THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION

FOR

April 1813.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore.

Plan of the Operations of the Armies from the Commencement of the Campaign in Russia to the 21st August, 1812: copied from the Original Map belonging to the French Quarter-Master-General's Department.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orchard-Street, Portman-Square, March 30, 1813.

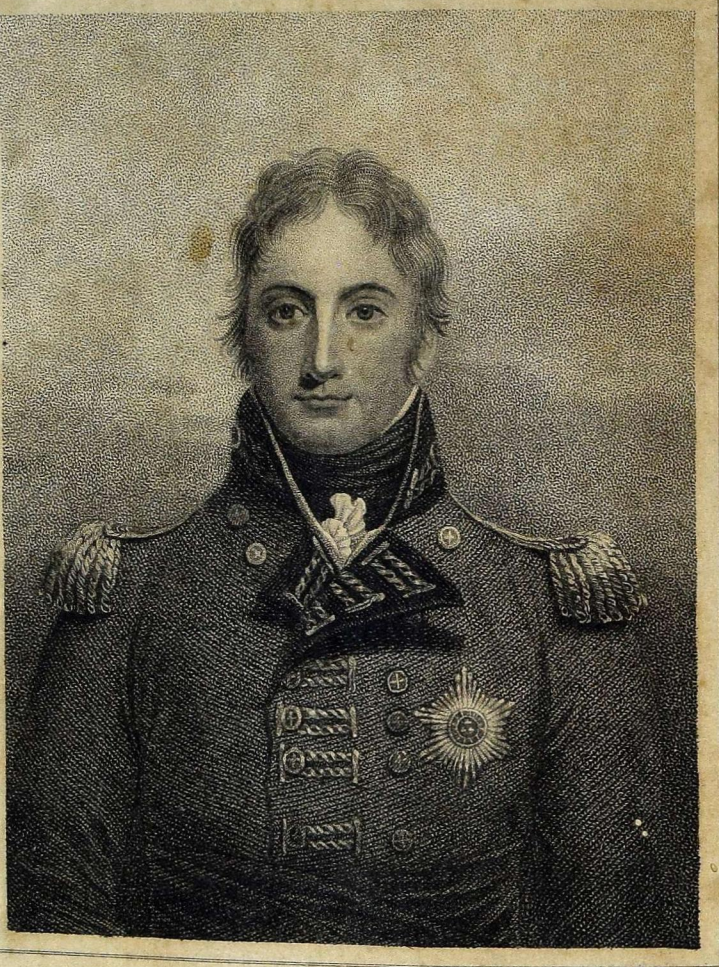
THE Editor returns his sincere thanks to the Correspondents who have favoured him with their contributions this month. Euryalus's Biograpical Note and the Anti Columbiad, will appear in the next number of the Panorama; and he requests to be obliged with further communications on like subjects, from both those quarters.

Quixotte, and the writer who signs himself "The Real Veteran's Friend," will excuse their letters not being inserted, when they are informed that the author of the Letter on Veteran Battalions is lately dead, and it would be a distressing circumstance to his widow and children if any severe criticism was, at the present moment, published on his writings.

Some very important military documents relating to America, and a continuation of most interesting papers and details of the War in Russia, which have not yet been before the public, will be given in the following number. "Wellington's Triumph, or Portugal Relieved," "The Battle of Salamanca," by Wm. Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq. "Lines on the Death of Major-General Houghton," will be inserted in the May number; also Reviews of the Poems entitled "The Battle of Albuera" and "Battles of Salamanca and Barrosa, &c." by Cervantes; and of Captain Drouville's "Proposals for the Formation of a Corps of Lancers."

Military Essays, Reviews of Military Works, Biographical Notes, Journals of Sieges, and every Military operation, will at all times be particularly attended to; and the authors of such communications may rest assured that the Editor will preserve an inviolable secrecy as to their names, and when requested will confer with them personally on the subject of their communications.

As the Panorama is published in a manner that will always render it not only a useful and necessary, but also elegant work for the confined library of the Military man, and to deserve a prominent place on the shelves of the scholar and the gentleman, it consequently requires very considerable time for printing and binding, and it is therefore requested that those correspondents who are desirous for an early publication of their favours, will transmit them at the commencement of each month, directed to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street, Portman-Square.



Lieut. Gen.l Sir John Moore. K.B.

Engraved for the Military Panorama.

by H.R. Cook fr[illegible]n an original Picture.

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THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION FOR APRIL 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE.

"Traveller, who seest us here, go and tell at Sparta that we died upon this spot, in obedience to the sacred laws of our native land!"

The above epitaph, composed by Simonides for the intrepid sons of Lacedæmon, who fell at Thermopylæ, we consider as truly applicable to the gallant Sir John Moore, who, devoted to his country and her honour, fell on the plains of Coruna in the hour of glory and victory.

THIS officer was born at Glasgow in the year 1760; he entered the army at a very early period of life, and from the connection which his father, Dr. Moore, had formed with the families of Hamilton and Argyle, he rapidly rose in the service. In 1790 he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 51st Regiment of Foot, and shortly after was actively employed in the Mediterranean.

The force under Lord Hood having been obliged to evacuate Toulon in the latter part of the year 1793, notwithstanding the most spirited exertions on the part of that gallant commander; and a place of arms in that quarter being absolutely necessary for our troops and navy; also for the reception of those numerous bodies of emigrants, who at that period solicited the protection of Great-Britain, the kingdom of Corsica was regarded as suitable to those objects; General Pascal Paoli had determined to contend once more for the sovereignty of his native isle, and this officer entered into a secret correspondence with Great-Britain, to which he made an offer of the sovereignty of Corsica.

Lieut.-Colonel Moore and Major Koehler were selected as most proper officers to enquire into the probability of success that would

attend operations in that quarter. These officers landed secretly, had an interview with Paoli, and made a flattering report of his power and authority. This intelligence determined Lord Hood to anticipate the French, who had embarked a body of troops at Nice, for the subjugation of the island, and accordingly sailed from the Hieres in the beginning of 1795. Having anchored in a bay to the westward of Mortella tower, a body of troops, consisting of the 2d batt. of the Royals, the 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st, and 69th regiments, amounting in all to about fourteen hundred men, was landed under Lieut.-General Dundas, and it was determined that this important post should be immediately seized, without which the anchorage could not be deemed secure. A regular siege was, however, rendered necessary; and the garrison surrendered in two days. Lieut.-Colonel Moore was not present; he had been detached with two regiments, a small howitzer, and a six-pounder, for the purpose of seizing on Fornelli by a sudden and unexpected movement: having dragged these for the space of several miles, through a mountainous country, on reconnoitring the place, which, on the preceding year, had resisted the attack of our flying squadrons, it was found that it could not be taken by a *coup de main*. The present expedition, however, proved the means of its capture, for Sir John Moore reported, that, provided heavy artillery was brought up, an attack on the enemy's posts seemed likely to be attended with success. Accordingly, after four days incessant fatigue, a sufficient quantity of ordnance was advanced to an eminence, elevated no less than seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. From this commanding height a single eighteen-pounder so annoyed two French frigates in the adjacent bay of St. Fiorengo, that they were forced to retire, while one battery, consisting of three pieces of artillery, enfiladed the redoubt of the convention, and a second took it in reverse. A body of Corsicans, amounting to twelve hundred men, now advanced to the support of the British troops; and the French commander having refused to capitulate, an immediate assault was resolved upon. The assault commenced on the evening of the 17th of February: a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Moore advanced against the nearest part of this redoubt, while Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope and Captain Stewart extended in the centre and on the left, and having thus divided the attention of the enemy, drove them down a steep hill in the rear. The English now became masters of the town as well as the gulph of St. Fiorengo.

The possession of Calvi was the next object of the British General,

and on the 9th of June, 1795, the troops having received considerable reinforcements under Lieutenant-General Stewart, they encamped at Serra del Cappucine, distant three miles from the object of their attack. But before the body of the place could be attacked it became necessary to carry two detached forts, Mollinochesco and Mozello. The movements of the army compelled the French to evacuate the former, and a breach appearing by this time practicable in the latter, Lieut.-Colonel Moore was directed to take it by assault. Day-break was judged the most proper for making the attempt, while, to arrive there at the appointed moment, it became necessary to post the troops among bushes, and as near the breach as possible, so as not to alarm the enemy, who refused to yield until drawn out by force, and were prepared with grenades, as well as musquetry and cannon, to defend the position. In the mean time false attacks were made in other quarters; and General Stewart, who was extremely anxious for the event, having arrived before day-light, after a short consultation gave the signal for attack. On this Lieut.-Colonel Moore and Major Brereton rapidly advanced with unloaded arms, so as, if possible, to surprise the enemy. While in the midst of this career they were observed from the ramparts, and a volley of grape shot was fired, which did little execution. The storming party now scrambled up amidst the rubbish, regardless of the fire of small arms and the bursting of shells. While Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss, with the Royal Irish Regt. of Artillery, and two pieces of cannon, carried the battery on the left, the assailants pursued their progress towards the breach. A variety of impediments occurred, both from the nature of the ground, and the desperate resistance made by the enemy. Lieut.-Colonel Moore received a contusion in the head by the bursting of a shell, yet, notwithstanding the effusion of blood, he entered the place along with the grenadiers. On General Stewart quitting Corsica he recommended Lieut.-Colonel Moore, now invested with the rank of Adjutant-General, as a proper person to succeed him.

On the return of Lieut.-Col. Moore to England he was appointed to serve in an important expedition projected against the French West India colonies, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

The expedition left the British shores in the autumn of 1795, and the fleet and transports arrived early in the succeeding year at Carlisle Bay in the island of Barbadoes. After the capture of the Dutch colonies of Demerary, Issequibo, and Berbice, part of the

troops selected for the reduction of St. Lucia, among which the subject of this memoir served with the rank of Brigadier-General, proceeded to Longueville's-Bay, and effected a landing without any considerable opposition. Having advanced next morning to Choe-Bay, the centre division of the army disembarked near the village of the same name, on which an advanced body of the enemy retired to Morne Chabot, one of the strongest posts in the island. Before any further progress could be made, it was deemed necessary to occupy this high and commanding eminence. Accordingly two officers were selected to lead the troops, and were employed in two separate attacks. General Moore, with seven companies of the 53d Regt. one hundred of Malcome's, and fifty Lewinstein's Rangers, was ordered to advance by a circuitous path, while General Hope, with three hundred and fifty of the 57th, was to march by a nearer and more direct route. But, in consequence of some error on the part of the guides, arising from the circumstance of its being a night attack, the former fell in with an advanced picquet, considerably more than had been expected, so that his intentions were discovered and the meditated assault anticipated. Notwithstanding this Gen. Moore immediately resolved to commence operations without waiting for the approach of the other column, and, by a prompt and decisive movement, succeeded in carrying this post. The next day he advanced and seized on Morne Duchassaux, in the rear of Morne Fortune in the possession of which the principal strength of the enemy consisted. The French batteries, however, were not carried for some days after, but two parallels, provided with heavy artillery, having been completed, and the enemy repulsed by Gen. Moore during a desperate sally for the protection of the village, a lodgment was effected within a few hundred yards of the fort: and on the 25th of May 1796, this island surrendered to the British arms.

The next services of General Moore were in the expedition to Holland under the command of the present illustrious Commander-in-Chief. In that army our departed soldier commanded a brigade, and highly distinguished himself on all occasions. From Holland he went with Sir Ralph Abercrombie to *Egypt. The army arrived in Aboukir Bay on the 7th March; and the first division having embarked in the boats, a rocket was fired at three o'clock in the morning as a signal to proceed to the place of rendezvous, and at nine they advanced towards the beach, steering directly towards that part of the shore where the enemy appeared most for-

* Vide Narrative of the expedition to Egypt, page 20.

midable. The position occupied by the enemy consisted of a steep sand hill, receding towards the centre, in form of an amphitheatre, which, together with the castle of Aboukir, poured down a destructive and continual discharge of shot, shell, and grape, so as to furrow up the waves on all sides of the approaching flotilla. Notwithstanding this Major-General Moore having leaped on shore with the reserve, the 23d regt. and the four flank companies of the 40th, belonging to his brigade, rushed up the eminence and charged with fixed bayonets. The effect produced by this movement was such as might have been expected, for another body of troops was also enabled to get on shore. The army continued to advance, pushing the enemy with the utmost vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themselves under the protection of the fortified heights, which form the principal defence of Alexandria. It was intended to have attacked them in their last position, for which purpose the reserve under Major-General Moore, which had remained in column during the whole day, was brought forward, and, the second time, under the command of Major-General Hutchinson, marched to the left, across a part of the lake Marcotis, with a view to take the enemy on both flanks: but on reconnoitring their positions prudence required that the troops which had behaved so bravely should not be exposed to a certain loss*.

In the action of the 13th of March, the reserve under Major-General Moore was kept in column for a considerable time, with a view to assail one of the flanks of the enemy; but after some hesitation it was deemed advisable to encamp with the right to the sea, and the left to the canal of Alexandria. After this action, "when the enemy had been repulsed and driven back to the heights near Alexandria, it seems the British columns followed the French, and advanced close to their heights.—The enemy believing that they should be instantly attacked, had withdrawn their artillery, and were preparing to retreat, when to their surprise the English army was halted.—The moment this was observed, an officer belonging to the French Etat-Major made a signal with his hat, and the artillery which had been withdrawn, was instantly brought again on the heights, and a severe fire directed on the British army. His cannonade could not be returned, as General Abercrombie had not been able to bring up his artillery.—This unfortunate halt, and the consequent deliberation which took place among the General Offi-

* Vide Sir Ralph Abercrombie's dispatch, dated Camp before Alexandria, March 10, 1801.

cers, consumed a considerable portion of time, during which the English forces suffered severely.—At length, a retreat was ordered, and they retired out of the reach of the enemy's cannon. It is well known, however, that the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie's sight was very imperfect: the indecision which has been noticed on this occasion, may, perhaps, be attributed to that cause*."

In the battle of Aboukir Major-General Moore was wounded in the leg; he, however, refused to quit the field, and continued to exert himself to the utmost†.—We shall in this place introduce the observations of His Royal Highness the Duke of York on this battle, when he thanked the troops for their gallant exertions:—"An attack begun an hour before day-light could derive no advantage over the vigilance of an enemy ever ready to receive it; the enemy's most vigorous and repeated efforts were directed against the right and centre.—Our infantry fought in the plain, greatly inferior in the number of their artillery, and unaided by cavalry.—They relied upon their discipline and courage.—The desperate attacks of a veteran cavalry, joined to those of a numerous infantry, which had vainly styled itself invincible, were every where repulsed; and a conflict the most severe, terminated in one of the most signal victories which ever adorned the annals of the British nation."—Notwithstanding General Moore's wound, Major-General Craddock having been confined at Cairo by illness, General Hutchinson, who had succeeded the gallant Abercrombie, entrusted the command of the troops to Major-General Moore, who, during a long march of a very novel and critical nature, displayed his usual judgment.

After the Campaign in Egypt, Major-General Moore was placed on the Staff of the Southern Military District, and commanded the troops stationed at and in the neighbourhood of Sandgate.—In May 1808, he was entrusted with the command of 10,000 men to assist the King of Sweden against a combined attack from Russia, France, and Denmark.

The expedition reached Gottenburgh on the 17th of May; but some opposition having been made to the landing of the troops, Sir John Moore repaired to Stockholm.—The General's brother, Mr. James Moore, in a narrative of the campaigns of the British army

* Vide Armstrong's "Observations," &c.

† General Hutchinson, in communicating this affair to Government, observed, "I regret the temporary absence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whose counsel and co-operation would be so highly necessary to us at this moment."

in Spain, has furnished the public with the following statement of his conduct at the Court of Sweden.

On Sir John Moore's arrival at Stockholm, "he there found to his surprise that, although the Swedish army was quite inadequate even for defensive operations, His Majesty's thoughts were entirely bent on conquest.—It was first proposed that the British should remain in their ships, till some Swedish regiments should be collected at Gottenburgh; and that the combined forces should land and conquer Zealand.—Upon an examination of this plan, it was acknowledged, that the Island of Zealand, besides containing several strong fortresses, was filled with a far superior regular force to any that could be assembled; and also that the Island Funen was full of French and Spanish troops, which could not be hindered from crossing over in small bodies. Sir John Moore, in the mildest and most respectful manner, represented that these difficulties seemed too great to be surmounted by the bravest troops.—It was next proposed that the British alone should land in Russian Finland, storm a fortress, and take a position there.—This notion was still more preposterous than the former; and Sir John Moore endeavoured to prove, that 10,000 British were insufficient to encounter the principal force of the Russian Empire, which would quickly be brought against them at any point so near Petersburgh.—The objections which he was obliged to make to these, and to another scheme equally impracticable, drew upon him the resentment of His Swedish Majesty, who arrested him in his capital.—He, however, with considerable address withdrew himself from the thraldom of Sweden without committing his government; and, conformably to his instructions, brought back the army to England."

Allowing for the natural partiality of a brother, the above statement may be considered in a great degree correct.—It is, however, well known that Sir John Moore possessed a reprehensible warmth of temper, which was most particularly evident in the case of Monsieur de Charmilly*: and we have therefore every reason to suppose that the King of Sweden would not have resorted to so violent and unjustifiable a measure had not some grounds existed for the same, further than the mild and respectful manner in which Mr. James Moore states his brother to have started objections to the plans of the Swedish monarch.

* Vide "Narrative of the Campaigns in the Peninsula," p. 361, Vol. I. Military Panorama.

Sir John Moore was next directed to proceed to Portugal, with the army which had gone up the Baltic with him, and it was intended that he should have served in that country as third in command.—This officer arrived at his destination whilst the Convention of Cintra was pending, and on the return of Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Harry Burrard, he was nominated to the chief command of the army, destined to advance into Spain in aid of the patriots.

In the "Narrative of the Campaigns in the Peninsula," we have faithfully recorded the conduct of Sir John Moore, from the period of his receiving the chief command, to the fatal hour of his death, which renders it unnecessary to enter again on that subject: we shall therefore conclude the biography of this lamented officer with the General Orders issued by His Royal Highness the Duke of York in commemoration of a distinguished and devoted life passed with honor in the defence of this country, and which pourtrays Sir John Moore as a bright example to British officers, by whom he was universally beloved and respected; and a brief account of his most honourable private character as represented by his brother, Mr. James Moore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The benefits derived to an army from the example of a distinguished commander, do not terminate at his death; his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

In this view, the Commander-in-Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret which the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore has occasioned, recals to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer for their instruction and imitation.

Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt, that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity to the duties of that station. In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession, so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order, and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced on others. Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West-Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercrombie; and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops,

in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

Thus Sir John Moore at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station on which he gloriously terminated his useful and honourable life.

In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise: it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests of the service, that the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops.

During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe.

Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him the post of honour; and, by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory.

His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory; and the Commander-in-Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame, by thus holding him forth as an example to the army.—By order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-Gen.

Horse-Guards, July 1st, 1809.

[Extract from Mr. James Moore's letter to his Mother.]

"Should they, historians, enter into his, Sir John Moore's, private character, they ought to represent him as a man who felt for his father and mother filial piety; and for his sister and brothers paternal affection: who was faithful in friendship, and in his intercourse with the world was guided by honour. When they shall display those qualities and actions which properly belong to the province of history, if truth be observed, he must be described as exercising his genius in the profession of arms for the service of his country, to which he had devoted his life. Finally, he must be shown leading on to victory a British army, which he had preserved by his wisdom, and falling gloriously in the front of battle."

MARSHAL SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia.*

[From "THE PHILOSOPHER" of General Sarrazin.]

