The battle commenced at 9 o'clock and continued without interruption till 2 in the afternoon, when the enemy having been driven over the Alentejo for the remainder of the day there was but a desultory and skirmishing.

It is impossible by any description to do Justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops, but every individual most nobly did his duty and which will be well proved by the great loss we have suffered, tho' repulsing the enemy and it was observed, that our dead particularly the 57th Regiment were lying, as they had fought in ranks and every wound was in front.

The Hon. Major General W. Stewart most particularly distinguished himself and conducted much to the honor of the day he received 2 contusions but would not quit the field, Major General Hon. G. L. Cole, is also entitled to every praise, and I have to regret being deprived for some time of his services, by the wound he has received. Hon. Lieut. Col. Abercrombie Commanding the 2d Brigade 2d Division and Major Lieutenant Estrange 31st Regiment deserve to be particularly mentioned; and nothing could exceed the conduct and gallantry of Hon. Major General W. Lumley, for the very able manner in which he opposed the numerous Cavalry of the enemy, and fell him in his object. I am particularly indebted to Major General Hamilton, who Commanded on the left during the several attacks upon our right. I am also much indebted, and the Portuguese Brigade of Brigadier Gen. Fonseca, and Avelar, Campbell deserves to be mentioned. To Major General Allen, and to the Excellent Brigade under his orders.

I am with great pleasure to assure your Lordship that the good and gallant conduct of every corps & of every person was in proportion to the opportunity that offered for distinguishing themselves, I know not an individual who did not do his duty bravely. I have to regret the loss to the Service of Colonel Collins, commanding a Portuguese Brigade, his leg having been carried off by a cannon shot. He is an officer of great merit and I deeply lament the death of Major Gen. Houghton, and of those

two prominent officers Lieut. Col. Sir W. Myers and Lieut. Col. Duckworth. It is most pleasing for me to inform your Lordship, not only of the steady and gallant conduct of our Allies, but the Spanish troops under His Excellency Gen. Blake, but also to assure you, that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between us, and that Gen. Blake not only proposed by his reports to the general line proposed by your Lordship, but in the details and in whatever I suggested to His Excellency. I received the most immediate and cordial assent and co-operation; nothing was omitted on his part to ensure the success of our united efforts; and during the battle, he most essentially, by his experience, knowledge and zeal, contributed to its fortunate result.

His Excellency the Capt. General Castanos who had united the few troops he had in a state to be brought to the field, to those of General Blake, and placed them under his orders, assisted in person in the field, and not only on that but on all occasions, I am much indebted to General Castanos who is ever ready to assist in giving whatever can be beneficial to the success of the common cause.

The I unfortunately cannot point out the corps or many of the individuals of the Spanish troops that distinguished themselves, as I went on to mention the names of General Valtierra, whose gallantry was most conspicuous at the corps he had under his Command and the same of General Zayas and of Don Carlos Don Espagnon. The Spanish Cavalry have showed extreme zeal and the Count de Caceres Villanar is particularly deserving to be mentioned.

I am vexed the return of our loss on this hard contented day. It is very severe, and in addition to it is the loss of the Troops under His Excellency General Blake, who were Killed, Missing and wounded but of which I have not the return. The loss of the enemy, the I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe. He has left on the field of battle about 2000 dead and we have taken from 30 to 1000 Prisoners. He has lost several of his Generals, of the former General of division Wedg and Pesim and Gaxas and 2 others among the latter. His force was much more considerable than has been informed of, I do not think he displayed less than 20 to 25,000 Infantry, and he certainly had 10,000 Cavalry. With a numerous and heavy artillery his overbearing Cavalry executed all our operations, and with his artillery saved many of his Infantry after the battle.

He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously occupying. It is in position, and on this morning, he was during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came, towards Seville and has abandoned Badajoz to his fate. He left a number of the wounded on the ground, he has refused to, and to which we are continuing with assistance we can. I have sent our Cavalry to follow the enemy but in that arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any thing against him in the plains he is traversing.

Thus we have reaped the advantage we proposed from our opposition to the attempt of the enemy's and while he has been forced to abandon the object, for which he has almost stripped and abandoned his Troop, instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marshal Soult arranged his troops on leaving Seville, he returns there with a curtailed army, and what perhaps may be still more heartily to him with a diminished army.