SOULT is only forty-two years old, though he appears to be more than fifty; his height five feet ten inches; although slender he is very vigorous; his face is but ordinary, his complexion pallid, his look scrutinizing, and his pensive air expressive of a genius above the common cast. You may read in his physiognomy the harshness of his soul, and the pride with which he is

* The character of Marshal Soult is thus described in a work, entitled "The Secret History of the Cabinet of Buonaparte," by Lewis Goldsmith.

inspired by his military talents; his figure is soldier-like, his manner simple, his address cold, speaking but seldom; he is very rigid in maintaining discipline; his activity and his comprehensive view have deservedly obtained him the encomiums of Kleber and Buonaparte.

Born of poor parents, Soult may be considered as being himself the only founder of his military fortune: as early as sixteen he enlisted as a common soldier. His good conduct occasioned his being distinguished by the chief officers of his company, who successively appointed him as corporal and serjeant. Endued with much intelligence, he soon became versed in the art of manœuvring; and even at that period he evinced towards his subordinates that firmness of character which has since greatly contributed to his advancement. In 1792, his reputation as a good instructor, obtained him the situation of Adjutant-Major in a battalion of national guards. In 1793, he was appointed an officer of the staff, and some little time after, Adjutant-General. He was employed in the army of the Moselle under the command of Jourdan. At the time when forty thousand men of that army marched upon the Sambre, to relieve Charleroi, Soult was appointed Chief of the Staff for the division of Gen. Lefevre, which formed the advanced guard of that army.

The 27th of June, 1794, the day of the battle of Fleurus, the right wing of the French army, commanded by Marceau, was attacked by Beaulieu at three o'clock in the morning. By noon all the troops of Marceau were thrown into confusion, and he himself, surrounded by the Austrian dragoons, owed his safety only to the bravery of some officers of his staff, who protected his retreat to Lefevre's division. "Give me," said Marceau to this General, "four battalions of your troops, that I may drive the enemy away from my position;" and observing that Lefevre hesitated, Marceau, in order to determine him, added, in a tone of despair, "If you refuse me, I will blow my brains out." Lefevre consulted Soult, who said aloud, that this disposition would expose the safety of the division. Marceau cast a threatening look at him, and asked him who he was, that he should take upon himself to use so peremptory a tone? "I am calm," replied Soult coldly, "and you are not so." This observation only tended to augment the indignation of Marceau, who provoked Soult to fight a duel with him the next day. "Whether to-day or to-morrow," replied Soult, "you will always find me ready to tell you the truth, and to pay the respect I owe you—don't kill yourself, but fight in your ranks, and when we shall have secured our position, you shall have the battalions you wish for." At that very moment the prince of Cobourg attacked Lefevre with the choice of his troops; seven successive and unsuccessful onsets were made by the Hungarian grenadiers. Soult conveyed himself with rapidity wherever there was the greatest danger; Marceau fought also like a lion. Lefevre remained with the reserve. The battle raged with unexampled fury: the brave Royal Allemand regiment several times charged the columns of Soult and Marceau, who were pursuing the Austrians. About three hundred of these intrepid horsemen perished within pistol-shot of Lefevre's intrenchments. At six in the evening

—"A Brigand, in every sense of the word; a common thief before the revolution. This man of course embarked in the cause of French liberty,

the whole army of the Moselle, with the exception of Lefevre's division, was in retreat: the general, alarmed to see his two flanks defenceless, was just going to give orders to retrogade, when Soult conjured him to wait, assuring him that, as far as he could judge by the manœuvres of the second line, the enemy was commencing his retreat: this opinion of Soult was soon confirmed by an order sent to attack from Jourdan, who, stationed in the balloon, was enabled to perceive distinctly the movements of the Austrian army. Marceau and Soult marched together to take possession of Lambussart. This village was taken and retaken several times. After having been engaged for eighteen hours, Cobourg retreated in good order.

Marceau, who had witnessed the skill and coolness of Soult, said to Lefevre, "The Chief of your Staff is a man of merit; he will soon bring himself into notice. "Yes," replied Lefevre, "he is passable—I am satisfied with him. He conducts the business of my Staff pretty well." Marceau held out his hand to Soult, and in a friendly tone said to him, "General, I have to beg you will forget the past; and although, from my rank, I am destined to give you instructions, yet I have received such a lesson from you to-day, as I shall not forget while I live. It is you alone who have gained the battle of Fleurus." With these words they embraced, and from that time they entertained the strongest friendship for each other until the death of Marceau, which event sensibly affected Soult.

During the campaigns of 1794, 95, 96, and 97, Soult continued to direct Lefevre's division. That General, whenever any one praised the Chief of his Staff in his presence, used to observe, that he ought to be considered as better adapted for the desk than the field; not but that Lefevre knew very well that he was equally qualified for either, but it was his policy to lessen the merit of Soult, apprehending that otherwise the General in Chief, or the government, might deprive him of Soult, to place him in a situation more suitable to his talents. This is the true reason which retained Soult so long in a secondary rank. Any one that had seen Lefevre, and had heard him speak on military affairs, was astonished that a man so shallow should ever have acquired so great a reputation. His division was 15,000 strong; in case of attack it formed the van, and in a retreat, the rear-guard of the army; whether in the camp, on the march, or in the field of battle, this division always preserved the greatest order, was never broke in upon, and was almost always successful. The troops of Marceau, Championnet, Bernadotte, &c. were far from enjoying the same celebrity, although their commanders were much superior to Lefevre. It was Soult who was the author of his General's glory. The cavalry deployed in front of the enemy with as much precision as on the parade, and the infantry manœuvred like Swiss soldiers. Soult superintended every where; he was seldom absent at the time of the distributions, taking care that the provisions were of good quality, which obtained him the affection of the soldiers: he reprimanded those officers who were negligent, encouraged those who did their duty well, and in every engagement he was sure to be found in the foremost ranks.

Lefevre, by his wheedling, succeeded with the government in availing him-

d'ame et de corps. He served in the ranks, and, owing to his revolutionary speeches, soon got promoted. His lady, who is a *Dame d'Honneur* of the

self of so much zeal, but the soldiers were never duped by him. When any thing grievous happened, there was but one cry heard throughout the division—" It is because Lefevre has thrust his nose into it; why did he not leave it all to be done by the Chief of his Staff?" These details should not be considered as exaggerations; they are the simple truth: I served with Soult in Lefevre's division, in the capacity of Adjutant-General, and I was fully enabled to appreciate the merit of each. Nothing was so amusing as to be present at the establishment of Gen. Lefevre into any of his head-quarters: Madame Lefevre always followed her husband: no sooner were they entered into their residence than you might see them running, sabre in hand, making a general slaughter of the poultry, in order to prepare a good fricassee for their good friend Soult, who so well conducted the affairs of the troops: it has even been asserted, that Madame Lefevre forced her favours on Soult, as an acknowledgment for the great utility he was of to her husband. We shall refer, however, these laughable details to the biographical note of the Duke of Dantzick.

Soult was at last nominated General of Brigade; but Lefevre, unwilling to part with him, caused him to be employed in his division, giving him the command of the advanced-guard. Lefevre having been wounded, Jourdan intrusted this division to Soult, who commanded it in chief on the day of the battle of Liebtingen, the 26th of March, 1799. Made General of Division, he was employed in Switzerland under Massena, of whom he was considered as the right hand; he followed that General into Italy, and co-operated with him at the siege of Genoa, where Soult was wounded, a ball having shattered his right leg. He was made prisoner with his brother, who was then Aide-de-Camp and Chief of a Squadron, and who is now a General, commanding the cavalry of the fourth corps, in the kingdom of Grenada.

The Austrians losing the battle of Marengo, occasioned Soult's return into his own country. As soon as he was recovered of his wounds, he was intrusted with the command of the army of observation in the kingdom of Naples. Some officers, who then served under his orders, have assured me that he had succeeded in being beloved and feared by the troops and the inhabitants, for his justice and strictness. We have seen how Mortier made his way to the favour of Buonaparte. It was also Lefevre who represented Soult as being equally skilful in manœuvres as zealous for discipline; he was sent for to Paris, and appointed Colonel-General of the Foot Chasseurs of the Consular Guard. He constantly shewed himself worthy of Buonaparte's confidence, and it was shortly perceived how greatly the influence of Soult operated in improving whatever related to the service. Buonaparte, charmed with the progress his guard made in order, conduct, and instruction, the result of Soult's exertions, conceived he could not make a better choice, than appointing that officer to the chief command of the camp of Boulogne.

More open-minded than the other courtiers, Soult declaimed very loudly against the immense works which were constructing on the coast near Boulogne, and on the heights bordering upon the banks of the Lianne; he was suffered to talk on, and was forgiven this silliness, from his having on the

Empress's household, was a shopkeeper's daughter at Sohlingen, in Westphalia, and a notorious prostitute."

other hand the good sense to show himself one of the most zealous advocates for the erection of Buonaparte's pillar, with this inscription, "The land and sea army to Napoleon the Great!" Soult would have done much better, had he advised his master to construct good barracks for the soldiers, a wholesome hospital with a spacious garden, and stone powder magazines, instead of those of wood, which, like so many volcanoes, threaten Boulogne with complete destruction; the more to be dreaded, as this might result from the imprudence of a single sentinel, or the evil designs of some flagitious villain; but, unfortunately, splendour is preferred to real utility, and that which might be advantageous to humanity is left unconsidered.

Soult, during his stay at Boulogne, evinced uncommon activity: almost continually on horseback, he severally visited the coast, the camps, and the cantonments; and it was there that he employed himself in instructing his troops in those manœuvres which were of so much service to him at the battle of Austerlitz. When the army of the Boulogne Camp proceeded to Germany, Soult passed the Rhine at Spire, the 26th of September, 1805, and directed his march through Heilbron for Nordlingen. The 6th of Oct. he seized on the tête-de-pont of Donavert, crossed the Danube, and marched straight to Ausburg, of which he took possession without striking a blow: he also seized on Memingen, experiencing scarcely any resistance. During the whole of this campaign, he was intrusted with the most important posts. At the battle of Austerlitz he commanded the right wing; Buonaparte sent him an order for an immediate attack, and to possess himself of the heights of Pratzen. Soult said to the Aide-de-Camp who brought this order, "*that he would commence the attack as soon as he could do it successfully; but that it was not yet the proper time.*" This reply, being reported to Buonaparte, filled him with rage; and he immediately sent another Aide-de-Camp, who arrived precisely at the moment that Soult had put his troops in motion, which he had only delayed, to allow the Russians time to extend their army towards the left, by which they were weakening their centre. All who opposed his march were either killed or taken. Buonaparte, who was stationed on a height from which he could plainly discover the movements of the army, was charmed with the precision and the brilliant result of his Lieutenant's manœuvres; he went to him at full gallop, and in presence of all his Staff, who had but a few moments before beheld him most vehemently exclaiming against Soult, he embraced him, saying, "My Lord Marshal Soult, I esteem you as the most able tactician of my empire." "Sire, I believe it," replied Soult, "since your majesty has the goodness to tell me so,"—a well-timed compliment, which caused as much pleasure to Buonaparte, as it astonished the officers who were present: and nothing was wanting to complete the effect of the extraordinary scene of this day, but the Colonel of the Regiment du Roi infantry, under whom Soult served as a common soldier in 1786, who would no doubt have exclaimed, "*A miracle indeed!*" on beholding his raw recruit become a wily courtier, and a General sufficiently skilful to give a complete dressing to those Russian and Austrian Generals, who had previously acquired so much reputation by their brilliant exploits against the Turks.

At the battle of Jena, Soult decided the victory by his movement against the centre of the Prussian army, after having taken possession of the wood

which was on his right. On the 16th of October, 1806, at Greussen, he refused to give confidence to the armistice, said to have been agreed on by General Kalkreuth, with a view of favouring the retreat of the column which covered the flight of the King of Prussia. Buonaparte, in his tenth bulletin, dated Naumburg, the 18th of October, 1806, has manufactured a conference between the Prussian General and Marshal Soult, for the purpose of affording a lesson (in his way) to the Generals of the grand army, who, having allowed themselves to be insnared by the pretended armistice, had suffered many of the enemy's columns to escape. Soult rendered great services in Prussia and in Poland. At the battle of Eylau, though inferior in number, he held Beningsen's army in check. Augereau had been routed, and had left the right of Soult unprotected; Davoust had been retarded in his march by bad roads; Ney was fighting against the Prussians; and Bernadotte was too far distant to take a part in the engagement. Soult, however, arranged his troops with so much skill, that he made them appear much more numerous than they were. If, after having defeated Augereau's corps, the Russian army had rushed headlong (a favourite manœuvre of their's) upon Soult's line, Buonaparte would have been completely beaten, and Davoust's corps, separated from the rest of the army, would have been either killed, taken, or dispersed. On the approach of night, Buonaparte, alarmed at the enormous loss which he had sustained, wished to retreat. "Let us remain where we are, sire," said Soult to him; "for although we have been dreadfully mauled, we shall pass for conquerors, if we remain the last on the field of battle; and I have observed some movements in the Russian army, which induce me to think that the enemy will effect his retreat during the night." Although Buonaparte was apprehensive of the contrary, he resolved to follow the advice of Soult, of whose extraordinary perspicacity he was well aware. The next day he was so rejoiced at the retreat of the Russians, that he was observed the whole day with a smiling countenance, although in the midst of twenty thousand dead, dying, and wounded lying strewed on the field of battle near the town of Eylau.

After the peace of Tilsit, Soult was appointed to take a command in the army of Spain. On the 10th of November, 1808, he took the command of the 2nd corps, attacked the army of Estramadura, and, destroying it, took possession of Burgos: he marched upon Renoysa, occupied St. Ander, and penetrated into the kingdom of the Asturias, whilst the other corps of the French army manœuvred on the two rivers of the Ebro and defeated Castanos at Tudela.

When Buonaparte marched to Madrid, he ordered Soult to observe General Moore's movements: he had orders to manœuvre so as to draw the English army on the side of Burgos, whilst a chosen corps was to proceed by forced marches to seize upon the English line of operation, and to cut off their retreat to their ships which were lying altogether in Corunna Bay. The skilfulness of General Moore enabled him to avoid this snare, so artfully prepared for him; he retired upon Benevento, where his cavalry defeated the chasseurs of the imperial guard. Soult's march was slow, and his attacks far from vigorous. Whatever Buonaparte may say, Soult was constantly repulsed at the battle of Corunna, and the English obtained the victory though dearly purchased, with the loss of their brave General Moore,

who was equally estimable for his private virtues as for his military talents.

The invasion of the north of Portugal does little honour to Soult. It is true, that after having beat the Portuguese militia, he carried the town of Oporto by storm. But how did he defend his conquests? What measures did he take to prevent Lord Wellington's columns from effecting the passage of the Douro? I have been credibly informed, that Soult was near being taken prisoner at Oporto, where the English entered, whilst he was at table with his whole Staff; they were obliged precipitately to mount their horses, and with sabre in hand, cut their way through the English sharp shooters, who were already firing in the streets. I had this fact from Col. Dauture, who was employed in Marshal Soult's Staff, and who was since, under my orders, at the camp of Boulogne. When the 2nd corps entered Portugal, on the 10th of February, 1809, it was 23,000 strong; it retired thence, on the 18th of the following May, after having lost 8,000 men, with the whole of its baggage and artillery. The loss of men was almost entirely occasioned by the peasants, who, justly irritated at the atrocious conduct of the French, put to death, without mercy, all who fell in their way. By one of the capricious freaks of fortune, Soult arrived very opportunely to raise the blockade of Lugo, which was surrounded by General Mahi, at the head of 20,000 Spaniards. The garrison of this town, composed of the 69th regiment, under the command of General Fournier, were entirely without provisions and the means of prolonging their defence. The Spaniards retreated on Soult's approach; and this fortunate occurrence threw the shade of oblivion over his mishaps in Portugal.

His march upon Placentin, with his own corps and that of Marshal Mortier, obliged Lord Wellington to relinquish his position at Talavera de la Reyna. Buonaparte estimated his force at 70,000 effective men. The truth is, he had not even 30,000. Soult appeared as though he were taking his revenge for his expulsion from the north of Portugal. The assault of Oporto, and the battle of Talavera, were undoubtedly brilliant exploits; but it is also indisputable that Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult suffered themselves to be too much influenced by exaggerated reports, and did not know how to make the best of their successes, purchased at the expence of so much blood. King Joseph, obliged to take to his heels after losing the battle of Talavera, concluded with good reason that Jourdan, the chief of his Staff, was but an ignorant fellow, totally incapable of directing military operations, and he chose Soult to take upon him those important functions. Joseph had soon reason to applaud himself on the choice he had made: for on the 19th of November, 1809, an army of 50,000 Spaniards, commanded by General Arrizaga, was completely beaten on the plains of Ocana. King Joseph *commanded* the French army under the direction of Soult. How much were the disasters of these brave Castilians to be lamented! why go with raw troops, and in an open country, to encounter an army inured to war by several campaigns? why not await them in the formidable positions of Sierra Morena? why, in short, if they were so madly anxious to come to blows, did they not make a combined attack with the English, whose discipline and experience might have afforded them well-founded hopes of success?

On the 20th of January, 1810, Soult made a general attack on Sierra Morena, the conquest of which had been facilitated to him by the defeat of Ocana. On the 22d, all obstacles were surmounted, and he had his head-quarters at Baylen, a place for ever memorable, from the victory obtained by the Spaniards over General Dupont. Soult did not know how to avail himself of the stupor occasioned in all the classes of the inhabitants by his passage, as daring as unexpected, through the defiles of Sierra Morena. If, instead of scattering his troops, he had in a mass rapidly directed his course to Seville and then to Cadiz, there is little doubt but he would have obtained immediate possession of those two places, almost without resistance; but he hesitated and advanced with the slowness of a tortoise. Instead of directing Sebastiani to Grenada, and Mortier towards Badajoz, he should have marched them towards Cadiz with a bridge equipage to pass the rivulet of Santi Petri; and the dispatch in which he announced to Berthier the occupation of Andalusia, ought to have been dated from head-quarters at Cadiz. So Buonaparte would have manœuvred, if he had commanded this expedition in person. Soult will vainly excuse himself by asserting that his plans were paralysed by the irresolution of King Joseph; it was then the proper opportunity to let him understand, "*that his kingdom was not of this world.*" The king was to be considered as a non-entity, when circumstances required the abilities of a general to be called forth. The French were indebted for the victory at Fontenoy, only to the good sense of Lewis the Fifteenth, who, on a day of battle, reckoned himself only as the first Aide-de-Camp of Marshal Saxe.

The defeat of Romana's corps, on the 19th of February, 1811, and the capture of Badajoz, surrendered on the 11th of March, are events so much the more deplorable, as all the chances were in favour of the allies to have prevented them. Instead of pursuing Massena, who escaped like a shadow, without excepting the garrison of Almeida, it would have been much more important that the Portuguese should have been sent in pursuit of the retreating French, and to have marched with the choice of the English troops to preserve Badajoz, the very important key of Guadiana, which only surrendered on the 11th, and which could, and ought to have been relieved on the 9th. Buonaparte only exposed himself to derision when he reproached Soult for not having left the command of the whole of Andalusia to Victor, when he proceeded to Estremadura:—there is not an under-lieutenant of the French army who does not know that the government of a province belongs, according to military regulations, to the next officer in rank. Victor is a Marshal, while Sebastiani is still only a General of Division; and what likelihood is there that this latter would have refused to co-operate with Victor, had he received the smallest invitation to that effect. Buonaparte is much to be pitied, if, in order to lessen the disgrace of a check, he is reduced to the necessity of picking a quarrel with his best officers. If he had wished to have scolded Soult with reason, the battle of Albuera, fought on the 16th of May, afforded him a fine opportunity of doing so. This Marshal must have been informed by his spies, that the siege of Badajoz was raised—his ends were then accomplished; instead, therefore, of wantonly causing the slaughter of many thousand brave fellows, he ought to have manœuvred in the same manner he did the day after the battle. This

step seemed to be pointed out to him by his superiority in cavalry, which would very advantageously have covered all his movements, and General Beresford would thereby have been prevented, for several days, from re-sieging the siege of Badajos. It is even probable, that had it not been for the slaughter, equally impolitic and dreadful, of the 16th of May, the allied army would not have refused battle, notwithstanding the junction of Soult and Marmont's armies; every circumstance induces the belief, that the fate of the Peninsula might have been decided on the 20th of June, in the plains of Albuera. Lord Wellington may also be reproached for leaving so much to the discretion of General Beresford as to come to a pitched battle with General Soult, who had even a year ago been represented to the English government as the most able French General of the army of Spain, and it appeared natural to expect from that information, that Lord Wellington would have been present at the first affair of any consequence with that General.

The conduct of the French, after having relieved Badajoz, and that Lord Wellington had withdrawn to Portalegre, has justly caused the greatest surprise to all military men,—that two French armies should reunite and then separate without coming to an engagement, although the allied army was but at a day's distance! The lines at Portalegre could not have become, in one day, a second edition of the lines of Torres Vedras; and this position was far from presenting sufficient obstacles to stop the double torrent which had overwhelmed Sierra Morena, and inundated Portugal. Time, the great teacher, will one day give us the key to these singular events. For my own part, I should really be tempted to believe, that Massena in 1810, and Soult in 1811, reluctantly obeyed superior orders: still, whatever may be the case, the Duke of Dalmatia is greatly to be censured for having related, in his report of raising the siege of Badajos, facts evidently false. The fate of war is uncertain. The loyalty of Commanders guarantees to history and the world that truth which determines public opinion. Let any one compare the frank and manly report of the English General with the false and absurd rodomontades of Soult, and he will readily convince himself, that whoever has recourse to falsehood for the purpose of casting ridicule on his opponent, is unworthy of the noble title of *soldier*. The English army did more than its duty at the siege of Badajoz, since it attempted two assaults, although the breach was not practicable.

The dispersion of the army of Murcia, attacked by Soult on the 9th of August, seems only to have been for the troops of the 4th corps a simple march. The arrival of Blake, however, ought to have awakened the energy and increased the spirit of resistance in the Spaniards. It may also be asked, why a diversion was not attempted upon the Guadiana in order to retain Soult there? It is now evident how much they were in the wrong in not adopting a fixed plan of military operations, and a good system of organization. It results therefrom, that the provinces of Spain are attacked, ravaged, and successfully conquered, in the same manner as were the other kingdoms of the continent of Europe.

Though I have been obliged to say much against Soult, he is, notwithstanding, the first General of the French armies next to Buonaparte and

Moreau; he does not possess the genius of war in a degree equal to those two Generals, but he is their superior in the practical knowledge of manœuvres in the field. Buonaparte certainly regretted his not having Soult with him in his campaign against the Austrians in 1809; and I know Soult intimately enough to be able to assert, that often in Spain and Portugal he regretted much that he was not under the directions of Buonaparte. For some time Soult was strongly suspected of being a warm republican, and that he had adopted the politics of the other party very much against his own inclination: others have maintained that he had caused himself to be called by the title of *majesty* at Oporto. The facts are, however, in no wise substantiated, in spite of all the pains that Berthier, director in chief of the inquisition of the Sultan his master, took to verify them. Besides, Buonaparte, since his nomination of emperor, has thrown off the mask, and it is of little concern to him whether he be loved or esteemed of men, provided that they, like Soult, obey and and fear him.

My opinion is, that this General, who has been one of the most amply rewarded with riches and honour, seeks only to preserve to himself the favour of his sovereign in honourably performing his duty. He has no doubt, like many others, declaimed and prated a great deal about the new order of things. Now that he is acting one of the first characters, he must be considered as somewhat insane to think of the re-establishment of the republic; on the contrary, the good sense of Marshal Soult gives us reason to conclude, that he will be, in proper time, one of the firmest props of the throne, a zealous advocate for religion, and a strict observer of military discipline;—most important qualities, since they are, under a lawful government, the triple and immortal *Ægis* of the happiness of citizens, the glory of monarchs, and the splendor of empires.

*** *General Sarrazin's biographies will be continued in our next.*

NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT IN 1800.

FROM THE TRAVELS OF DR. CLARK.

THE fleet with our army arrived in Marmorice harbour, upon the coast of Coria, on the 28th of December, 1800. Having waited there nearly two months, during which time a small reinforcement arrived from England, it sailed for Egypt on the 22d of February, 1800. The troops in health and spirits, arrived in Aboukir Bay upon the 2d of March, at 10 A. M. A sham descent had been practised in Marmorice to exercise the soldiers. It was found by this that six thousand men might be landed in the most perfect order, and ready for immediate action in the short space of twenty-three minutes. Their passage had been boisterous. Several Greek transports parted from the fleet during a gale of wind, and disappeared for many days with part of the 12th, the 26th, and Hompesch's regiments of Dragoons. From these circumstances, and the

lateness of the day, the landing was postponed till the following day, and therefore a great advantage lost. Had the landing been attempted then, there would have been no opposition. The enemy, although long before informed of our approach, was totally unprepared, and the lives of many brave soldiers would have been spared. The army was unable to land on the following day, and thus the enemy gained time to collect their forces. Preparations were accordingly made for a stout resistance. The succeeding morning was equally unfavourable, and six days were lost in the same manner. During all this time the English fleet continued in sight of the French army, and were at length so little regarded, that the French, becoming dupes to the delay, actually believed that the whole was merely a feint to cover operations in another quarter; and that our real intention was to steal off in the night, and land at Jaffa, upon the coast of Syria.

This delay, however, was not solely owing to the weather. A part of it may be referred to another cause. Major M'Arras, chief engineer, had preceded the fleet from Marmorice to reconnoitre the country. He had been twice on the Egyptian shore, and with the greatest success. He had observed the lake of Aboukir; had surveyed all the adjoining territory; ascertained the different heights; and selected a convenient spot for landing. Having finished all his plans, he unfortunately ventured on shore a third time to confirm their accuracy, and was observed by a French armed boat at the very instant he was putting off to return to his ship. The wind was against him, and the crew of his boat, finding every effort ineffectual, fell alongside the enemy and surrendered. By a most dastardly instance of cruelty on the part of the French, they poured a volley of musquetry into the boat, after the surrender had taken place; by which Major M'Arras was killed. Our fleet arrived very shortly after this disaster, and the Commander-in-Chief, instead of obtaining the information expected, was compelled to wait till the business of reconnoitring, now become more difficult than ever, could be again accomplished.

Thus was the descent of our army postponed until the 8th of March (1800). The French had thus gained even more time than they thought proper to use as the means of defence, and were stationed on the sandy heights eastward, and within gun-shot of Aboukir Castle, between that fortress and the entrance to the lake Said. The spot selected for landing was immediately under this hill, and that a worse place could hardly have been chosen is evident from this

circumstance, that the enemy had, besides their artillery upon the heights, a covering for their flanks of eight field pieces on the right and four upon the left. These, together with the guns of the castle, bore down upon the place of landing. The day prior to that of the descent, signals were made to cook three days' provisions for the troops, and for the boats of every description to put off from their respective ships, and to repair to the Mondavi brig, as a point of rendezvous, when a false fire should be shewn from the Foudroyant, the ship of the Commander-in-Chief. On the following morning, the 8th of March, at three o'clock, A. M. the expected signal was made. Every boat instantly repaired to the several ships to take in their quota of troops; and then proceeded to the appointed station, close in under the hill, about three miles from the enemy, whence they were to move according to the order of battle. Thus they all remained until the whole of the reserve was collected around the Mondavi.

Never was any thing conducted with greater regularity. The French, to their astonishment, as they afterwards related, instead of beholding a number of men landed pell-mell, saw the British troops preparing a regular line as they advanced in their boats, although the wind was directly in their teeth, and finally landing in regular order of battle, under the heaviest fire perhaps ever experienced. Shells, cannon-balls, and grape-shot, coming with the wind, fell like a storm of hail about them, yet not a soldier quitted his seat or moved, nor did a single sailor shrink from the hard labour of his oar. Not a musket was suffered to be charged until the troops could form upon the strand. They were commanded to sit still in the boats; and this command, with inconceivable firmness, did these men obey; with the exception only of returning for each volley of shot from their enemies three general cheers, an effect of ardour in which their officers found it impossible to restrain them. The feelings of those who remained in the ships were not proof against such a sight. Several of our brave seamen wept like children, and many of those upon the quarter-decks who attempted to use telescopes, suffered the glasses to fall from their hands, and gave vent to their tears.

But the moment of triumph was at hand. For three long miles, pulling in this manner against the wind, did our brave tars strain every sinew. Several boats were sunk by the bursting of the shells, and about two hundred and seventy men were killed before they reached the shore. At length, with all their prows touching the beach at the same instant, the boats grounded. Then a spectacle

was presented that will be ever memorable.—Two hundred of the French cavalry actually charged into the sea, and were seen for a few seconds hacking the men in the boats: these assailants were every one killed. It was now about ten o'clock in the forenoon; and within the space of six minutes from this important crisis, the contest was decided. The 42d regiment, leaping up to their middle in water, formed rapidly upon the shore; and with a degree of impatience nothing could restrain, without waiting to load their muskets, broke from the main line before it could be formed, and ran gallantly up the hill, sinking deep in the sand at every step they took. In this perilous situation a body of French cavalry pushed down upon them; but instead of being thrown into any disorder, they coolly received the charge upon the points of their bayonets; and, the rest of the army coming up, routed the enemy on all sides. The French fled with the greatest precipitation. Our troops had been taught to expect no quarter, and therefore none was given. The wounded and the dying neither claimed nor obtained mercy; all was blood and death. Humanity remembers some things she may wish to forget. Let us express a hope that British glory will not often be thus impaired by such unnecessary havoc on a subdued enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to five hundred and sixty.

When our troops landed, Jacques Abdallah Menou, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies in Egypt, was in Cairo. Intelligence had been repeatedly sent to him, accompanied by entreaty, that he would hasten to the relief of Alexandria. The French described him as a pompous, obstinate, corpulent man, entirely absorbed in composing or in delivering harangues to his soldiers. No persuasion could induce him to move. He considered the affair of our invasion as of little importance. Until our army had actually gained footing in the country, and twice defeated the French troops, he took no measures to interrupt their progress. According to the French statement, General Friant, with a body of cavalry, amounting to 1500 men, was the only force upon the spot to oppose the landing of the English army. Had the resistance been greater, and Menou present, it is believed that the superior advantages of the French position would have rendered a descent upon the coast impracticable.

A skirmish took place upon the 12th of March. In this affair the 12th Regiment of Dragoons, by too precipitate a charge, suffered very considerably. Colonel Archdale, who commanded it, lost an arm, receiving a shot in the very instant he was raising his sabre as a

signal for his troops to advance. This did not prevent him from leading his men gallantly through a body of the enemy, much superior in numbers. Captain Butler of the same regiment was also taken prisoner. This brave but rash action was publicly noticed by the Commander-in-Chief, and a caution added against the ill effects of such intemperate valour.

On the 13th, the following day, our army attacked and drove the enemy from the heights to which they had retreated after the action of the 8th. This battle was desperately fought on both sides. The result, however, proved the superiority of the English bayonet. The French were found to have used on this occasion bullets and cannon-shot of copper and brass, generally deemed a dishonourable practice, as calculated only to gratify cruelty and malice. The slightest wounds so inflicted are said to be mortal. This species of ammunition was obtained from the sheathing of the ships in the port of Alexandria. Several of those balls were exhibited in the fleet, and some of them were afterwards found in the sand where the action took place. This action, it was reported, was not duly followed up. The enemy were allowed to establish themselves in a most advantageous position, upon some heights, whence it was found extremely difficult to dislodge them. To this place our army pursued them, and then retreated to an eminence near some ruins, rendered afterwards renowned, as the theatre of the most dreadful carnage during the battle of the 21st.

About the 19th (March) Menou arrived in Alexandria, pouring forth a torrent of abuse against the garrison and troops who had opposed the landing of the English army. He reproached them, in one of his turgid harangues, with "*allowing to their everlasting shame, an army of heroes to be chastised by a mob of English school-boys.*" The fat figure of Menou, added to his blustering and gasconading manner, rendered him a pleasant object of ridicule to the natural vivacity of the Frenchmen, who distinguished him by the name of the "*Cochon General.*" Immediate preparations, however, were made for a general attack upon the English with his whole force, *pour les anneantir*, as he expressed it. The day for this great event was fixed for the 21st, when our army was to be surprised before day-light in its encampment, routed, and tumbled into the lake Aboukir.

At the hour appointed the attack was made. In the beginning of it the French conducted themselves with admirable skill. It is certain our army did not then expect them, although, for two pre-

ceding nights, the soldiers had been ordered to lie down upon their arms, and to be ready at a moment's notice. They came silently on, and in good order. With amazing perseverance they crept even upon their hands and knees, through the fear of alarming our videttes. The French videttes were, however, observed to draw nearer and nearer to ours, until, at length, the English sentinel observed the French army close behind, coming slowly on in a line. This man gave the alarm, by firing his piece, and retreating with all possible expedition. The French instantly and rapidly charged up the hill, beginning a false attack upon our left, and carrying a redoubt by means of the bayonet,—intending thus to draw our attention from its right, where the main assault was intended. This project, however, was soon perceived by our commander, and failed of its effect. It was still dark. The firing ceased upon the left, and was soon heard very warm upon the right. To that point, therefore, General Abercrombie directed all his attention, although both armies discharged their artillery without discerning a single object, except during the flashes of the cannon, when, as an officer belonging to the reserve assured us, the French army was not otherwise visible, although now so near, than by the appearance of a long black line, disclosed during those momentary coruscations. As dawn appeared, the French were found to have succeeded in turning our right wing; and a party of their cavalry were actually seen advancing to the rear of the 28th regiment. The prudence and gallant conduct of this regiment gave the first favourable turn to the conflict of the day. Cavalry in the rear of the infantry, have generally the power to throw them into disorder. It was at this critical moment decisive as to the fate of Egypt, that an Adjutant of the 28th gave the word, "*Rear rank, right-about, face.*" This was readily obeyed; and the soldiers, with astonishing firmness and presence of mind, sustained a severe attack in front and rear at the same time without a single man moving from his place. At this juncture, the 42d regiment coming up to aid the 28th, were themselves overwhelmed and broken by a body of the enemy's cavalry. Still, though dispersed, they resisted to a man; and were seen so intermingled with the enemy, that the flank companies of the 40th, stationed in the openings of the ruins upon the right, were afraid to fire for fear of destroying them. Menou had promised a Louis to every French soldier who should be concerned in establishing a position in that building; and several attempts were made for the purpose. The 58th had been stationed there in the beginning of

tne action, with a part of the 23d, and had already repulsed a column of the enemy in its attack upon this place; when, during the severe conflict sustained by the 28th in front, three columns forced in behind the redoubt where that regiment was stationed, and while some of them remained to carry on the attack upon its rear, the principal part penetrated into the quadrangular area formed by the ruin. Here they were received by the 58th and 23d, and followed by a part of the 42d, who cut off their retreat, so that a most desperate conflict ensued. Our men attacked them like wolves, with less ardour than valour, displaying a degree of intrepidity nothing could resist. After expending all their ammunition, they had recourse to stones and the butt-end of their pieces, transfixing the Frenchmen with their bayonets against the walls of the building, until they had covered the sand with the blood and bodies of their enemies; where they remain heaped at this hour, a striking monument of the horror of that day. Not fewer than seven hundred Frenchmen were bayonetted or shot among those ruins.

By some unaccountable negligence, the principal part of the artillery and ammunition had not been brought to the station then occupied by our army; hence originated a saying, that the French had been beaten by an enemy destitute of artillery. Certain it is, that both the 28th and 42d regiments, towards the termination of the conquest, were reduced to the necessity of throwing stones. General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, with a view, as it is related, of rallying the 42d, hastening towards the dreadful conflict in the ruin upon the right, was nearly surrounded by a party of French cavalry. A dragoon made a thrust at him; but Sir Ralph, receiving it between his breast and his left arm, wrested the weapon from his antagonist. At this instant, an English soldier, seeing another ride towards the General to aim a blow at him, and, being without ball, thrust his ramrod into his piece, and with it shot the dragoon. Soon after Sir Ralph was seen without his horse, the animal having been shot under him; when Sir Sidney Smith coming up supplied him with that whereon he was mounted. It was on this occasion that Sir Ralph presented to Sir Sidney the sabre he had wrested from the dragoon. Soon after our venerable Commander received in his thigh the fatal shot of which he afterwards expired.

Victory now declared itself for the English, and it may be said to date from the moment when Abercrombie received his mortal wound. Five French Generals were killed. Menou's horse was shot under him. It is said that he wept when he beheld the fate

of the day, and exerted himself in vain endeavours to rally his retreating army. Amongst the wounded on our side were Generals Oakes, Moore, Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith. The loss sustained by the French was not less than four thousand. Eleven hundred of their dead were buried by our own troops. After the action both armies maintained the same positions they had occupied before the battle.

After the 21st of March, the affairs of the expedition remained at a stand. It was upon the 17th of April that I arrived at the army. The death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie had then thrown a gloom over every thing. Although General, now Lord Hutchinson, followed precisely the plan which was understood to be General Abercrombie's, the regret of the army and navy was only expressed by murmurs and discontent. No one, however, as the event has proved, could have devised a more wise scheme for the ultimate deliverance of Egypt. He directed the operations of the army successively to the different stations held by the dispersed forces of the enemy: subduing them one after another, instead of allowing them to combine their strength, he was enabled to effect what no other plan of carrying on the campaign could possibly have brought to pass. If matters did not proceed as speedily as before, they proceeded safely and surely.

The first effort was to cut off all communication between the garrison of Alexandria and the rest of Egypt. This was effected by destroying the canal of Alexandria, and thereby not only preventing a supply of fresh water, but also causing the waters of the lake Aboukir to fall into the ancient bed of the lake Marcotis. We were present during this operation. The canal was cut through in two places; the torrent rushing vehemently down a steep of eight feet, soon carried away the intervening mound, and produced an inundation extending to such a prodigious distance over all the desart to the east and south of Alexandria, that before the middle of May the French, than whom no people shew more alertness in converting even disaster to some advantage, had a flotilla of gun-boats on this new-created sea.

About this time, Fort Julien, upon the Rosetta branch of the Nile, was taken by the English and Turks, which was followed by the evacuation of Rosetta. Rahmanie, an important fort, was then attacked and carried; by the capture of this place all communication with Alexandria was said to be interrupted. Immediately after this capture the English army began its march to Cairo. Their route

was along the banks of the Nile. They proceeded about ten miles a day, suffering much, as well from the heat as dews. Berelos and Damietta, upon the coast, were abandoned by the French; and progressively the whole country conquered, and Egypt (and therein India), delivered from French possession and invasion.

Poetical Essays on Military Subjects.

THE following Stanzas, in honour of the Marquis of Wellington, are from the pen of Robert Henry Jackson, a youth of fourteen. Considering the age of the author, we conceive him entitled to our warm approbation, and we would not wish to check his rising genius by any remarks which might be otherwise than agreeable to his wishes: they are certainly highly meritorious as the productions of a youth of fourteen, and give us reason to expect something more brilliant when his judgment shall have been matured.

THE storm that o'er the ocean blows
But lifts it nearer to the skies,—
Thus every charge of Britain's foes
Bids WELLINGTON in glory rise.

'Mid India's wars the vigorous shoot
Its never-fading foliage spread,
An honour to its noble root,
A laurel to Britannia's head.