In enumerating the services received from the officers of my own Staff, I am particularly call your Lordship's attention to the gallant General D'Urban, Quarter Master Gen. to the Portuguese army; and which I cannot sufficiently praise, tho' I can appreciate on all occasions I have felt the benefits of his talents and services, and more particularly on the where they very extensively contributed to the success of the day; and I cannot here omit the name of Lieutenant Colonel Haridge, Deputy Quarter Master General Portuguese Troop whose talent and exertions deserve my thanks. To Brigadier General Martinho Adjutant General to Portuguese army and to Lieut. Colonel Rooke, Adjutant Adjutant General to the United British and Portuguese force and to Brigadier General Linares and to the officers of my own personal Staff. I am indebted for their assistance.

To the services of Lieut. Colonel Arbuthnot (Major in H. M. Service) who was wounded and he is the brave of that to your Lordship and is fully enabled to give you further information you may require, is most desirous of any favor your Lordship may be pleased to recommend him to H. R. H. the Prince Regent,

I have the honor to be Sir,
(Signed) W. C. BERNARD
Marquis of Exeter General.

P. S. Major General Hamilton's division and Brigadier Gen. Madden's Brigade of Portuguese

cavalry march to-morrow morning to re-invest Badajoz, on the South side of the Guadiana.
No. 1 Return of killed wounded and missing before Badajoz 8th May 1811.

3d Bat. 97th Foot—5 rank and file wounded.

97th Foot—5 do. do. do. wounded.
Total—British Loss 11 rank and file wounded.

Portuguese do. 1 do killed 1 Ensign, 18 rank and file wounded.

Name of Officers wounded.
Volvoza.

(Signed) C. STEWART.
M. G. & J. G.

No. 2—Return of do. in the republic of the article from Badajoz 10th May 1811.

Royal Engineers—1 Lieutenant, 1 wounded.
3d Bat. 97th Foot 1 Capt. 8 rank and file Killed, 1 Major, 1 Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjt. 102 rank & file wounded, 40th Foot 1st Bat. 1 Serjt. 11 rank & file killed—1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 480 rank and file wounded.

48th Foot 2d Bat. 1 rank and file killed.
60th Foot 5th Bat. 1 do. killed 1 Capt. 7 rank & file wounded, 97th Foot 1 Serjt. 8 rank and file killed, 3 Lieuts. 2 Ensigns, 5 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 480 rank and file wounded.

Total British 1 Capt. 2 Sergeants, 29 rank and file Killed—1 Lieut. Colonel & Major, 9 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 9 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 347 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese Loss 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Drummer, 31 rank and file wounded, 15 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded and missing 10th May 1811.

3d Bat. 17 Foot Capt. Smith killed.
Wounded.

Royal Engineer Lieutenant Reed, slightly.
3d Battalion 27th foot—Major Birmingham (since dead) Captain Price severely, Lieut. Livings, Ensign M'Card and Hanley.

40th foot—1st Battalion Lieut. Colonel Barcott, slightly, Major Thornton do, Lieut. Street do, Lieutenants Thorne and Stravbinze, severely, Lieutenant Kelly and Brown.

60th foot—5th Bat. Capt. Prevost severely.
97th foot—Lieutenant Cupping, severely, Daunt, slightly, Keithwell, Ensigns Dawman lost his arm and Dawney severely.

Portuguese Wounded.
17th Regt. Colonel Turner severely, Captain Baguet and Maxwell.

No. 3—Return of Killed and Wounded and missing in the Trenches and Batteries before Badajoz between 8th and 15th May, 1811.

Royal Engineer—1 Capt. 1 Lieut. Killed, 9 rank and file wounded.

97th foot—3d Bat. Serjt. 4 rank and file, 1 Lieut. Col. 3 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 52 rank and file wounded.

34th foot—2d Bat. 1 rank and file Wounded.
40th foot—1st Bat. 10 rank and file Killed 2 Captains, 1 Lt. or 18 rank and file Wounded.

60th foot—5th Bat. 1 rank and file Wounded.
97th foot—7 rank and file killed, 10 rank and file wounded.

Lt. Bar King's German Legion—1 rank and file wounded.

Portuguese loss—1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants, 40 rank and file killed—1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 88 rank and file wounded—1 Lieut. 22 rank & file missing.