For none can claim such high renown
As he who lifted from the dust
His Country's standard, drooping down,
And wip'd away her weapon's rust.

Her former chiefs were as the gleams
That on the winter morning rise;—
WELLESLEY the dazzling sun that beams
In favoring spring's unclouded skies.

When Timur's son invok'd his aid,
On Friendship's wings how swift he flew!
Whilst Victory in his pathway play'd,
And fleeting Fame in bondage drew.

On Assaye's plains the vanquish'd crowds
Of Scindiah from the war were driv'n;—
So sable hosts of darkening clouds
Fly the resistless gales of heav'n.

Firm on Gawilghur's bulwark'd height
Berar's proud Rajah mock'd his power,—
But WELLESLEY ever finds delight
In arduous task and dangerous hour.

The thunder strikes the lofty pine
Ere on the lowly shrub it falls,—
So Britain's honor'd banners shine
On high Gawilghur's heav'n-topp'd walls.

When by the proud Abrantes led,
The Gallic legions took the field,
On Lisboa's summits, heaped with dead,
The prostrate foe was taught to yield.

As rushing from the cliffs afar
The torrent breaks upon the rock,
So Gallia pour'd her tide of war—
So WELLESLEY, firm, receiv'd the shock.

In Duero's memorable fight,
On Talavera's purple plain,
Brave WELLESLEY led Britannia's might,
And rear'd her ensigns o'er the slain.

Pursuing Victory's red career,
In Lusitania's war he shone,
A blazing meteor, spreading fear
Where'er his fiery track was known.

But when his lightning-glance survey'd
On Tormes' banks Gaul's giant force,
In gorgeous pomp of war array'd
He sprung, and slaughter mark'd his course.

Thus, perch'd upon some Cambrian height,
Her destined prey the eagle views,
On rapid pinion wings her flight,
And dealing death, the flock pursues.

The wreaths that bloom'd upon his crest
On Salamanca's brilliant day,
Unnumber'd voices shall attest,
And muse, in triumph, at the fray.

Then Marmont's powers, with rapid stride
Before his mighty prowess fled,
And many a sanguinary tide
Stream'd from the mountains of the dead.

Those Eagle-standards, lo! are furl'd,
Which erst, in Gallia's brighter day,
Had spread their wings o'er half the world,
And shaded regions with dismay.

Each echoing mount that lifts his brow
Upon Iberia's grateful land,—
The murmuring streams that wind below—
Shall own the wonders of his hand.

When envious death's cold grasp shall seize
The HERO Britain's sons revere,
His triumphs sailing on the breeze,
Spain shall adore, and France shall fear.

Renown's fair circlet shall adorn
The monument that marks his tomb;
And Glory, beaming on his urn,
Chase far away oblivion's gloom.

Nay, when Creation's mighty frame
Shall be to pristine chaos hurl'd,
Then WELLINGTON's illustrious name
Shall echo through the falling world!

LET RUSSIA's TRIUMPH ROUSE THE WORLD TO ARMS!

ADDRESSED TO

THE NATIONS GROANING UNDER BUONAPARTE's YOKE!

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM THOS. FITZGERALD, ESQ.

THE *love* of *country* glowing in the mind,
Adorns the story of the Russian hind.
Without one murmur, to the flames he yields
His home, and all the produce of his fields!
That when th' invading foe arriv'd—he found
Nor food nor shelter on the wasted ground.
Then see the *blood-stain'd Corsican* advance,
With all the strength of half exhausted *France*;
With vassal nations mingled in his train—
Slaves from the *Tiber!* bondsmen from the *Maine!*
Who, dragg'd to fight in quarrels not their own
Extend that thraldom under which they groan.
Ambition to subdue the human race,
Made him o'erlook the prospect of disgrace;
But soon he saw the end of *fortune's* tide,
For heav'n resolv'd to crush the *Tyrant's* pride!
Towns wrapt in flames are beacons of alarms,
And the whole Russian nation fly to arms!
In various battles beaten, foil'd in all,
When *frenzy* urg'd him on to Moscow's wall,
Where vainly he had hoped to blast the fame,
And blot from Europe's annals Russia's name.
What did the baffled *Tyrant* meet with there?
But *burning ruins!* famine! and despair!

The elements against his crimes conspire,
And prove as fatal as both sword and fire!
Compell'd to seek for safety in retreat,
His armies suffer, every day defeat!
Death-struck and bleach'd by life-consuming frost,
He sees his wretched legions hourly lost!
And he who kept the trembling world in dread,
Can find no corner to conceal his head:
Shame and confusion hang upon his rear
Where death rides dreadful on the *Cossack* spear!
From Russian wilds a voice tremendous cries—
Europe, awake! and from your trance arise!
Rise! with the strength of congregated waves,
Erect your heads! and be no longer slaves!
Endure no more the odious *Gallic* chain,
Rise in a mass! and be yourselves again!
The *great example* follow that you see,
Burst your vile bonds, and set your children free!
And be this truth convey'd to future times,
Nations are only vanquish'd by their crimes.
If true themselves, th' *invader* must retire,
Pursued at last, by famine, sword, and fire!
*Britannia points—and mark the glorious view!
Her spear to France, her olive-branch to you:
Fight but your battle, and she bids you know,
Her virtuous monarch is no more your foe!
Nations arise! and in your vengeance just,
Reduce your vile *oppressor* into dust!
Chase from the earth his base detested race,
And end the history of your own disgrace!
Then shall the groaning world, from bondage free,
Taste all the sweets of *Peace and Liberty!*

December 22, 1812.

CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA.

[Continued from Vol. I. page 536.]

THE despondency of Sir John Moore and the disastrous events which it occasioned, were far from extinguishing the spirit of patriotism in the Peninsula.—At the very time when the Spaniards had sustained the heaviest losses, and Sir John Moore's army was known to be in full retreat, a treaty was signed at London between Great-Britain and the Spanish nation acting in the name of Ferdinand.—It proclaimed, in the name of the Most Holy and Undivided

* The ten concluding lines are quoted from the Author's Address to the Literary Fund for 1809.

Trinity, a Christian, stable, and inviolable peace between the two countries; a perpetual and sincere amity; and a strict alliance during the war with France: and it pronounced an entire and lasting oblivion of all acts of hostility done on either side during the course of the late wars in which they had been engaged against each other. His Britannic Majesty engaged to continue to assist the Spanish nation in their struggle to the utmost of his power, and promised not to acknowledge any other King of Spain, and of the Indies thereunto appertaining, than Ferdinand VII. his heirs, or such lawful successor as the Spanish nation should acknowledge; and the Spanish government engaged, on the behalf of Ferdinand, never, in any case, to cede to France any portion of the territories or possessions of the Spanish monarchy in any part of the world.—The contracting parties bound themselves to make common cause against France, and not to make peace except by common consent. It was agreed by an additional article, that as the existing circumstances did not admit of the regular negociation of a treaty of commerce with all the care and consideration due to so important a subject, such a negociation should be effected as soon as it was practicable; and meantime mutual facilities should be afforded to the commerce of the subjects of both countries, by temporary regulations founded on principles of reciprocal utility. Another separate article provided that the Spanish government should take the most effectual measures for preventing the Spanish squadrons in all their ports from falling into the power of France.

When the army of Sir John Moore began its march for Spain, 14,000 English troops were left at Lisbon.—Some regiments had afterwards advanced to the frontiers, to be near the Commander-in-Chief if he should require to be reinforced, or find it expedient to fall back upon them. They learning that he had retreated by a different route, and that superior forces were hastening against them, returned by forced marches to the capital.—Every thing was in confusion there.—One day the cavalry was embarked, the next it was re-landed.—The sea-batteries were all dismantled, and their guns shipped to be sent to Brazil: those at Fort St. Julien alone were left mounted, as a defencible post, if our troops should be forced to embark precipitately.—The women belonging to the army were sent on board.—These preparations were far from satisfactory to the populace; they resented the intended abandonment by every means in their power.

About this time the French "army of Portugal" was again upon

the frontiers of that country. Soult, with Loison under him, was preparing to cross the Minho, and enter from the North, while Ney remained to keep the Gallicians in subjection. Between these Generals and Victor, Le Febvre, and Sebastiani, who, from New Castille and Estremadura, equally threatened Andalusia and Portugal, Salamanca was the point of communication, and General Maupetit was stationed there to keep up that communication, and dispatch supplies to each as they might be wanted.—His plan, however, was defeated by a small body of Portuguese, under Sir Robert Wilson.—That officer, with little assistance and little encouragement from the Regency, had, during his stay at Porto, raised a legion of 2,000 volunteers.—It might have been increased to 10,000 could he have relied upon resources for them: for the quickness with which they learnt our discipline, the pride which they felt in being displayed, and their officers in displaying them, excited the emulation of all their countrymen. In ten weeks they were perfectly disciplined, and Sir Robert, on the 14th of December, before Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird had formed a junction, marched towards the frontier, with the intent of facilitating the communication between them, and covering, as far as his means would permit, the approach to the Northern provinces.—Little, or rather nothing, was done by the Regency to assist him,—even the common means which they had at their command were neglected.—Sir John Craddock, indeed, who had the command of the British forces at Lisbon, did all he could to forward Sir Robert Wilson's views, and gave him full power to act according to his own judgment.

Sir Robert Wilson marched his legion to Cuidad Rodrigo, through a country which, by officers of ordinary talents, would have been pronounced impracticable. It was in a season of heavy rains, and the torrents were sometimes breast-high.—By dint of manual exertion, cannon and carts were drawn up steeps which had been before thought inaccessible to carriages: sometimes, when the carriages would have swam, the wheels were taken off, and they were slidden over on the foot bridges; sometimes hauled along causeways and connecting bridges so narrow, that the wheels rested on half their fellies, upon angular stones placed point upwards to form the edge of the road.—It was the first march that these troops had ever made; yet there was not one straggler; not a murmur was heard amid all their difficulties; they sung as they went along, and reached their resting place at night with unabating spirit and cheerfulness. When they reached Cuidad Rodrigo, which was their head-quarters, Sir

Robert issued a proclamation in reply to one of the French, in which they threatened to put death all who did not obey their requisitions; if this threat was put in execution, he declared that he would hang a Frenchman for every Spaniard.—The people took heart, seeing the determination with which he acted; the Supreme Junta conferred on him the rank of Brigadier-General, and placed the garrison of Ciudad Rogrigo and the troops in the province at his disposal; from thence he extended his excursions as far as Salamanca, keeping the enemy in constant alarm, intercepting their collections of money, horses and supplies, and carrying their posts in open day: nor did the retreat of the British army, and the evacuation of Galicia, abate his hopes or alter his resolution; he determined to maintain the country to the last, notwithstanding the general alarm, and his own peculiar danger, if the fortune of war should throw him into the hands of Buonaparte.—Maupetit was confined by this indefatigable enemy to the walls of Salamanca: the communication between Victor and Soult was interrupted, and the latter was thus checked in his intention of marching to Lisbon.—The vigorous conduct of Sir Robert Wilson, and the spirit with which the people of Galicia prosecuted that mode of warfare which was best suited to themselves, and most destructive to the enemy, disconcerted the projects of the French, and delayed the invasion of Portugal.

While the south of the Peninsula obtained leisure to prepare for defence, through the diversion occasioned by Sir John Moore, by the bolder measures of Sir Robert Wilson, and by the devoted courage of the Zaragozans, the provinces near the Pyrenees had nothing to protect them against the invader, except their own unconquerable patriotism.—The first fruits of the French victories was the relief of Barcelona, which had been long and closely blockaded by the Spaniards.—Catalonia, indeed, seemed to have been neglected by the British government, in a manner for which it would be impossible to account, if Lord Castlereagh had not explained it.—We had a fine army in July, and part of this army was ordered to the assistance of the Catalonians.—Of a measure so obviously important the French could not but be aware; they made a threat of invading Sicily from Naples, and the British troops were therefore detained for its protection.

As soon as the French began to act on the offensive, they detached about 6,000 men, chiefly Italians, against Rosas.—The Lucifer and Meteor bomb vessels were in the bay, under Captain West of the Excellent.—The enemy appeared on the 6th of November, 1808,

from the side of Figueras (one of the important places of which they had obtained possession by treachery before the commencement of the war); there was no force to oppose them, and on the following morning they were masters of the heights which encompass the whole bay.—That same day they entered the town, the inhabitants flying, some to their boats, others to the citadel; but the Excellent and Meteor lay within point blank shot of the place, and soon compelled the invaders to retreat more rapidly than they had advanced.—The citadel was in a wretched state for defence; the south-west bastion had been blown down in the last war by the explosion of a magazine, and all that had been done was to hide the breach, by patching it with a few thin planks and loose stones; such was the supine security of Godoy's administration, and the Junta had had too many occupations to distract its attention. The stores were as incomplete as the works; there were neither measures for their powder nor saws for their fusees,—hats and axes were used instead.—Twenty-five of the Excellent's marines were sent to reinforce Fort Trinidad, which stands east of the town, upon an eminence on the shore, commanding the port, but itself commanded by the heights; the rest of the ships' marines, with fifty seamen, went to assist the garrison of the citadel. O'Daly, the governor, sent for reinforcements to the Junta of Gerona; but a traitor was employed by the French to intercept all his dispatches, while at the same time their emissaries reported that the English had taken possession of the fortress, and suspended the Spanish commander.—Hearing this confidently affirmed, and receiving no other intelligence, the Junta wrote to Captain West, requesting he would explain to them the motives for this conduct.—The artifice of the enemy was then discovered; but meantime between two and three weeks had elapsed, during which the Junta were kept in ignorance, and thus prevented from taking any measure for the relief of that place, if any were in their power.

(To be continued.)

NARRATIVE

OF THE

CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.

"Warriors!—It is not necessary to awaken your courage; it is not necessary to call on that loyalty and love to your monarch and to your country, for which you ever have been renowned; you were born with those proud features of distinction above all other nations, you grew up and will die with them."

THE ruin and misery which the want of commerce rapidly spread throughout the Empire of Russia, obliged the Emperor Alexander to relax in the system which the machinations of Buonaparte had engaged him to enter on at the Treaty of Tilsit; and this relaxation determined the Ruler of the French nation to re-commence hostilities against that country.—It was in vain that Alexander represented to him that Russia could not longer exist as a nation without commerce; and that he was willing to make great sacrifices to secure even a portion of trade to his subjects.—It was in vain that he proposed to lay a new duty of 25 per cent. on all colonial produce and goods of British manufacture, and would allow France half the revenue to sanction the measure.—To these proposals Buonaparte replied, that nothing short of shutting the ports of Russia against British shipping would satisfy him; and that any compromise on his part would be a total abandonment of the continental system.—Alexander had already used all possible endeavours to avert the evils of war: he had suffered his relation, the Duke of Oldenburgh, to be plundered of his dominions by Buonaparte, in a time of peace, without doing more in his behalf than to issue a protest; and yet this harmless protest, against an act of the most glaring inhumanity and injustice, was now, above a year after its promulgation, considered as one occasion of offence.

Before he entered on the war with France, the Emperor Alexander issued a proclamation to his subjects, stating the extremities to which he had allowed himself to be reduced previous to taking that step, and exhorting them to the most strenuous exertion; and on the commencement of hostilities published the subjoined address:

"For a long time past we had remarked the hostile comportment of the French Emperor towards Russia; but we still hoped, through moderate and pacific measures, to avert hostilities. At last, notwithstanding all our wishes to maintain peace, we witnessed an incessant repetition of open outrages,

Copied from the ORIGINAL MAP belonging to the French Quarter Master Generals Department



London Published by P. Martin late of the Firm of Cobbett & Martin for the Military Panorama.

Summary of Events.

Distances from Dantzic to Smolensk and Moscow.

which compelled us to arm, and to assemble our troops; though still, while we could flatter ourselves with the hope of reconciliation, we remained within the confines of our empire; and without violating peace, were prepared for defence. All these moderate and pacific measures could not secure to us the tranquillity of which we were desirous. The French Emperor, by an attack upon our troops at Kowno, has already commenced war; consequently nothing farther remains for us, but, while we invoke the aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, the Author and Defender of Truth, to place our force in opposition to the force of the enemy, it is unnecessary to remind our Generals, our Chiefs, and Warriors, of their duty, and of their valour. In their veins flows the blood of the Sclavonians, so highly renowned of old for their victories. Soldiers! you are the defenders of religion, your country, and independence. I am with you. God is on your side."

The efforts which Alexander had determined on making were not the sudden movements of disappointment with respect to the conduct of the French Ruler, or the struggles of Russia, driven to resistance when submission seemed to lead to nothing short of destruction.—The Russian Court appears for a long period to have foreseen, that actual hostility, and another appeal to arms, could alone preserve the independence and stability of the empire; yet, wishing to prevent the effusion of blood, and touched by the woes of suffering humanity, it procrastinated the day of the explosion until its dignity could no longer endure the compromise;—until its integrity and safety must have suffered by delay.—Even in the spring of the year 1811, the Russian Cabinet perceived that the tremendous crisis was inevitable; and was busily occupied in military preparations on the most extensive scale.—Cannon were secretly sent from the arsenal towards the frontiers.—The different battalions called "Garrison Regiments," were incorporated with the regular forces, and by the end of February in that year, no less than 200,000 men were quartered in the western provinces of that empire; while many of the more intelligent Generals, who commanded divisions of these troops, successively visited St. Petersburgh, under the pretext of arranging their private affairs, but in reality for the purpose of conferring with the Minister at War, on the state of their respective corps.—These measures were pursued with an increased activity after Russia was apprized of the incorporation of the Hans Towns, and particularly of the Duchy of Oldenburg, with France; the integrity of which latter state was guaranteed by the 12th and 15th articles of the Treaty of Tilsit.—These aggressions made the strongest impression on the mind of Alexander; yet though he saw the tendency of Buonaparte's ambitious designs, his Imperial Majesty did not immediately assume

that vigorous line of conduct he ought to have adopted.—Unfortunately, too, the feelings of Russia were still hostile to Turkey, and her finances were far from being in a prosperous condition. The Cabinet, however, lost no time in encouraging the manufacture of arms: 500,000 muskets, and 2,000 pieces of ordnance were rapidly finished, and ready for any disposable purpose: various fortifications were erected on the banks of the Dwina; and, upon the whole, the military preparations were much more formidable, and upon a larger scale, than those which preceded the wars of 1805 and 1807.—The organization, too, of the forces was changed.—The cavalry, which used to be attached to the different divisions of infantry, were separated from them.—The infantry of the line consisted of twenty-eight divisions, of six regiments each; and every regiment contained three battalions of 600 effective men; forming a total of 302,400 infantry.—The cavalry were composed of seven divisions, of forty squadrons each, every squadron of 142 effective men, amounting in the whole to 39,760, besides 50,000 Cossacks, making together a force of 392,100 men.—From this enumeration may be deducted nine divisions; two of them were to be employed against the Persians, five against the Turks, and two were to continue in Finland, by way of precaution.—There then remained 294,960 men which Russia could in the year 1811 have opposed to France, exclusively of the militia; for arming which latter force there were a sufficient number of military depôts well provided, and situated in convenient places for the distribution of arms and stores.

As a further proof that the Russian Cabinet considered a war with France unavoidable, and was determined to resist the unwarrantable pretensions and encroachment of that power, it may be recollected that a positive refusal was given to the demand of the French Minister, with respect to the adoption of the burning decrees, notwithstanding his repeated instances on that subject by the command of Buonaparte: nor must it be forgotten that the Russian Government permitted the sale of all British manufactures, and even took measures to prevent the entrance of many articles usually imported from France, to the great detriment of French commerce, especially that of Lyons. As, therefore, it is evident that Russia was aware it would be necessary to have recourse to hostilities with France, and as she had a full year and a half for augmented preparation, her warlike means were daily strengthened; and she omitted no opportunity of calling into action every energy she possessed to confront the danger with which she had been so long threatened; to com-

mence a struggle, not for honour and happiness alone, but for her liberty, her religion, and her existence.

The French troops crossed the Elbe and Oder in the month of February 1812, and directed their march towards the Vistula:—Corps under the French Generals Ney, Oudinot, Macdonald, Poniatousky, crossed the Niemen almost at the same time by Juburg, Kowno, Olito and Merecy. On the 22d of April the Emperor of Russia quitted St. Petersburgh, took the command of his army, and moved his head-quarters to Wilna.—In the commencement of May the first corps arrived on the Vistula at Elbing and Marienburg; the second corps at Marienwerder; the third corps at Thorn; the fourth and sixth at Plock; the fifth corps assembled at Warsaw; the eighth corps on the right of Warsaw; and the seventh corps at Pulawy.—Buonaparte left Paris on the 9th of May, crossed the Rhine on the 13th, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistula on the 6th of June.

At the commencement of hostilities the Russian army was posted in the following manner.—The 1st corps, commanded by the Prince Wittgenstein, consisting of the 5th and 14th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, at Chawli.—It afterwards occupied Rossiena, and was, on the 24th of June, at Reydanoui.—The second corps, commanded by General Baggawort, consisting of the 4th and 17th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, occupied Kowno.—The 3d corps, commanded by General Schomoaloff, composed of the 1st division of grenadiers, of one division of infantry, and one division of cavalry, occupied Nov-Trocki.—The 4th corps, commanded by General Tutschkoff, composed of the 11th and 23d divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, was stationed on the line from Nov-Trocki to Lida.—The imperial guards were at Wilna.—The 6th corps, commanded by General Doctoroff, consisting of two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, had formed a part of the army of Prince Bagrathion, and lay at the end of June between Lida and Grodno.—The 5th corps, under Prince Bagrathion, composed of the 2d division of grenadiers, of the 12th, 18th, and 26th divisions of infantry, and two divisions of cavalry, was at Wolkowisk: and the 9th and 15th divisions of infantry, and a division of cavalry, commanded by General Markow, was at the extremity of Volhynia.

As soon as the enemy commenced hostile operations, the evacuation of Wilna was determined upon by the Emperor Alexander, in pursuance of a system of retreat which should encrease the difficul-

ties of the French army, in point of supplies, by drawing them further into the empire, and with a view of avoiding a premature general battle. When the Russians reached Autokol the advanced Polish and French squadrons of cavalry entered Wilna, and on the 28th of June, Buonaparte arrived at that place. The point of concentration, for the Russian armies, was necessarily at some distance from the frontiers: pursuant to this disposition all the advanced corps fell back to occupy positions allotted to them. The corps of Count Wittgenstein to Wilkomir; General Baggshufuridt to Shewrink betwixt Wilkomir and Wilna; Gens. Tutshkoff and Shewaloff near to Wilna; the reserve, consisting of the guards, near to Schevenzen; the army of Prince Bagrathion was on its march from Slernivte-Wileikæ; and Gen. Tormasoff with an army of observation at Lutzk. The Russian armies continued daily to concentrate themselves, and in consequence of their plan of the campaign, Buonaparte was compelled to alter his first dispositions, which served no other purpose than to produce useless marches: the Russians had avoided on all occasions to give the enemy battle where it appeared likely to be attended with advantage to him, and by acting upon this principle their views were completely acccomplished.

On the left bank of the Vilia the Russians were followed by the French General Bruyeres, and some skirmishing took place, but of little importance; and on the right bank of that river a body of Cossacks were made prisoners in a charge of the Polish light horse. On the 25th of June, the Duke of Reggio crossed the Vilia by a bridge thrown over near Kowno; and on the 26th, marched upon Javon; the 27th, on Chatoni. This movement had obliged the Prince of Wittgenstein to evacuate Sanwgitia and the country lying between Kowno and the sea, and to retire upon Wilkomir, after obtaining a reinforcement of two regiments of guards. The following day the Russians were drawn up opposite Develtovo, when a cannonade commenced and they were obliged to pass the bridge with precipitation, and on the 4th of July, the Duke of Reggio entered Avana; the King of Naples, Swentzianoui; and the Duke of Elchingen, Maliatoui. On the 7th of July, the head-quarters of the Russian army were near Akasma. The corps of Count Wittgenstein at Breslaw, the 2d and 3d corps at Dedin, the 4th at Mawloky, the 5th at Melaschi, the 6th at Noragiodi; and on the 11th of July, their positions were as follows:—the corps of Count Wittgenstein at Rimshan, the corps under Generals Baggawort, Tutchkoff,

and Count Shuvaloff, were concentrated at Widzam, the corps of General Doctoroff at Bunda, the corps of reserve at Zamosh.

The main efforts of the French had hitherto been directed to cut off the communication between the first Russian army, and their second under Bagrathion; the former was concentrated in its entrenched camp at Drissa, and the latter, who was on the advance, received orders to attack the enemy's corps opposed to him, and movements were made in the first army to second this operation. In this engagement, which was the first of any consequence, victory declared itself in favour of the Russians. The advance-guard of General Bagrathion's army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Rajewski, reached Daschkowka on the 10th of July, where it was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, consisting of five divisions, under the command of Marshals Davoust and Mortier. Notwithstanding the superior numbers and obstinate resistance of the French, the Russian troops repulsed them twice, and pushed them as far as the village of Nowossilka. In this place, strong by nature, and affording an advantageous position, the enemy halted; but though they attempted with several strong columns to compel the Russians to retreat from the field of battle, they were constantly repulsed with loss, notwithstanding that the Russian 8th corps, which had come up in sufficient time, could not co-operate from the narrowness of the ground, and from the same cause the Russian cavalry remained in complete inactivity. In the mean time the road to Smolensko was opened by General Platow, so as to enable him to continue his march to join the first army. The battle lasted from nine in the morning until six in the evening. The loss of the French, according to concurring statements of prisoners, compared with the number of dead bodies left by them during the pursuit, exceeded five thousand men; that of the Russians was very trifling.

After the defeat of Davoust the following ukase was issued by the Emperor Alexander from his camp at Polotozk, ordering the formation of battalions of reserve in the interior of the Empire, and calling upon the Russians to rise *en masse* for the defence of their country.

"The enemy has entered our territories, and continues to carry arms into the interior of Russia, hoping with his strength and his wrath, to disturb the tranquillity of this mighty Empire. He has formed in his mind the base determination to destroy the glory and prosperity of our country. With cunning in his heart, and deceit on his lips, he is bringing everlasting chains and fetters into it. We have called on the Almighty for assistance, and have appealed to him for our defence. Our armies glow with valour to

crush him, to defeat him, and to drive from the face of our country all those who may remain undestroyed. On their fortitude and strength we place our firmest hopes; but we neither can nor ought to conceal from our loyal subjects, that the forces of the different nations he has assembled are great, and that his temerity demands our most valiant and resolute exertions. With all the strong hopes we place in our gallant army we therefore deem it a matter of absolute necessity to assemble new forces in the interior of the Empire, which, striking the enemy anew with terror, will form a second barrier in support of the first, to defend the homes, the wives, and children of every one and all. We have called on our metropolis of Moscow, and we now call on all our loyal subjects of all classes and ranks, both ecclesiastical and civil, recommending them, together with us, individually and generally to rise and co-operate against all hostile designs and attempts. At every step shall he find the loyal sons of Russia combating him with all their strength and all their means, without attending to his wiles and deceit. In every nobleman shall he find a Pajatsky, in every ecclesiastic a Palitzin, in every citizen a Minin. Most eminent nobility of Russia, it is ye that have at all times been the saviours of your country. Most holy Synod and Clergy, ye have always, with your fervent prayers, called down blessings on your country.

"People of Russia! ye valiant descendants of the brave Sclavonians, how often have ye dashed the teeth of lions and tigers that were rushing upon you. With the cross in your heart, and the sword in your hand, no martial force can vanquish you.

"For the first formation of the before-mentioned forces, it is proposed to the Nobility in all the Governments, to assemble the men they intend for the defence of the country; choosing officers from among themselves, and giving information of their number to Moscow, where a Commander-in-Chief will be appointed.

"Camp, near Polotzk, July 6 (18), 1812."

The bulletins issued by the French Ruler, so different from those that had appeared at the commencement of any of his former wars, served but to animate the Russians. In these were to be perceived no denunciation of vengeance, of seizing of capitals, and putting an end to dynasties;—the only threat he offered was to terminate the Russian influence in Europe. Buonaparte had imagined, from the vast preparations he had formed, and from the unexpected inroad into the Russian territories, he would have been enabled to dissipate, by his columns, into small portions, the military force of that country, extended a long line of more than 800 versts, and after he had annihilated each by itself, to accomplish his vindictive design as it were by one blow. By such means only, however, contrary to the law of nations, has he hitherto succeeded in vanquishing other armies, and in bringing other states under his dominion who were deceived by confiding in the universal respect that was paid to the most sacred rights.

The difficulties which the enemy had endeavoured to lay in the way of the operations of the second army were now removed. The objects of the battle, which the advance of Prince Bagrathion's army victoriously sustained, were accomplished, and a junction effected with the first west army.

Lieutenant-General Count Wittgenstein, in a report, dated the 21st of July (Aug. 2), gives the following information:

"According to His Majesty's command, the corps entrusted to my orders is destined to act separately. In consequence of which, I remained on the banks of the Dwina, at the advanced work of Pokaseuze, to observe the enemy stationed opposite to me on the other bank, and having thrown bridges across the river in the course of the night, I sent my cavalry out several times on expeditions, and which, in the course of eight days, took eight officers and about 1000 men prisoners from the corps of the General of Brigade St. Genie, and almost entirely destroyed the 7th and 11th Regiments of French Yagers, the 8th Uhlans, and the 10th Regiment of Foot Yagers, both Poles, are nearly cut up. Finally, on the 17th of this present July, I received information from my detachments from Drissa, that Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, after having passed the Drissa with his corps, was on his march to Sebesch from Dunaburg. I was informed that Marshal Macdonald has crossed the river at Jacobstadt, and was shaping his march for Lusye; and, according to the statement of a French Officer of General Staff, whom we had taken prisoner, those troops at the churches were destined to cut me off from the road of Pshkow. In this station I resolved to attack the enemy nearest to me in the church of the village Klastiga, and discovered the corps of Oudinot stationed before the village of Jackubow, at the distance of five wersts, and which was already approaching to meet me from Klastiga. I attacked it with impetuosity, and after one of the most obstinate and bloody engagements, which lasted without intermission for three days, from morning early till late at night; we at length, thanks be given to our all-gracious God, and praised be the victorious Russian troops, obtained this victory over the most deceitful and greatest enemy of our native country; the victory over the corps of Marshal Oudinot, which consisted of three divisions of the flower of the French infantry, is totally beaten and thrown into the greatest confusion; it has retired in disorder, and only escaped by means of the woody places, and by crossing over the small rivulets, the bridges of which they set on fire and destroyed, and at the same time laying hindrance in our way at almost every step, to stop the rapidity with which he was pursued by us. The Commanders of divisions, Le Grand and Verdier, are both wounded. I shall pursue them along the Dwina to Polotsk. This three days battle has crowned our Russian army with fresh laurels, and the corps entrusted to me have performed incredible actions by its valour and its discipline, which I am unable sufficiently to describe. Whatever was opposed to it, batteries and strong columns, it has without paying attention to the strongest and most obstinate opposition on the part of the enemy, overthrown and annihilated, by the bayonet, and by the effect of the artillery—all the villages and fields, through which we passed,

were covered with dead bodies. We have taken about 3000 prisoners, among whom are 25 officers, 2 pieces of cannon, and several powder waggons, and both the Crown and private baggage, among which is the General's equipage, has fallen almost entirely into the hands of the victors. So soon as I shall have driven them over the Dwina, I am determined, as I attack them on each side, to turn myself against the corps of Marshal Macdonald, to attack it: and as I hope, with the assistance of God, and with the spirit of our troops, invigorated by these successes, likewise to perform something, I shall endeavour to clear the lines of demarcation allotted me from the enemy, and if this can be effected, the enemy's troops must necessarily withdraw themselves from before Riga. The loss on our side is not small, particularly in having lost the brave General Kulnow, who yesterday had both his legs carried away by a cannon ball, of which he died on the spot; and I myself am wounded by a bullet in the cheek, near the temple, but the wound is not at all dangerous."

On the 3d of August General Wittgenstein again attacked Oudinot, at Polotsk: the action lasted fourteen hours, and finally obliged the enemy to retire to their trenches with the loss of upwards of 2000 prisoners. The Duke of Reggio, who, in the first instance, had been already strengthened by the Bavarians, under the command of General Wride, received a fresh reinforcement of the same troops, under General Deroy, after which, on the 16th of August, a most murderous affair took place:—in point of numbers the Russians were infinitely inferior, yet the fortune of the day attended them; they pursued the enemy even to the town, and continued the battle in the streets, until the darkness of the night put an end to it. In this engagement Oudinot received a severe wound in his shoulder, and the command of his army was entrusted to General Gouveau de St. Cyr.

On the 19th of August the Duke of Elchingen crossed over to the right bank of the Borysthenes, and attacked the rear division of the Russians, which retired on the second column, posted on the heights of Valentina. The enemy carried the first position, and towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the musketry fire was kept up against the whole of the enemy's rear-guard, which presented about 15,000 men. The Duke of Abrantes passed the Borysthenes at two o'clock, to the right of Smolensko.—Four divisions of the Russians now advanced to support their rear-guard, and among others the division of grenadiers, and five thousand cavalry, formed their right wing. At six o'clock in the evening the French pushed forward a column on the centre of the Russian position, which was finally forced.

The Russian armies continued to retreat unbroken and sanguine

in their cause. On the 15th of August, Gen. Barclay de Tollyhad received a report, that the enemy, who advanced in great force towards Krosno, had pushed on his advanced guards to Lady; and that Buonaparte had left Wetespk, and concentrated his whole force near Balemoutzchy, Orscha, and Dubrowne. In consequence of this it was immediately determined, that the second army should march to Smolensko, and after uniting all its corps on the left bank of the Dnieper, halt. The first army was to approach Smolensko, or act offensively, should the enemy divide his forces. On the night of the same day, Lieutenant-Gen. Rejewsky reported, that Major-Gen. Newerousky, after having been attacked by a superior force, had found himself under the necessity of retreating, having suffered considerable loss, and that he was only seven wersts from Smolensko.—All the other accounts agreed in stating that the enemy, with his whole force, were passing to the left bank of the Dnieper, in consequence of which, without loss of time, General Barclay de Tolly immediately put the army in motion; and on the night of the 4th (16th) arrived near Smolensko, just as the enemy were making a heavy attack on Lieutenant-Gen. Rejewsky's corps. Having ascertained that the enemy concentrated their whole force at one point, and had even drawn Prince Poniatowski's corps to their assistance, it was to be supposed his real intention was to anticipate the Russian army in Dorogubush, or any other point by which he might obtain possession of the Moscow road. General de Tolly therefore determined, together with the Prince Bagrathion, that the First Army should occupy Smolensko, and remain on the right bank of the Dnieper, and by that means cover the march of the Second Army to Dorogubush. In the night between the 4th and 5th (16 and 17), this plan was executed. The sixth corps, to which was attached the 3d division of infantry, took possession of Smolensko and all the out-posts.

On the 5th (17th), at one P. M. the enemy attacked the Russian troops, who were drawn up on the road from Krosno, and other points round Smolensko; but, after an engagement, which continued, without intermission, for three hours, they were repulsed at every point. At five, P. M. after bringing a strong column of their forces, and an uncommonly numerous artillery forward, they attacked the city in every direction; but all their efforts and endeavours were vain, although they drove back the Russian advance troops even to the ruins of the walls of Smolensko, and appeared determined to storm the city. They, however, not only defeated but drove

them back to such a distance, that, at night, the Russian advanced guards were placed without the walls. The attack of the enemy was very impetuous; but they received their recompence in their loss, which was incredibly great; that of the Russians bore no proportion to it, although they had 4,000 killed or wounded. The intention of the Russians in defending Smolensko, was to arrest the enemy, and prevent their arrival at Jelna and Dorogubush, and thereby give Prince Bagrathion time to arrive, without opposition, at the latter place, the further defence of which could have been no longer useful; but only, on the contrary, have occasioned the loss of valiant soldiers; for which reason, after having successfully repulsed a severe attack, the Russians determined in the night between the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th,) to leave it: but still keeping possession of the suburbs, called St. Petersburgh, and, with the whole army, take possession of the heights opposite Smolensko, and to appear as if waiting the attack of the French. The enemy, after garrisoning the town, skirmished the whole day with the Yagers, who were posted in the suburbs, of which, during all the evening, they attempted to take possession, but were constantly driven back. Nevertheless, during the night they succeeded in throwing a bridge across above the suburbs, and repairing the old one therein.

At seven, P.M. when no further attack from the enemy was expected, a part of the army which formed the second column, and consisted of the 2d and 3d corps of cavalry, and 5th and 6th of infantry, and a part of Major-General Newerousky, under General Docytrow, put themselves in motion, and continued their march through Sakelena, Poesklaw, and at nine P.M. the first column, consisting of the 2d, 3d, and 4th divisions of infantry, and of the first four of reserve of cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Gen. Kutusow, marched by the way of Kraepatscheni, Godonow, &c. to the high road of Dorogubush; but the troops under the command of Major-Gen. Boroskoff, who garrisoned the Petersburgh suburbs, marched on the 7th, (19th,) two hours after midnight, and formed the rear-guard of the first column. General Platow detached part of his light troops, and formed a chain of detachments from Smolensko to Porelscheji, in such a manner that they could approach with both columns to the Dnieper, and that these detachments should approach each other and form a mass, which could be freely used on all sides. On the retreat of Major-General Korff, at three A.M. the enemy began to pursue, at the same time detached a great part of his troops on the high road to Moscow; and scarcely had the second corps passed the village of Gedensnowo, where the road di-

vides, one of which leads to Moscow and the other to Briduhens, to which the first column marched, when the enemy drove back the rear-guard, which was on the high Moscow road; and whilst they were furiously advancing to take possession of those points, which the rear-gnard of Major-General Korff's division had to pass, (to prevent any danger to this General's detachment, which covered the retreat of the army on the main road, and was still at six wersts distance from the second corps,) General De Tolly ordered Major-General Prince Wirtemburg to defend this post with some divisions of the fourth corps, and the necessary quantity of artillery, till Major-General Korf should arrive with his detachment. Notwithstanding the immense superiority of the enemy, the Prince of Wirtemburg kept possession of this post till Major-General Korf, with his detachment, joined him, and then protected the retreat.

The enemy, who did not succeed in this operation, now began to force Major-General Korf's corps, which was posted along the great road to Moscow, and to pass troops from the left to the right of the Dnieper, above his position, to become master of the points which lead to the great road, before the arrival of the second corps.

The 3d and 4th corps were already drawn up in order of battle at this place; but in order to detain the enemy, the advanced-guard under Major-General Tutschkow was sent against them. He was already four wersts from the high road, on which the second division of cavalry, and Maj.-Gen. Korf's regiment was obliged to pass. Not long after Major-General Tutschkow was much pressed by the enemy, and was supported by the 3d and 4th divisions of cavalry, in order to assist in repelling the furious attacks of the enemy.

At six P.M. the enemy attacked Major-General Tutschkow with their whole force, consisting of Davoust, Ney, a part of the Viceroy of Italy, and with the cavalry of the king of Naples corps, endeavouring by every possible exertion to drive him from his position.—In the meantime Major-General Korf's detachment, and the 2d corps, arrived on the high road, from whence General de Tolly also sent a part of the troops to support Gen. Tutschkow. This action, which continued from 1 P. M. till ten at night, was hot and bloody. The loss of the Russians on this day was very considerable, but that of the enemy greatly exceeded it. The former had cavalry attached to their left flank, which, notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry, repulsed several desperate charges: at one o'clock of the morning of the 8th (20) the army put itself in motion, taking the direction of Solowjewo.