British Officers killed and wounded.
Royal Engineers—Capt. Dickinson, and Lieutenant Melville, killed.

Royal Engineers—Captains Ross and Boteler, severely.

97th foot 3d Bat.—Lieut. Col. Maclean, and Lieutenants Gordon and Dobbin, slightly.

40th foot 1st bat.—Captains Heyland and Wood, and Lieutenant Butler.

No. 4—Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing at Albuera, on the 16th May 1811.

General Staff—1 killed, and 7 wounded.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file, 9 horses killed, 1 Cavalry, 10 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Royal German Artillery—34 horses, killed, 1 Lieut. 10 rank and file wounded, 1 Lieut. 1 Drummer, 25 rank and file, 10 horses, missing.

3d Dragoon Guards—1 Lieutenant, 9 rank and file and 9 horses killed, 9 rank and file, 9 horses wounded, 1 rank and file, 4 horses missing.

4th Dragoons—1 Serjt. 2 rank and file, and 11 horses killed, 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Staff, 1 Serjt. 1 Trooper, 15 rank and file, 10 horses wounded, 2 Capt. 2 rank and file and 4 horses missing.

15th Light Dragoons—1 Horse killed, and 1 rank and file wounded.

1st Bat. 1st Capt. 1 Lieut. 2 Ensigns, 4 Sergeants, 200 rank and file killed, 4 Capt. 9 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 11 Sergeants, 1 Drummer and 202 rank and file wounded, 2 Lieuts. 15

Sergeants, 1 Drummer and 1 rank and file missing.
Fuziliers 1st Bat—2 Sergeants, 63 rank and file killed, 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Capt. 11 Lieuts. 14 Sergeants, 203 rank and file wounded.

2d do 2d Bat—1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Serjt. 40 rank and file killed, 1 Major, 3 Capt. 9 Lieuts. 12 Sergeants, 16 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 269 rank and file wounded.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st Bat—1 Capt. 1 Ensign, 1 Serjt. 73 rank and file killed, 1 Lieut. Col. 3 Capt. 1 Lieut. 4 Sergeants, 40 rank and file wounded, 1 Serjt. 12 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 232 rank and file wounded, 1 Serjt. 3 rank and file missing.

97th foot—3d Bat. 3 rank and file killed, 6 rank and file wounded.

28th foot—2d bat. 1 Drummer, 26 rank and file killed, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 Sergeants, 123 rank & file wounded.

29th foot—1 Captain, 1 Lieut. 3 Ensigns, 2 Sergeants, 73 rank and file killed, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, 1 Staff, 12 Sergeants, 222 rank and file wounded, 11 rank and file missing.

31st foot—2d bat. 2 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 26 rank and file killed, 3 Captains, 3 Lieuts. 2 Ensigns, 4 Sergeants, 115 rank and file wounded.

34th foot—2d bat. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 97 rank and file killed, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, and 55 rank and file wounded.

35th foot—1st bat. 1 Lieut. 14 rank and file killed, 1 Captain, 2 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 73 rank and file wounded, 2 rank and file missing.

40th foot—1st bat. 3 rank and file killed, 8 rank and file wounded.

48th foot—1st bat. 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Lieuts. 6 Sergeants, 65 rank and file killed, 5 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 9 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 183 rank and file wounded, 6 rank and file missing.

49th foot—2d bat. 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign 4 Sergeants, 40 rank and file killed, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 82 rank and file wounded, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants 1 Ensign, 8 Sergeants, 7 Drummers, 175 rank and file missing.

57th foot—1st bat. 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 28 rank and file killed, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 11 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 304 rank and file wounded.

60th foot—5th bat. 1 Serjt. 1 rank & file killed, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

63th foot—2d Bat. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant 1 Ensign, 1 Drummer.

50 rank and file—Killed 1 Captain, 9 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 15 Sergeants.

91 rank and file—wounded 4 Ensigns, 1 Drummer, 80 rank and file missing.

97th foot—1 rank and file wounded, 1st Bat. 2d Bat. do.