[*To be continued.*]

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON'S CIRCULAR LETTER OF NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

SIR, *Freneyda, Feb.* 3, 1813.

I EXPERIENCED real concern in reading the above letter in the daily prints, with comments thereon, from the pens of the editors. As the most equitable and honorable conduct, on all occasions, is to attend to the arguments which are to be advanced on both sides of the question, previous to forming an opinion or offering judgment, I shall endeavour to state to you the circumstances which occasioned the letter, as the matter is generally understood in this country.

It was a remark made by a French General,* (a gentleman whose character stands high in our army, as well as with the one wherein he has the honor to serve) that the British army was the best disciplined in Europe, but that we exacted more from the Subaltern Officers than his Emperor dared to attempt. A review of facts will prove, whether, in this instance, the above General has proved himself an intelligent observer.

The Marquis of Wellington, in the first place, very properly calls the attention of Commanding Officers "to the state of discipline of the troops," which his Lordship in his own justice admits must, in "every army, after a long and active campaign, become in some degree relaxed;" but his Lordship has further observed, that our army has relaxed "to a greater degree than any army with which he has ever served, or of which he has ever read." However far from palatable such an observation may be, I regret to observe, that it most certainly was the case: and I shall here beg to intrude on your notice a fact that is well known in this army. For some days, during the retreat, both officers and men carried on a most destructive warfare against droves of pigs, which the inhabitants had turned into the woods, to pick up the acorns; and such was the continual firing of musketry, on all sides, that the army were frequently in a state of apprehension that they was sur-

* General Brennier. This officer was made prisoner by the Guerilla Chief Don Julian at Cuidad Rodrigo.

rounded by the enemy. However, from the continuance of this warfare, and the plentiful supply of pork, the apprehension wore off: and to this alone is to be attributed the loss of our second in command, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget. The firing became customary, particularly in front of the columns, and a body of cavalry having penetrated between the rear of one division and the head of another, contrived to carry off the General with little opposition; some firing took place with the enemy, but the generality of the army conceived that it was merely a continuation of pig-shooting. This unmilitary system was certainly not confined to the British army, the Spaniards and Portuguese were active partakers therein: and this simple undeniable fact alone, justifies Lord Wellington in the above declaration, however painful we may all feel the disgrace thereby publicly cast on the conduct of this army.

The next observation of the gallant Marquis is, "this army has suffered no privations which but trifling attention on the part of the officers could have prevented, and for which there existed no reason whatever, in the nature of the service." This is another most admissible fact. There were divisions of the army which suffered no privations, no disasters; but there were other divisions which experienced the most distressing privations, the greatest disasters. Our noble Chief is now fully aware from whence they arose, and is informed of the supineness, instability, and ignorance of the Generals commanding those divisions, and that they are the persons on whom the blame should fall; he is aware, that to their conduct the disasters of this army are to be attributed.

Lord Wellington's following observation is, that "the necessity for retreat existing, none was ever made in which the troops made such short marches; none on which they made such long and repeated halts; and none in which the retreating armies were so little pressed on their rear by the enemy." These facts are alike admissible—yet it must be evident to our General, that a large army, particularly when confined to one particular route, is with difficulty put at once into motion; that repeated and long halts were made during the march from casual obstructions, narrow bridges, &c. &c. and most particularly when irregularity prevails with those officers whose principal duty it is, by a prompt and expeditious issue of orders, to set every engine at work on the moment pointed out. Lord Wellington could not know, at the time he wrote the letter in question, however correctly he is now informed on the subject, that a division was frequently kept standing on the ground,

and perhaps during a heavy rain, for two hours, waiting the order to move: that from the careless manner in which the admirably digested orders of his Lordship were distributed, divisions at some periods were moved too soon, but generally too late: that the signal to fall in and be prepared for the march, preceded the receipt of the order: that the order which directed the baggage to be sent forward at three o'clock, was not received till six, when the brigades were moving off their ground: that when the meat was to be distributed, the camp kettles had been sent away, and perhaps the regiment also marching. It was from these inattentions, from these gross derelictions of duty, on the part of different Generals of Divisions, that some regiments of this army have so severely suffered —it was from them that the fatigue, sickness, and deaths have arisen.—I admit with my noble Commander that the marches were short; but surely it was disastrous for men to be kept standing hours in the rain and on wet ground, perishing with cold; afterwards to be bivouac'd on a swamp, when dry ground was contiguous; then to lay down wearied and pinched with hunger and thirst; and when, from the faculties of the men being completely exhausted through fatigue, they have dropped into a sound sleep, to be roused for the purpose of receiving their meat, &c. and no means of dressing it; the mules dead that carried their camp-kettles, or by an error some miles in the rear.

The Marquis of Wellington states in his letter that he has no hesitation in attributing the evils "to the habitual inattention of the officers of the regiments to their duty, as prescribed by the standing regulations of the service, and by the orders of this army." The officers divided the misery of the retreat with their men, and it is well known, that many of them had scarcely a covering to their backs. His Lordship then pays a just tribute to the zeal and gallantry of his officers, and recommends, in appropriate language, a proper attention to their duty.—He remarks, "I am far from questioning the zeal, still less the gallantry and spirit of the officers of the army, and I am quite certain, that as their minds can be convinced of the necessity of much and constant attention to understand, recollect, and carry into execution the orders which have been issued for the performance of their duty, and that the strict performance of this duty is necessary to enable the army to serve the country as it ought to be served, they will, in future, give their attention to these points.—Unfortunately, the inexperience of the officers of the army has induced many to conceive, that the period

during which an army is on service, is one of relaxation from all rule, instead of being, as it is, the period during which, of all others, every rule for the regulation and controul of the conduct of the soldier, for the inspection and care of his arms, ammunition, accoutrements, necessaries, and field equipments, and his horse and horse appointments, for the receipt and issue and care of his provisions, and the regulation of all that belongs to his food, and the forage for his horse, must be most strictly attended to by the officer of his company or troop, if it is intended that an army, a British army in particular, shall be brought into the field of battle in a state of efficiency to meet the enemy on the day of trial."

I entertain the highest personal esteem for the Marquis of Wellington; I consider him as the first General of the age, as a most extraordinary character, yet I cannot hesitate in asserting that some divisions of the army under his Lordship's command did experience the most distressing privations, and every disaster that could arise from severe weather, fatigue, hunger and thirst.—His Lordship admits that the season was inclement; the fact is, the men had seldom dry cloaths for six hours, and during the latter part of the retreat they were continually wet; and took their short sleep on the wet ground.—These disasters, these hardships, as I have already stated, were produced by the incompetency of some General Officers, and the want of proper attention on the part of several officers on the Staff of the army. Was it possible, sir, for a young man, nursed in the lap of luxury or not, allowing him what his Lordship admits, all the fire of zeal and spirit, to bear up against such difficulties, distresses and privations? Consider the situation of a subaltern, a youth whose pay and allowances are scarcely competent to his support, view him without even those accommodations, his pay three or four months in arrear, and without the means of sustaining the severities of the weather, or the ability of procuring such refreshment as may enable him to preserve his health; consider him labouring under the difficulties of a campaign, and those difficulties increased ten-fold by the operations of a most fatiguing retreat; himself worn out, without raiment, without food, and the cold wet earth his couch.—Must we then be surprized at finding his spirit depressed, his body wearied out, or his duty relaxed?

No blame can be fairly imputed to the subaltern officer, or to those commanding companies, or even regiments; the whole justly rests with the Generals commanding divisions:—they were inefficient; incompetent to their duty; they, and they alone, have injured this

army.—Our Chief is competent to every thing; but his exertions must not be damped by the ignorance of those who are appointed to execute his Lordship's immediate orders. A SUBALTERN.

N. B. The loss of the 82d regiment was excessive: numbers died from want, numbers perished from the inclemency of the weather; yet the officers of that regiment are not to be blamed; they are all zealous, active and intelligent; and were under the command of Colonel Grant, a veteran beloved in this army.

BADGES OF MERIT.

Sir, *Colchester, February 20th.*

THE great utility of conferring honorable Badges on meritorious conduct, cannot for a moment be questioned. It affords a means of rewarding officers who may have distinguished themselves, when their brother officers have not had an equal opportunity, and when, therefore, it would be injudicious to promote them to the detriment of others. It adds to the dignity of an officer's rank, without injuring the army, unless erroneously bestowed.

When Badges of Merit are to be conferred on an army after a splendid victory, I conceive that every officer engaged should partake of that benefit, if universal satisfaction is desired, or that it should be given to those only who have been conspicuously deserving, and not indiscriminately to those who may happen to hold a command. I am led, therefore, to remark on the order of merit which was bestowed on officers of a certain rank, in the brave army under that late gallant and worthy officer, Sir John Moore.

Two instances were related to me, by a brother officer who was an eye-witness to the operations of that army, which certainly deserve mention, as they exhibit the impolicy of granting those honorary Badges to Officers, not for services, but because they might happen to hold a command.

The first is, that a Regiment, about six hundred and fifty strong, but chiefly composed of lads, marched into the field, went through that short disastrous campaign highly creditable to itself, and highly honorable to the brave and able Officer who commanded it. His boys performed all the duties required of them in a most commendable manner, and bore a distinguished share in the action which took place near Coruña, at the close of that unfortunate expedition. It was farther described to me, that the Commanding Officer of this gallant corps took the most early and very requisite precautions, to spare them from unnecessary fatigue, that it was

his study to render them as comfortably housed and fed as the nature of the service would possibly admit—they were the friends on whom he looked to support the character of his country and his own fame.' I lament to add, that this noble officer received a wound, which took an oblique direction across his forehead, of which he at this moment feels the effects; and his country has to grieve for the loss of any future services from an Officer who is an honour both to it and the military profession. He was rewarded with the Badge of Merit, for having held a command, the same as those Officers in like situations.

The second fact I wish to notice, is one where conceit and incapacity destroyed a battalion of brave fellows, who commenced the campaign seven hundred strong, mostly stout and active men, volunteers from the militia. One instance will be sufficient to point out the dangerous effects arising from men commanding regiments, if strangers to military knowledge. At the end of a night's march, eighty of these men were victims to pulmonary complaints, and this regiment did not, finally, muster sufficient men to guard its own colours. The consequence arising from the above circumstance was, that they acquired neither honour nor glory; whereas, had they experienced the command of an intelligent officer, they would have shared the praises so justly obtained by other corps. The Officer, however, who commanded the regiment, received the Order of Merit, which his rank entitled him to.

If it is necessary, and I certainly think it is, to reward particular feats of gallantry by Badges of Merit, is it just to confine it to Field Officers, or to bestow it on an Officer because he happens to command a regiment? Would it not be more correct and satisfactory, to give it to those who may be reported by the Generals of Divisions and Brigades, as having distinguished themselves—as having proved themselves worthy of such an honour? Did an Officer, from fortuitously being in the command of a regiment, entitle himself to such distinction, where perhaps, from ignorance, incapacity, carelessness, or other misconduct, his corps was reduced to a mere shadow of a battalion, so that when the moment arrived, at which an individual was an host, some battalions could not muster one sixth of their number?

I flatter myself, that my humble opinion on this head accords with those of most Officers of the army—that honor should never be indiscriminately bestowed, or to the exclusion of the meritorious—that Badges of Merit, when given, should be according to the

reports of Generals commanding Divisions and Brigades, by which they will be an honour to the service, and a stimulus to gallant actions:—that otherwise they will produce chagrin, disgust, and disaffection. The Badge of Merit conveys to the receiver the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, as well as that of his own Commanding Officer; and as I am confident the views of his Royal Highness the Duke of York are to administer honor with justice, I further flatter myself that the high distinction of these Badges will be bestowed in such manner as to reward meritorious Officers alone. NESTOR.

SUBALTERNS' ALLOWANCES.

Mr. Editor,

PERMIT me to state a few simple facts through the medium of your Military Panorama.

1st. When a regiment of infantry is quartered where there are barracks, a Subaltern generally has the accommodation of a room, and an allowance of coals and candles, which together are equal in value to at least fifty pounds a year.

2d. When a regiment is quartered where sufficient room can be had for the rank and file of the corps in barracks, but not for all Subaltern officers, those not provided with barrack rooms have an allowance of six shillings per week for lodgings, coals, candles, &c.

3d. When a regiment is billetted on the innkeepers of a town, the officers are allowed neither coals, candles, or lodging money, but may have billets.

4th. A lieutenant's pay, after deducting income tax, is 5s. 11d. An ensign's pay, after deducting income tax, is 4s. 11d.

5th. A single bed-room cannot be hired by a Subaltern (with firing and candles) for less than 3s. per day, at the least.

I shall now only observe, that if what the Subaltern officer receives in the first instance stated, he is justly entitled to, his situation in the 2d and 3d instances requires to be amended by the military departments of this realm: and from the attention His Royal Highness the Duke of York has ever given to recommendations for improving the situation of officers, I hope this will prove deserving of early notice from that truly illustrious character. MILES VETERANUS.

February 22, 1813.

CAVALRY SHOEING.

Sir,

I HAVE been given to understand from several officers, that the principal cause of the havoc made in our cavalry in the expedition under the late Sir John Moore, arose from the actual want of horse-shoes; that many hundreds of horses, including cavalry, artillery, and the waggon-train, were rendered useless from the want of shoes and farriers.

Every man who is at all employed with horses should know how to shoe them; it should form a part of the cavalry drill, and the shoe should compose one part of the horse-soldier's kit.—There ought also to be in every regiment of infantry amongst the pioneers, at least six men capable of shoeing, and a chest of tools for that purpose should always accompany them.

Should these suggestions be thought worthy of a place in your valuable work, I shall be much gratified.—I am, sir, &c. F.

ON THE

MILITARY RANK, &c. OF PAYMASTERS.

Sir,

IT appears extraordinary that Paymasters in the Militia should not have the advantage of rank in a regiment equal to other officers to whom from their appointment they cannot be inferior. A Regimental Paymaster, let his services be for any length of time, cannot rank higher *than a Subaltern*. The moment a Surgeon joins a regiment, he takes his rank amongst the Captains, according to the date of his commission. An Adjutant, although from his merit he may be appointed to such situation from being a Serjeant-Major, after five years service, is entitled to rank as Captain, and thus put over the head of a Paymaster. Neither the Surgeon or his Assistant are liable to do any military duty, but a Paymaster, though he has no one to assist him in the labour of his employ, is required to do military duty. Surely something may be done to place Paymasters upon an equal footing with the description of officers alluded to, otherwise it is mortifying to such a class of men, to know that their conduct, however meritorious, has not the reward given to their associates.

Devizes, Feb. 14, 1813. J. B.

OFFICERS PRISONERS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

SIR,—IT has always appeared to me peculiarly hard, that in the present war with France, wherein it has been found quite impossible to effect an exchange of prisoners, except on the most unjust and unequal terms, our officers who have the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy, should, during their captivity, which to some has continued for a period of ten years, be deprived of that promotion which their seniority in their regiment and in the service, as well as their past services, entitle them to. When it is considered, how many of these unfortunate officers were made prisoners, wounded and helpless, immediately after the battle of Talavera, wherein they had all bled at their honorable posts, and on other similar occasions wherein they were taken, certainly from no fault of their own, I think it cannot but appear cruel and unjust that men in their situation should be deprived, for such a length of time, of that promotion which their captivity alone forms a bar to, and to which their former services and wounds give them such a just claim. Surely it is deserving the consideration of a liberal and generous country to allow the promotion of officers (having the misfortune to be prisoners) to go on when their turn comes, or at least to give them the rank, even if additional pay should be withheld. Should this be done, there would no doubt be a necessity to promote two instead of one, as, during the captive's absence, his next in seniority must be also promoted to do the duty; but this cannot be any object to the British nation, more particularly at a time when promotion has become so plentiful in the army. I observe with sincere pleasure that the present First Lord and Board of Admiralty have generously broke through the rule against granting promotion to prisoners, and have lately promoted several midshipmen, who have been long in captivity, to the rank of Lieutenants; they will, no doubt, in future continue the same liberal system, so well calculated to raise the drooping spirits of these unfortunate youths, the prime of whose lives are wasting away in a foreign country, devoid of any powerful spring of action, panting, yet deprived of opportunity—or almost hope of gaining a name in arms. I hope it will be extended to the army also; sure I am nothing could be more gratifying to the service, or gain the Royal Commander-in-Chief, who has done so much for the soldier's comfort, more deserved applause and gratitude. EDWIN.

OFFICERS' DRESS.

Sir,

The regulation which was issued last year to all Commandants of regiments respecting the dress of officers, is a highly commendable and useful improvement.—It will be a great saving of expense to officers, and prevent them becoming the easy victims of French riflemen.—The nearer the dress approaches to that of the private, the more it will finally be approved.—Comfort is all that is required, for conduct will be the proper distinction between ranks in the army as well as society.

I must beg to submit an idea, that, in order to distinguish Captains from Subalterns, one rank or the other should wear his epaulette on the left shoulder instead of the right, with a gold or silver loop to keep up the belt.—I have the honour to be, &c.

March 2, 1813. MARCELLUS.

CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

BY CAPT. T. H. COOPER.

WHEN the Russians attack they must either conquer or die. With skilful manœuvres or able retreats they are unacquainted. They know only to go forwards, but never backwards. A Russian soldier, in his flight, is the most helpless animal in the world. This state is to him so unnatural, that he does not know in what manner to help himself; and this is often a very great defect. The Russian soldiers are quicker than the Austrian, without having the activity of the French, or their composure in flight. Their impetuous desire to push forwards, combined with their inexhaustible strength, their *esprit de corps*, and belief in predestination, make the Russian troops of the line the best infantry in the world, when they have to fight on large plains. The Russian soldiers, distinguished from those of every other nation by religion, language, and habits, have a great deal of national honour. Formerly the idea of St. Nicholas was capable of performing wonders: at present the word *Naschi*, "Our Countrymen," has succeeded it. The wonders that can be effected by this word are astonishing. The Russian advances to battle with great indifference; but as soon as the first Russian falls, he is heard to exclaim, "A countryman, General! let us attack!" and on such occasions it is often difficult to restrain him. The Russian soldiers have a firm belief in predestination. When

danger is mentioned to them, their usual reply is, "We cannot obtain a victory unless God has so decreed;" and under this conviction they expose themselves with resignation to certain destruction. Their idea is, "We cannot avoid death at the time and place appointed for us; and if it be not appointed at present, no bullet will touch us." What the Russians are in a particular manner distinguished by, is their inexhaustible strength. They are without doubt the hardiest soldiers in the world. Suwaroff, who well knew this qualification of his troops, always fell upon the French with his whole force, without suffering them to rest. The French were in a great error when they believed that they could tire out the Russians by long-continued skirmishes. They gained nothing, therefore, by the strength of their troops of the line, which they wisely spared, nor had they any time to assemble and take rest. In the year 1799, the French soldiers under Scherer had lost a great deal of their courage. The Austrians had opened the campaign with success. Suwaroff then came up, and carried every thing before him, like a torrent. Moreau was unable to withstand his force, though his army had been much weakened by the garrison he was obliged to leave behind him. Suwaroff committed the care of the sieges to the Austrians, and advanced so rapidly forward with the Russians, that the French army, disheartened and weakened, could no longer make a stand. Thus the Russians swept every thing before them, till Moreau retired behind the Genoese mountains. Here he conceived a plan which was worthy of his genius, and which nothing could have defeated but the inexhaustible strength of the Russians. Macdonald drew all the troops from Naples, and collected his force at Bologna, hoping to place the Russians, who were posted at Turin, between two fires. But Suwaroff marched from Turin at six in the evening, reached Alexandria next day by eleven; moved again at six in the evening, and, on the third day, was twelve miles from Piacenza, near Castel S. Giovanno, where his advanced-guard attacked the French, whom Ott and Klenau, who had been between Bologna and Ferara, were driving before them. The Russians, who had marched every day forty-five miles, and who actually had the appearance of sans culottes, were immediately led into action. A most bloody contest began, which was renewed next day, and which terminated in the dispersion of Macdonald's army.

This, however, was only half of the business: the Russians marched back with the same expedition, in order to meet Moreau, who was approaching Turin. Moreau then retreated back to the

Genoese mountains, united with his troops the remains of Macdonald's army, and, in order to achieve something decisive, fought the battle of Novi, where the Russians, who formed the centre, penetrated three times to the bottom of the impassable mountains, which were planted with heavy cannon brought from Genoa. Such marches and exploits could be performed, in the warm climate of Italy, only by Russians.

The Russian soldier cooks his victuals when he can, and has no definite time for eating or sleeping. A Russian is always awake on duty, and always sleeps when he has leisure, and wherever he may be. This is seen daily in the case of coachmen and servants. He requires less than other nations, and is the least expense in the field.

The Russian soldiers, formerly, were not accustomed to give or to receive quarter; and this practice they followed in their wars with the Turks. The Turks are not Christians—and those who are not Christians, according to their idea, are not men. In this belief they cut down their prisoners, and even massacred the women. In the Turkish wars also, too many prisoners were a burden to the Russians. The case in Italy was different: the French were Christians, or at least better Christians than the Turks; the Russians, therefore, were desirous of preserving their prisoners, because they knew where they could send them, and because the number of them increased the courage of the soldiers. The Russian soldiers shewed no cruelty towards them: they took from the prisoner whatever he had, and suffered him to retire behind the front line.

Being accustomed to carry on war in desarts, and not in requisitionary countries, a Russian army is attended by a much greater number of waggons than any other; but they are so light, and there are so many workmen in the army, that these carriages can be easily repaired, and, in general, do not impede the rapid progress of the troops.

Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula.

Mongaulde, 17 *Jan.* 1813.—THE army are now snug in winter-quarters: every village is occupied by troops, and the business of clothing and drilling occupies most of our attention. In defiance, however, of the sterility of the country, the manners and customs of the natives, certainly one hundred years behind us, we make out a little festivity. A friend of mine now and then gives a ball, to which the ladies of the village are invited. The country mode of dancing among these people is indescribably heavy, stupid, and lascivious. The fandango is generally danced by two people, a male and female, or two females. It appears to detail a love story, which as it draws to a close, exhibits what delicacy turns away from

with disgust. The ladies were persuaded by the young and elegant Hanoverian and Dutch officers to waltz, but the only part of the dance they seemed to understand was the hug, and that altogether totally foreign to grace or light movement: it was ridiculous to observe the officers with their hands under the ladies' arms, straining to raise them from their heels; but for our simple pleasant country-dance, they neither could comprehend it, or make any way: however, it appears with all this want of what is so delightful in the sex, the ladies are far from considering themselves deficient; they are in general vain and ill-bred. An English lady, the wife of an officer, as beautiful and graceful as her manners are engaging, was present at one of these balls, and was actually driven out of the room by two ladies, who with much formality danced the landos: however, to make up for their ignorance in the dance, they certainly exhibit much taste in music; they all sing, and for the most part charmingly: even the little miserable cottagers take different parts in the song, and which they execute in a very pleasing manner: the dress and ornaments of the village grandees are so truly extravagant and ridiculous, that it is impossible to resist a smile when they enter the town. Conceive a woman in appearance fifty, her head covered with artificial flowers, and her hair tied close up to her head in a twist; a large necklace of miserable beads, to which is suspended a silver or plated cross, and a circular piece of the same, with a crucifix on it; long drop ear-rings of the same description, and rings on her fingers; a coloured cotton gown, mantle, and worsted stockings. The young ladies wear white or coloured cotton gowns, with glaring coloured ribbons, and silk stockings. I have seen among them some pretty women, who if they were more cleanly, and did not eat garlic, might inspire a tender sentiment; but their want of due personal attention, and fœtid breath, arising from their native habits, keep Englishmen at a respectful distance. Yet we are all merry, and have passed our Christmas jovially. The weather is cold, and we have all kinds of contrivances as substitutes for our exhilarating, friendly, and social English fire. A camp-kettle, filled with charcoal, affords heat, but smothers us with smoke; we therefore heartily wish for the spring, a wholesome tent, and the scent of the various shrubs, instead of an abominable "compound of villanous smells."

The Germans are clever at fitting up all sorts of places of amusement, so that there are public rooms for dancing, for whist, faro, and conversation, which serves to dispel ennui, and hours that otherwise might hang heavy upon our hands are passed in cheerful amusement. The English news-papers also entertain us; of late we have received them with some degree of regularity; and frequently to maintain a topic of conversation, we are obliged, by the fertile invention of some of our military wits.—This day Buonaparte was killed, next day he is in Paris,—a week since the French were leaving Spain, now they advance on this side of Salamanca, &c. Cobbet produces argument for some; the Courier and other papers have their admirers. I certainly have observed how much private anxieties bias our sentiments. Those who are tired of this country, and look with eagerness for their recal home, are of Cobbett's opinion,—"the cause is up, the Spaniards are not hearty therein; we shall exhaust Portugal; the French will drive us on board-ship in the spring; we have not sufficient cavalry:" in short, when I listen to their opinions, I read them simply thus, "I am tired of this country and I want to get home." Others again rail at Cobbett as a presuming, ignorant coxcomb, who deals out abuse around him, well aware how dearly we all love to hear our neighbours ridiculed: these gentlemen cry up the Spaniards, the cavalry, the country, and the General;—by the bye, there is some excuse for the chosen few; I mean those who have stumbled upon rank by past regulations, and which the Duke of York, to his eternal credit, has annulled; and an officer may now expect promotion from merit,

yet he feels frequently disgust at being commanded by men of no experience or talent, who have obtained their commissions by rank and interest, under regulations which are now exploded.

The brilliant engagement in which the Germans were so highly distinguished, is universally a theme of conversation. The second day the army began the retreat from Burgos, in consequence of the enemy's cavalry being superior to ours in point of number, Colonel Halkett was ordered by the Commander of the Forces to halt at the village of St. Mariadel Carmino with his brigade of German Light Cavalry, consisting of two battalions of 380 men each; the Colonel posted one battalion in the village, and the other he so dispersed that the left wing enfiladed the high road leading to the bridge, at about forty yards distance; he then formed an abatis at the end of the bridge of cart wheels and branches of trees, leaving an opening for our cavalry to pass when retiring. In consequence of an attack of superior numbers the cavalry were driven in and pursued by the French, who, as soon as they occupied the bridge, received the fire from the left wing of the Germans, which put them completely to the route, killed and wounded more than 100: the French then threw shot and shells on the village, but were checked advancing by Col. Halkett having directed the battalions posted in the village to move about in such a manner as to lead the enemy to estimate their force to be more numerous than was really the case. The French having found a ford to their right, passed over some cavalry, and drove the Spanish cavalry away, who were left to guard it. Colonel Halkett was then obliged to retire on the village Venta del Poso: our cavalry having again advanced, the French came on in three lines, and were gallantly charged by the 11th, 12th, and 16th Dragoons, but, although the squadrons of these regiments repeatedly broke through the first and second line of the enemy, they were so overpowered by numbers that those they had broke formed in their rear and in their flanks; courage was unavailing, and they were forced to retreat: the heavy cavalry of the Germans were ordered to charge, but, although they attacked with their accustomed vigour, they were driven back, and the whole pursued by the French cavalry. At this time Colonel Halkett had halted his brigade at the village of Venta del Poso, and, aware of the predicament of our cavalry, who were flying in all directions, and vigorously pursued by the French, formed his brigade into two squares en echellon, leaving a space for our cavalry to pass through—which they did, with the enemy so close to them that all must inevitably have been taken had not Colonel Halkett, when the French, who, in their eagerness, had also passed close between the squares, given them a heavy fire; this alone decided the business; the enemy faced about and fled in disorder, leaving between three and four hundred killed and wounded. They once more formed and advanced on the squares, but were received in so cool and steady a manner by the Germans that they declined further contest; by which circumstance our cavalry were enabled to make their retreat, followed by the German squares. The highest praise was given to the Germans for their brave and steady conduct; and the Marquis of Wellington, in shaking Colonel Halkett by the hand, thanked him and his brigade for having saved his cavalry. Much can be said in favour of our cavalry, when we reflect that in point of numbers the enemy were five to one, and among them their best cavalry: when we also reflect that in regard to discipline and the real knowledge of cavalry tactics, our officers are extremely deficient, and as it is well known there was a want somewhere. In point of gallantry it was not possible for any men or officers to give greater proofs of it;—it would perhaps be invidious to particularise officers where all were gallant, but among whom Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly, Earl Waldegrave, Lieutenant B. Proctor were conspicuous. The gallant Earl more than once had personal rencontres with the enemy, and conspicuously distinguished himself; the latter, Lieut. B. Proctor,

had two horses killed under him, and, when on the ground, and attacked by a French officer and two men, bravely resisted and kept them at bay until he was succoured. The Prince of Orange who, as Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Wellington, notwithstanding his situation exempted him from an active part in this business, most gallantly distinguished himself, and was very much noticed.

Alicant, Jan. 28, 1813.—The force of the French between Valencia and this place is principally stationed at Fuente Laguera, and amounts to 12,700 infantry and 1500 cavalry. North of the city, in the direction of Segortie, they have about 1200 infantry and 500 cavalry to controul the Guerillas in that neighbourhood. Lord William Bentinck has arrived here, and the strength of the allies in Alicant and its neighbourhood, consists of about 22,000 men. Elio is to the north-east, at the distance of 22 leagues, with 10 or 11,000 men, and the Duke Del Parque is stationed near the Passes of the Sierra Morena with about 12 or 13,000, and each of these commanders have a small proportion of horse with them. The latter is threatened with a visit from the French by the way of La Mancha. It will be seen by a comparison of those hostile forces, that in numerical strength the Allies are much superior.

Buonaparte has commanded Soult to have 40,000 men in readiness to march for France at a moment's notice.

A monk named Nebot has organized a force of 2500 infantry and 500 horse, lancers, with which he has contrived to harrass the enemy most successfully. In a late rencontre with a force sent against him by the Governor of Valencia, he conducted himself very gallantly, and finally routed the enemy, taking 3 convoys, 2 pieces of artillery, and five hundred men. The contributions to the enemy in the quarters occupied by this chief, have been very trifling. He has also placed officers at proper places to collect the contributions ordered by the legitimate government, formed magazines, manufactories for casting balls, repairing of arms, &c. and prepared every thing requisite for the preservation of his party. More than 500 French of all ranks have deserted to his division. He has several times dispersed the Spaniards who are favourable to the enemy, and rigorously persecutes them. He has formed a partisan Junta, composed of determined patriots, and adopted other measures of order and precaution.

Out of two thousand French troops who came from Valladolid, under Drouet, to Guadarama, more than 200 have perished in consequence of a severe storm and a heavy fall of snow.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts-Martial.

PERTHSHIRE MILITIA.

Whitehall, Jan. 14, 1813.—SIR, I am commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint your Royal Highness, that having received a memorial from certain substitutes of the Perthshire regiment of militia, claiming a release from their military service at the end of ten years from the date of their enrolment, and grounding their claim on certain clauses of the 42d of the King, cap. 91, His Royal Highness has been pleased, notwithstanding the irregular conduct on the part of the petitioners in failing to make their representation, in the first instance, through their Commanding Officer to the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that the case should be re-

ferred to the Law Servants of the Crown, whose opinion, in obedience to the commands of His Royal Highness, I have the honour to inclose.

I have it also in command to recommend to your Royal Highness, that immediate steps be taken to inform the petitioners, through their Commanding Officer, of this opinion upon their case, and that your Royal Highness will be pleased at the same time to express, in the strongest manner, the confident expectation of the Prince Regent of the entire and complete acquiescence of the petitioners in this clear and conclusive exposition of the law, and His Royal Highness's persuasion, that the discharge of their military duties, until the term of their service shall legally and regularly expire, will be marked with the same zeal, loyalty, and obedience, by which it has been hitherto distinguished.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, &c.

I am likewise commanded to acquaint your Royal Highness, that since the receipt of the Memorial from the Perthshire substitutes, the Prince Regent has received others from the Berwickshire and Lanarkshire regiments of militia; but as they are precisely similar, His Royal Highness has not thought it necessary to order them to be referred to His Majesty's Law Servants, for their opinion upon them.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

Copy of a Circular Letter addressed by the Adjutant-General to the General Officers commanding Districts in Great-Britain.

Horse-Guards, 14th Jan. 1813.—I have received the Commander-in-Chief's commands to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter, which he has received from the Secretary of State, conveying the opinion of His Majesty's Principal Law Servants on the claim preferred by certain Soldiers, serving as Substitutes in Regiments of Militia of North-Britain.

The Commander-in-Chief had hoped that the very clear and decided opinion which was given on the claims of the soldiers of this description in the Circular Letter, which by His Royal Highness's direction I had the honour of addressing to you on the 12th of November last, could not have failed of convincing them of the error under which they were acting, and he cannot but observe on the irregularity of their conduct on the present occasion, in having passed by their Commanding Officer, and having addressed themselves immediately to the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness, however, derives this satisfaction from the irregularity of their proceeding, that, in the first place, they will perceive that no consideration is allowed to intervene, or impede, the examination into any claim of a soldier, however erroneously founded, whenever it is stated in terms consistent with discipline, and there are grounds to trust it is urged with a persuasion on the part of the claimant that it is a legal and fair one; and in the second, that this question, which has for some time agitated the minds of the persons concerned, will now be finally decided by the highest authority.

In transmitting to you this document, I am directed to signify to you the Commander-in-Chief's commands, that you immediately communicate the same to the Officers in the command of regiments of North British Militia in the District under your command, and that you at the same time signify to them His Royal Highness's expectation that they will personally explain to their men the result of the reference which has been made to the Crown Lawyers, and impress on the mind of each individual the confidence which the Commander-in-Chief entertains that they will continue, to the legal period of their military service, to perform their duty as

faithful and obedient soldiers; and it will at the same time be highly necessary to explain to them, that if, after the fair and indulgent investigation which has been given to this business, any soldier should allow himself to be so far misled as to make this erroneous and unfounded claim the cause of any proceeding contrary to his military duty and engagements, he may be assured that the same will be considered as a most grievous offence against discipline, and will be met with all the rigour and severity which an offence of that nature, under such aggravated circumstances, would demand. HARRY CALVERT, Adjt.-Gen.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Lincoln's-Inn, 13th Jan. 1813.—"My Lord, We had the honour to receive your Lordship's Letter, dated 12th January, 1813, transmitting to us a Petition addressed to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by several persons serving as substitutes in the Royal Perthshire Militia, claiming a right to their discharge at the expiration of five, or at the most ten years' service, and desiring that we would take the same into immediate consideration, and report to your Lordship, for His Royal Highness's information, our opinion thereon.

"We have accordingly attentively considered the contents of this Petition, and the Statute of 42 Geo. III. chap. 91, therein referred to, and particularly the several sections which the Petitioners appear to rely upon in support of their claim of a limitation of their service to a period of five years, or at most of ten years; and we are very clearly of opinion that the claim of these Petitioners is totally groundless, and cannot be complied with, without a direct breach of the positive provisions of the Act of Parliament.

"The misapprehension on this subject seems to have arisen from not adverting to the clear line of distinction drawn by the Act, between the ballotted man who serves by compulsion, and the substitute who serves by his own engagement, and receives a considerable bounty, the period of service for the ballotted man being expressly fixed by the 35th Section of the Act, and the terms of the Oath which he is required to take, to the space of FIVE YEARS; whereas, by the Section immediately following (the 36th), the period of service prescribed for the substitute is, 'the space of five years, and also for such farther time as the Militia shall remain embodied, if, within the space of five years, His Majesty shall order and direct (as it is notorious he has done) the Militia for which such man is enrolled, to be drawn out and embodied,' agreeable to which a Form of Oath is given to be taken by the Substitute, different from that of the Ballotted Man, by which he engages to serve in the Militia during the term of five years, or for such farther time as the Militia shall remain embodied, if within the space of five years His Majesty shall order the Militia to be drawn out and embodied, unless he should be sooner discharged.

"To construe this Section as limiting the service of the Substitute, when the Militia is embodied, to the same period as the service of the ballotted man, would be to reject all the words in the 36th Section, and of the Oath which follows it, extending the service conditionally to a farther period, and to affix the same meaning to both the 35th and 36th Sections, which are thus pointedly contrasted with each other as to their different objects. The other construction of the 36th Section, aimed at by the Petitioners, by which the limitation of ten years is supposed to be given to the Substitute's period of service, is an attempt to introduce a new term into the clause, for which there is not any part of it the least authority. The truth is,

that the duration of the service of the Substitute is neither confined to any definite period of years beyond five, nor is it absolutely unlimited, but it is made to depend wholly on a contingency, namely, the continuance of the embodying of the Militia by his Majesty's command.

" If the Militia had not been ordered to be embodied within the prescribed period of five years, the Substitute's service would have ceased, as well as that of the Ballotted Man, at the end of five years from the date of his enrolment; but such Order having issued, the Substitute is now bound by the express words of the Act of Parliament, and of his Oath, to serve as long as the Militia for which he is enrolled shall remain embodied, and no longer. The meaning of the Act on this subject is so clearly and plainly expressed, that it admits of not the least doubt, nor is there in any part of the Act any clause which, rightly considered, in the smallest degree militates or interferes with this construction.

" The Sections relied upon in the petition (all of which we have attentively read) are perfectly consistent with it. Some of them have no reference whatever to the duration of a Substitute's service, such as Sections 15, 32, 37, 38, 45, 61, and 143. The 59th, 96th, and 122d clauses, in which the discharge of the Substitute is mentioned, and a power given to inflict, by way of punishment, an extension of his service, which the petition states to render the limitations contended for indisputable, afford no such inference; on the contrary, these clauses will be found perfectly consistent with the construction above given of the Act, as to the true nature of the limitation of a Substitute's service.

" The fallacy of the argument used in the petition arises from not considering that the Act which passed in 1802, necessarily provided for every case which might arise as well in a time of peace as of war, when the Militia should not be, as well as when it should be, embodied.

" In many events which might have taken place (as has been already shewn) the Substitute's service might have terminated at the end of five years, and it will still terminate, as to all who have served their five years, whenever the Militia ceases to be embodied, except as to any Substitute who may, for any offence, have been sentenced to serve for a more extended period.

" There is, therefore, no inconsistency in any of the provisions of the Act; nor does it follow that because the service of the Substitute is not limited to any definite period, that it is therefore wholly unlimited, and admitting of no possible extension, unless extended as a punishment for transgression. The service of the Substitute, though not limited by time, is limited by events, and, till those events take place, the service cannot be discontinued without the peril of incurring a direct violation of the law. We have written our opinion thus at large on this subject, not from any difficulty or doubt really belonging to it, but from the great importance of obviating any possibly misunderstanding respecting it.

(Signed) " THOMAS PLUMER.—WILLIAM GARROW.

" Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth, &c."

(CIRCULAR.)