Total British loss—1 General Staff, 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 7 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 31 Sergeants, 10 Drummers, 315 rank and file, 54 horses killed, 7 General Staff, 4 Lieut. Colonels, 4 Majors, 43 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 20 Ensigns, 8 Staff, 132 Sergeants, 9 Drummers, 3420 rank and file, 26 Horses wounded, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 28 Sergeants, 10 Drummers, 492 rank and file, 17 Horses wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—1 Gen. Staff, 1 Staff, 2 Sergeants, 20 rank and file, 9 Horses killed, 1 General Staff, 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 12 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 230 rank and file, 9 Horses wounded, 1 Drummer, 25 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed wounded and missing.
Killed—Major Gen. D. Broughton, 3d Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Fox.

1st Bat. 3d Foot or Buff—Captain Berk, Lieut. Herbert, Ensign Goodwick, and Ensign Thomas, 2d Bat. 7th Foot, Capt. Crook and Lieutenant Archer—1st Bat. 34th Foot, Captain Montague, and second Lieut. Hale, 20th Foot, Capt. Humphrey, Lieut. Daguid, Ensign King, Ensign Furnace, and Ensign Vance, 2d Bat. 54th foot, Captain Gibbons, Lieut. Castle, and Ensign Sarfield, 3d Bat. 39th foot, Lieut. Beard, 1st Bat. 48th foot, Lieutenant Colonel Duckworth, Lieut. Page, and Lieut. Ansaldo, 2d Bat. 48th foot, Lieutenants Leddon, Loft, and Drew, and Ensign Rothwell, 1st Bat. 57th foot, Major Scott, and Captain Rawcett, 2d Bat. 66th foot, Captain Bennett, Lieutenant Sherbridge, and Ensign Conley, 2d Lieut. Bar King's German Legion, Lieutenant Whitney.

Wounded—Major Gen. Hon. G. L. Cole, and Major Gen. Wm. Stewart, slightly, Capt. Egerton, (2d bat. 34th foot), Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, slightly, Captain Walker, (100th foot) Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, severely, Captain Rrosvane, (Shillan Regt. Aid-de-Camp, to Major General Cole, severely, Captain Wade, (43d foot), Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Cole, severely,

DEFEAT OF MASSENA BY LORD WELLINGTON.

Capt. Bearing, 1st Light Bat. King's German Legion) Aide-camp to Gen. Allen, slightly; Royal Artillery, Capt. Baker, slightly; Royal German Artillery, Lieut. Nicle, severely; 4th Dragoons, Capt. O'Holmes, slightly; Lieut. Wilkinson, and a great Chantry, slightly.

2d Foot or Bun, Capt. Matley, Capt. Gordon, severely; Cap. Stevens, Capt. Cameron, severely, and taken prisoner; Lieuts. Dixon, Shephard, Hooper, Lattison, and Wright, slightly; Lieuts. Wool, and Noughton, severely; Ensign Walsh, severely; 1st Bat. 7th Foot, Lieut. Col. Sir William Myers, Bart. also dead; Captains Cholwich, Singer, and Chandler, slightly; Lieut. Prevost, severely; Lieuts. Mowbray, and Wenys, slightly; Lieutenant S. B. Johnstone, (since dead) and Manlius, severely; Lieut. Henry, slightly; Lieuts. Jones and Morgan, severely; Lieut. R. Johnstone, slightly; Lieuts. Gibbons and Moore, slightly.

2d Batt. 7th Foot.—Brexit Lieut. Col. Blake, severely; Capt. Maynes, left arm amputated; Captain Orr, severely; Capt. Parleton, slightly; Lieut. Twyn, severely; Lieut. Healy, Lieut. Wray, severely; Lieutenant Orr, Lieutenant Seston, severely; Lieut. Pearce; Lieuts. Lorenz, Holden, Frazer, and Acting Adjutant Mougher, slightly.

1st Batt. 3d Foot.—Lieut. Col. Ellis, slightly; Captains Harford and McDonald; Captain Stanforth, First Lieut. Harrison, slightly; First Lieut. Brooker, severely; First Lieutenants Trever and Thorp, slightly; Second Lieutenants Castle, Harris and Ledwith slightly; Adjutant McLeish.

2d Batt. 28th Foot.—Capt. Gale, severely, Capt. Carroll, Lieutenants Crammer and Cottingham, severely; Lieut. Shelton; Ensign Ingram, slightly.

29th foot.—Lieut. Col. White, severely; Major Wey; Captains Hodges, Tod and Nestor, slightly; Lieuts. Stannus, severely; Broome, slightly; Payham, Briggs, severely; Ensigns Lovelock, slightly; Kearney, Hamilton, and Adjutant Wall, severely.

2d Batt. 49th foot.—Capt. Bine, Lieutenants Hart and Pollard, Ensign Cox, severely.

2d Batt. 51st foot.—Capt. Fleming, severely; Knox, slightly; Lieuts. Butler, Guthrie, and Cashell, severely; Ensign Wilson, ditto; Ensign Nicholson.

2d Batt. 54th foot.—Capt. Waddington and Wynns; Lieutenants Hay and Walsh, severely.

1st Batt. 48th foot.—Captains Wilson, French, Bell and Morrisett, slightly; Parsons, severely; Lieuts. Croxley, Haring, Wright, O'Donoghue, Duke, McIntosh and Vincent, Ensign Collins, and Adjutant Steel, slightly.

2d Batt. 48th Foot.—Capt. Watkins, severely; Captains Waugh, Drought, and Wood, slightly; Lieutenants Johnston and Vander Malen, severely; Ensigns Shea and Sharp; Ensign Norman and M'Dougall.

1st Batt. 57th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel Innes; Major Spring; Captains Stanforth, M'Gibbon, Jernyn, Stanforth, Heley, and Kirby; Lieutenants Evatt and Baxter, slightly; Lieutenant M'Leitch, severely; Lieutenants M'Farlane and Dix, slightly; Lieutenant Patterson; severely; Lieutenants Hughes, Sheridan, Vitch, Myers, M'Dougall, Ensigns Torrens, and Jackson, slightly.

5th Batt. 69th Foot.—Lieut. Ingersleben, slightly.—2d Batt. 69th Foot, Captain Feras, Lieutenants Hicker, Harvey, L'Ettrange, Chambers and M'Carthy, slightly; Lieutenants Codd, and Hand, severely; Lieut. Crompton, Ensigns Walker, and Hay, severely; Ensign Mack, slightly.

English attached to the Portuguese.

Colonel Collins Captain John Johnson Lieutenant Colonel Hawkshaw.

Mistivo.

4th Dragoons Colonelas Speeding and Phillips.

Buffs, Lieutenants Anley and Hill.
48th foot. . 2d bat. Major Brooke, Captains Campbell and Allman, Lieutenants Ellwood and Marshall, Rotberidge, Wood, and Cammell.

We have received the highly gratifying intelligence of a splendid Victory, obtained by our gallant troops in Portugal, under the command of Lord Wellington, over Massena. The engagement, which continued for three days took place near Almeida, and terminated in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss of between 4 and 5000 killed and wounded. The following interesting particulars we extract from *The Bristol Mercury* of Monday, which reached Town this morning—

"Yesterday evening arrived in this port the brig Sarah, John Keatley, Master, in seven days from Oporto, with the following important information, with which we are favoured by Mr. Sawtell, Merchant, of this city, in fullest confidence of its truth.

"Captain Heafly states, that on the 11th inst. (the day before he sailed) an express arrived from Lord Wellington to the Governor of Oporto, giving an account of a general battle having been fought between the Allied Army and the French, under Gen. Massena, on the 2d, 4th, and 5th inst., near Almeida; that on the 5th inst. the French were COM- PLETELY DEFEATED, with the loss of 4000 men killed in the field, and 700 taken prisoners, besides numbers drowned in their retreat across three rivers. Lord Wellington said, that at the time of writing his despatches he was in pursuit of the remains of the French army towards Salamanca. The loss on the side of the allied army was Twelve hundred killed. Several British Officers fell, particularly those of the 71st Regiment. Almeida had not fallen when Lord Wellington wrote, but was daily expected to surrender for want of provisions.

"A number of letters was sent on board the Sarah after the news reached Oporto, and she was assisted over by her with extra pilotage by express orders from the Governor.

"In the present state of the wind, and considering the grandeur of the scene, the regular packet-steam, from the scene of action, Lord Wellington's despatches to Government cannot be expected to arrive very speedily."

In corroboration of the above, we lay the following extract of a letter, which we received this morning from Bristol, before our Readers:

"The Sarah, John Heafly, master, arrived at Bristol last night, direct from Oporto, from whence the Governor expedited her, by granting additional Pilots. The Governor had received dispatches from Lord Wellington, stating, that a sharp engagement had taken place on the 2d, 4th, and 5th; on which last day the French had been defeated, leaving 700 prisoners, and 4000 killed, on the field of battle. Lord Wellington was left in full pursuit of the enemy, who had taken the route of Salamanca. Many of them had been drowned in crossing three rivers. The battle was fought near Almeida. Our loss amounted to 1200 men. I am sorry to say many of the Officers of the 71st (than whom a more gallant regiment is not in the service) have fallen."

A Mail from Gibraltar, which brings intelligence from Oporto, down to the 14th instant, confirms the above gratifying accounts—

"OPORTO, MAY 11.

"On the 4th instant the enemy sent some provisions, &c. towards Almeida, the garrison of which made a sortie, but were driven in, and the escort went back to Ciudad Rodrigo: we lost a few men.

"MAY 12.

"The affair of the 4th was followed on the 5th by a most glorious action, in which the enemy lost 4000 men, was driven from the field of battle, and followed by our troops. The 71st British Regiment bore a distinguished part in it. The Portuguese behaved nobly. General Pack's division was engaged.

"There is no doubt respecting this glorious news, as it was sent by Colonel Trant to the Government. The Regiments said to have most distinguished themselves are, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th Cavalry; 71st, 72d, 79th, 88th, and Chasseurs Britanniques."

The following letter was also received this morning at Lloyd's, dated Oporto, May 11:—
"Between Almeida and the adjacent battles have been fought on the 2d, 4th, and 5th inst., between Lord Wellington's army and Massena, who was coming to relieve Almeida. On the first day the Allied Army made from 800 to 1000 prisoners; on the 4th and 5th, there was severe fighting, the result of which was, that the French were compelled to retreat towards Salamanca, leaving, as it is said, more than 4000 killed and wounded in the field."

"The official detail of these glorious successes, we suppose, you will have by the time this gets to hand. Colonel Trant is just arrived, having come down by water from Regua, and the whole of his division will be back to this place by the 16th inst. People like you may imagine, are much pleased, and we may now consider ourselves as perfectly free for some time, if not for ever."

RETURN OF HIS MAJESTY IN PUBLIC.

Last Sunday night it was rumoured about Windsor, that His Majesty was so much recovered, that his Doctors would allow him, after that day, to appear in public, and that he was to ride on horseback yesterday. This report roused most of the Nobility, persons of distinction, gentry, and the inhabitants in general for several miles round into Windsor, yesterday morning, to view their vernal and much beloved Monarch. Early yesterday morning the public expectation was confirmed, by the King's Equerry in waiting giving riders for his Majesty's saddle-horse to be got ready. This order soon spread through the town; and from thence the visitors, as well as the inhabitants of Windsor and Eton, flocked to the Castle and Park in great crowds, and some of them waited several hours, lest they should lose the gratifying opportunity. About a quarter past twelve o'clock, his Majesty's groom, a horseback, made their appearance in the Castle-yard, with his Majesty's favourite white saddle-horse Adonis. All was anxiety then for the appearance of the King. At length the royal pass-word of "Sharp," signifying the approach of the King, which and not been hard for so many months past, was given, to the small joy of those who heard it. His Majesty immediately after came out of the Castle, accompanied by his beloved daughters, the Princesses Augusta and Sophia with whom is appeared in very cheerful and pleasant conversation. They were attended by General Gwyn, Colonel Taylor, and Lady Collyer. His Majesty mounted his horse in a very easy manner. His Majesty proceeded through the Castle-yard into the Great Park, where the Royal Party continued till half-past one o'clock when they returned to the Castle, where there were crowdswaiting his return. His Majesty continued in conversation during the whole of his ride. His Majesty on his return was received by Mr. Willis at the Palace-gate, who conducted him into the Castle. As soon as his Majesty had mounted his horse, a signal was given, and the bells of the Parish Church and Cathedral struck up to announce the happy news of his Majesty's restoration to the public. At the same time the King's Own Royal Stafford Regiment, and the Windsor Volunteers, who had been drawn out upon the occasion, fired a feu de joie. The whole town of Windsor, Eton, and its vicinity, was one general scene of rejoicing.

PORT ST. GEORGE:

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