War-Office.—It being of importance to the security of Public Money entrusted to Regimental Paymasters, that the persons who become sureties for them should be clearly shown to be competent to the amount for which they are respectively bound, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, in future, in order the more readily to ascertain the competency of a proposed surety for a Paymaster, one of the referees is to be

a reputable housekeeper in London, unless the surety shall be resident in Scotland, or Ireland, in which case, if the parties cannot give a reference in London, it will be sufficient that one of the referees should be a person of the above description resident in Edinburgh or Dublin. PALMERSTON.

Colonel of the —— Regiment.

26th Jan. 1813.—Paymasters are informed that in ascertaining the average of the Allowance granted in aid of the Mess of Regimental Depôts, if, after dividing the total number of officers present at any time during the quarter by four, (the proportion of one Company,) two or more shall remain, they may be reckoned as another Company, and the allowance issued accordingly.—When an increased allowance becomes chargeable, it is to be calculated from the day on which the additional officers join the Mess, at the rate of 25l. per Company for 365 days.—The same rule as to calculations for the number of days, applies to any variations in the allowance that may arise from any reduction in the number of officers present.

17th February, 1813.—Agents are informed that for periods prior to 25th Dec. 1807, it appears that the fee of two guineas, payable at the Treasury on the countersigning of Clearing Warrants, cannot be dispensed with; but for all subsequent periods it is presumed the counter-signature of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will not be necessary, as the full amount of the allowed regimental charges will have been provided for as ordinary services of the army.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Copy of a Letter addressed by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to Lieut.-General the Earl of Rosslyn, or General Officer commanding the Kent District, dated Horse-Guards, Nov. 14, 1812.

My Lord,—Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Hythe, on the 4th September, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 1st of October following, for the trial of Capt. John Hylton, of the 85th regiment of foot, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

1st. For scandalous conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having maliciously asserted, in the presence of Lieutenant James Grant, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Conner, and other officers of the 85th regiment of foot, in Portugal, some time between the first of June and 31st July, 1811, that the late Lieut. Lewis Appelius, of the 15th regiment of foot, had pulled Major Nicholas Alexander Mein, of the same regiment, by the nose, and kicked him, (Major Mein,) or words to that effect; and in having afterwards, at Silverhill Barracks, in Sussex, between the 12th and 18th of October, 1811, denied ever making such assertions to any person whatever, in presence of Capt. John Gordon, of the 2d (or Queen's Royal) regiment of foot, who had been sent by Major Mein to enquire if he (Capt. Hylton) had propagated the above calumny; and farther, by making a similar denial to Major Mein in person, between the 12th and 18th of October, 1811, adding, that whoever had given Major Mein information that he (Captain Hylton) had made such assertions, had told a direct falsehood, or to that effect.

2d. For scandalous conduct, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in maliciously and falsely asserting to Lieut. Wm. Gammell, and other officers of the 85th regiment, some time between the 1st February and 1st of Dec. 1812, at Brabourne Lees Barracks, Kent, that Lieut. and Adjutant Conner, of the

same regiment, had had his nose pulled, and his posteriors kicked, or words to that effect, and making similar assertions in Portugal, to an officer or officers of the same regiment, some time between the 1st June and 31st of July, 1811; and also, in having in his possession, and shewing a paper to Capt. Frederick Campbell, of the same regiment, stating the same unfounded calumny, such expressions and assertions of his, Capt. (then Lieutenant) Hylton's, being infamous falsehoods, and highly prejudicial to Lieut. and Adjutant Conner's character, and injurious to the harmony of the 85th regiment.

3d. For highly unofficer-like conduct, in falsely and maliciously asserting, between the 1st of June and 31st of July, 1811, in Portugal, that he, Captain Hylton, (then Lieutenant) had caught Lieutenant and Adjutant Conner improperly listening at his (Captain Hylton's) window, or words to that effect, with a view of destroying the said Lieutenant and Adjutant Conner's character as an officer and a gentleman, and prejudicial to the harmony of the said 85th regiment.

4th. For highly improper and unofficer-like conduct in asserting to Ensign Donald Robertson, and other officers of the same regiment, at Brabourne Lees Barracks, Kent, some time between the 1st of May and 1st of December, 1810, that Lieut. Richard White, of the same regiment, was a coward, or words to that effect, and in making similar assertions at Campo Maior, in Portugal, to some officers of the 85th regiment of foot, some time between the 23d June and 20th of July, 1811, and for positively denying having made such assertions before a Regimental Court of Inquiry, in the garrison at Hythe, between the 8th and 14th of July, 1812, and in associating with the said Lieutenant Richard White, in the habits of friendly intimacy, subsequently to having made the above assertions; such conduct being highly injurious to the established rules of the service, and subversive of good order and military discipline.

5th. For disgracefully boxing with Serjeant Joseph Taylor, of the 85th regiment of foot (now a private) between the 1st of September and 20th of November, 1810, at Brabourne Lees Barracks, Kent, when he (the said Joseph Taylor) and Captain (then Lieutenant) Hylton, severally knocked each other down; such conduct being known to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 85th regiment; and highly injurious to Captain Hylton's character as an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and military discipline in the 85th regiment of foot, and contrary to the established rules of the service.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the evidence and matter that has been brought forward in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has offered in his defence, is of opinion, with respect to the first charge, that he, the prisoner, is not guilty of the same, and the Court doth therefore acquit him, Captain John Hylton, of the said charge; in preferring which the prosecutor does not appear to have been actuated by any improper motive, as the misconception of the prisoner's mode of expression gave rise to the charge.

The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Capt. John Hylton, is guilty of the second charge exhibited against him.

The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Capt. John Hylton, is not guilty of the third charge preferred against him, and the Court doth therefore acquit him, the prisoner, of the same.

The Court are farther of opinion, that the prisoner Capt. J. Hylton, is not guilty of the first part of the 4th charge exhibited against him, namely, highly improper and unofficer-like conduct in asserting to Ensign Robertson, and other officers of the same

regiment, at Brabourne Lees Barracks, Kent, some time between the 1st of May and 1st of December, 1810, that Lieut. R. White, of the same regiment, was a coward, or words to that effect, and in making a similar assertion at Campo Maior, in Portugal, to some officers of the 85th foot, between the 23d June and the 20th July, 1811, and the Court doth therefore acquit him of the same; but the Court are of opinion that he, Capt. John Hylton, is guilty of the latter parts of the 4th charge, namely, positively denying having made any such assertion before a Regimental Court of Inquiry, in the garrison at Hythe, which Court was held between the 8th and 14th June, 1812, (instead of the 8th and 14th July, 1812, as set forth by mistake in the special warrant containing the charge,) and in associating with the said Lieut. R. White in the habits of friendly intimacy, subsequent to having made the above assertions; such conduct being highly injurious to the established rules of the service, and subversive of good order and military discipline.

The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Capt. John Hylton, is not guilty of the fifth charge preferred against him, and the Court doth therefore acquit him, the prisoner, of the said charge.

From the culpability of the prisoner's conduct, on such parts of the charges as the Court have found him guilty, viz. the whole of the second and the latter parts of the fourth charge, the Court doth sentence him, the aforesaid Capt. John Hylton, to be cashiered.

The Court have not failed to remark the palpable falsehoods which the witness Joseph Taylor has been guilty of, and which seemed to have afforded the grounds for the fifth charge against Captain Hylton; and they regret that it does not appear to them they have sufficient jurisdiction to punish the said Joseph Taylor for his evident prevarications and false assertions.

The Court consider it necessary to explain their verdict relative to the fourth charge: their intention is to acquit the prisoner, Captain John Hylton, of highly improper conduct, in asserting to Ensign Donald Robertson, &c. &c.; but the Court do not acquit him of asserting. Therefore there exists no contradiction in their finding the prisoner guilty on the latter parts of the said charge, relative to his denial of having made the assertion before the Court of Inquiry alluded to in the fourth charge, and in his associating with the said Lieutenant White on terms of friendly intimacy after having made such assertions, &c.

I am to acquaint your lordship that his Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

Your lordship will therefore acquaint me with the day on which the Prince Regent's pleasure is made known to the prisoner, Capt. Hylton, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of a Letter addressed by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to Lieut.-General the Earl of Rosslyn, or General Officer commanding the Kent District, dated Horse-Guards, 14th Nov. 1812.

MY LORD,—Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Hythe on the 22d October, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 30th of the same month, for the trial of Lieut. Edward Powell, of the 85th regiment of foot, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge, viz.

"For highly improper and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having entered into a personal contest with Mr. Henry Knight, (then an Ensign in the 85th regiment) by repeatedly striking and receiving

blows with a horse-whip from the said Mr. Henry Knight, at the Ship Inn, in New Romney, on or about the evening of the 21st July, 1812.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the evidence and matter adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner hath offered in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Lieut. Edward Powell, 85th regiment of foot, or Bucks volunteers, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; for it hath clearly appeared to the Court, that he did not enter into a personal contest with Mr. Henry Knight, but on the contrary, that his (the Prisoner's) conduct on the occasion alluded to, was perfectly consistent with propriety and the demeanour of a gentleman, until he received so gross and violent personal assault, that his retaliation in striking the said Mr. Henry Knight with a horsewhip was nothing more than sudden resentment and irritation might have and did occasion. The Court doth therefore fully and honourably acquit him (the Prisoner) of all and every part of the charge.

I am to acquaint your Lordship, that his Royal Highness was graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of a Letter addressed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to Lieut. General Wynyard, or officer commanding the troops in North-Britain, dated Horse-Guards, Jan. 2, 1813.

SIR,—Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held in Edinburgh Castle, on the 15th of October, 1812, and continued by adjournment to the 21st of the same month, for the trial of Captain James Hamilton, of the 3d West India regiment, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

1st. For conduct highly subversive of military discipline, in addressing to me an improper letter, under date 17th September, 1812, complaining falsely of my conduct towards him, while a Captain in the 94th regiment, and under my command.

2d. For writing and publishing, or circulating (in September, 1812) a false ungentlemanlike letter, under date 24th of that month, prejudicial to my character, and that of Captain Kingdom, of the 94th regiment.

3d. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in waylaying me, and in company with another person, assaulting me, on the streets of Edinburgh, on or about the 24th day of the said month, September 1812.

JAMES ALLAN, Major 94th Regt. Com. Depôt.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

The Court having inclosed and deliberately considered the charges, defence, evidence on both sides, and whole proceedings, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the first and second charges.

Under the third charge, the Court acquits the prisoner of the first part thereof, viz. the way-laying; but finds him guilty of the assault, though not in company with another person.

In respect of those parts of the charges of which the prisoner has been found guilty, being in breach of the articles of war, the Court sentences the prisoner to be dismissed from his Majesty's service.

I am to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the

Court. You will therefore acquaint me with the day on which the sentence is made known to the prisoner, Captain Hamilton, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service.—I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL DISTRICT ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Brighton, Feb. 10, 1813.—The General Court Martial, held at Lewes, on the 16th December last, under a Special Warrant for that purpose, for the trial of Lieut. Cruice, of the 36th regiment, and of which Colonel Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, was president, is dissolved.

(Signed) G. A. C. STAPYLTON, A. A. G.

Major-General Houston, &c. Brighton.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 6, 1813.—MY LORD, Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Lewes on the 16th Dec. 1812, and continued, by adjournments, to the 5th January, 1813, for the trial of Lieut. John H. Cruice, of the 36th regiment of foot, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge, viz.

" For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, while on the recruiting service in the town of Nottingham, at or near Matlock, in the county of Derby, in or about the month of September, 1810, or between that month and the month of May, 1811, in suffering himself to have a horse-whip shook over his head, or being threatened to have one so shook, and receiving the most gross and insulting language from Lieut. John Green, of the Royal Navy, as reported by that officer to Capt. Edward Balguy, of the 36th regiment, on or about the said month of May, 1811."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

" The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against Lieut. Cruice, and what that officer has submitted to repel the same, is of opinion, that he, the said Lieut. Cruice, is not, in the most distant degree, guilty; but on the contrary, that he has laboured under the most oppressive, unfounded, and unjust calumny.

" This Court does, therefore, most fully and honourably acquit him, Lieut. Cruice, of all and every part of the charge; and he is hereby most fully and honourably acquitted.

" The Court is induced farther to express its entire approbation of the conduct of Lieut. Cruice, in his decided, but respectful and officer-like manner, in so repeatedly demanding an investigation into the circumstances reported to his Commanding Officer, and cannot fail to regret, that an earlier attention was not paid thereto."

I am to acquaint your Lordship that his Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

To Lieut.-General Lord Charles Somerset, or
Officer commanding Sussex District.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 18, 1813.—SIR, Having laid before the Prince Regent the Proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held in the Barracks of Dublin, on the 7th of January, 1813, and continued by adjournments to the 25th of the same month, for the trial of Captain Persse O'Keefe Boulger, of the 93d regiment of foot, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For sending a challenge by Lieut. G. Moore, of the North Mayo Militia, on or about the evening of the 14th of Nov. 1812, to Lieut. Kent, of the 21st Light Dragoons, stationed upon the recruiting service in Dublin, with intent to provoke him to fight a duel."

2d. "For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, in assaulting Lieutenant KENT, of the 21st Light Dragoons, in the public streets, during the time of Divine Service, on or about Sunday, November 15, 1812, accompanied by the before-mentioned Lieutenant MOORE and several others, apparently officers, by coming up to the said Lieutenant KENT (who was in conversation with Captain HOLLIS, of the 18th Foot, at his brother-in-law's door, in Gloucester-Street) and, without the slightest provocation, striking a most violent blow, with a large stick, at Lieutenant KENT's head, whereby he received a severe contusion, which, for the moment, deprived him of recollection, being a gross violation of Civil Order, subversive of all Military Discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

The Court, taking into their serious consideration all the evidence laid before them, and the matters urged by the Prisoner in his defence, do find the Prisoner, Captain PERSSE O'KEEFE BOULGER, guilty of the first charge, as above preferred against him. And the Court do find the Prisoner guilty of part of the second charge, in very improperly striking Lieutenant KENT, of the 21st Regiment of Light Dragoons, a violent blow on the head with a stick, on Sunday, the 15th of November last, about the hour of two o'clock.—But the Court do not find the Prisoner guilty of so striking Lieutenant KENT without provocation, or of acting in a scandalous, infamous manner, as charged against him, and do therefore acquit the Prisoner from those parts of said second charge. And the Court, in consequence of such their finding, do adjudge and sentence, that the Prisoner, Capt. PERSSE O'KEEFE BOULGER, shall be cashiered.

But the Court, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, and considering the continued provocation sustained by the Prisoner, and the highly honourable evidence and testimonials adduced by him, as to his conduct and character, and also his long and distinguished services, do beg leave most humbly, and in the strongest manner, to recommend the Prisoner to the most gracious clemency of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT."

I am to acquaint you, that the PRINCE REGENT was pleased, in the name and on behalf of His MAJESTY, to approve the finding and sentence of the Court: but under all the circumstances of the case, His ROYAL HIGHNESS was further pleased to extend his gracious clemency to the Prisoner, by giving effect to the recommendation of the Court, and to command that he, Captain BOULGER, should be restored to the functions of his Commission.—I am, &c.

FREDERICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

To Lieut.-General the Rt. Hon. Sir John Hope, K. B.
or Officer Commanding the Forces, Ireland.

A Court Martial was lately held at Wakefield, to try Lieut.-Col. Balfour, of the 2d, or Royal North British Dragoons, for having issued, in the Orderly book, on the 20th of March, a Regimental Order, authorising W. Weir, Quarter-Master, to supply the regiment with necessaries, interfering with the duty and responsibility imposed upon the Captains and Officers commanding troops; and for having, since the 20th of March, 1811, permitted the same W. Weir to make exorbitant charges on several articles to the dragoons, thereby deriving an unwarrantable and illegal

profit, or with conniving at his so doing. The Court were of opinion, that Colonel Balfour is guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to be cashiered; and in General Orders, issued since from the Horse Guards, it is stated that the Prince Regent has confirmed the sentence of the Court. But His Royal Highness was pleased to explain, that as upon neither of the charges there appeared any thing to impute dishonourable or unworthy motives to Colonel Balfour—that in issuing the order of the 20th of March, 1811, he acted under a mistake, by a misconstruction of the real meaning of the Regulation—that his absence from his regiment, on account of ill health for many months, prevented his exerting the same watchfulness as he otherwise might have done—and that no representation having been made to him from the other officers during his absence, Colonel Balfour was ignorant of the articles having been overcharged by Quarter-Master Weir. Upon these grounds, and taking into consideration the length of Colonel Balfour's services, the Prince was pleased to consider him a fit object for clemency, and to command that he should be restored to the functions of his commission. He was further pleased to command that Colonel Balfour should be severely reprimanded, and admonished to be more observant to the rules and regulations of the service.

GAZETTES,—

Military Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army.

(Regularly continued from our last No.)

78th do.—Ensign Donald Cameron to be Lieut. vice Colin Mackenzie, deceased.—Ewan Mac Pherson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cameron.

82d do.—Assistant-Surgeon John M'Keown, from the Londonderry Militia, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robinson, deceased.

89th do.—J. W. Leslie, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Latham, promoted.

98d do.—Lieut. Wm. Lunt to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Bainbridge, appointed a Permanent Assist.-Quarter-Master-General.

101st do.—Captain Richard Jebb, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Turner, who exchanges.

1st West India Regt.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel James Magrath, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Major, vice Macdonald, who exchanges.

2d do.—Ensign Wm. Allen to be Lieut. vice Rawstorne, deceased.—Edw. Barry, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Allen.

3d do.—James Mitchell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Irwin, whose appointment has not taken place.—Assist.-Surgeon J. B. Dougal, from the 70th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Melville, appointed to the 25th Foot.

8th do.—Henry Davis, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Newton, whose appointment has not taken place.

3d Garrison Battalion—Major Archibald Macdonald, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Major, vice Magrath, who exchanges.—Lieut. John Renny, from the 4th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Coghlan, appointed an Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District.—Ensign W. S. Griffith to be Lieutenant.—John Balderson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Griffith.—Quarter-Master Timothy Carroll to be Ensign, vice Evanson, appointed to the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Harrison to be Quarter-Master, vice Carroll.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieut. John Cowell, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Banger, deceased.

3d do.—Serjeant William Fowles, from the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Ensign, vice M'Kay, deceased.

5th do.—Ensign William Bryson to be Lieutenant, vice Hope, placed on the Retired List.—Ensign Thomas Evanson, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Bryson.

12th do.—Alexander Barclay, late Serjeant-Major in this Corps, to be Ensign, vice Connor, deceased.

The King's German Legion.

1st Dragoons—Major Frederick Baron Gruben, from the 1st Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Fischer, dead of his wounds.

1st Light Dragoons—Brevet Major Philip Gruben to be Major, vice Frederick Baron Gruben, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.—Lieut. Lewis Krauchenberg to be Captain of a Troop, vice Gruben.—Cornet Augustus de Scharnhorst to be Lieutenant, vice Krauchenberg.

Royal Corsican Rangers—Ensign Francis Salvatelli to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Coppon, promoted in the Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Paul Ventrisini to be Ensign, vice Salvatelli.

BREVET.

Major Richard Williams, of the Royal Marines, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. on the Half Pay of the late York Rangers, to be Inspector-General of Instructions and Commandant of the Senior Department.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Regimental Surgeons for particular Services in the Mediterranean.

Assistant-Surgeon Morrice Alexander, from the 27th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Callow, from the 58th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Charles Annesley, from the 35th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Ebenezer Black, from the 10th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Short, from the 20th Light Dragoons.

To be Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals for General Service.

Brevet Deputy-Inspector Thomas Forbes.—Brevet Deputy-Inspector Donald M'Neil.—Brevet Deputy-Inspector Thomas Thompson.

MEMORANDUM.

Ensign Greenfield, of the 2d West India Regiment, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 5th instant, is reinstated in his rank.

Linlithgowshire Regiment of Local Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Henry Ferrier to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice the Earl of Hopetoun, resigned. Dated December 15, 1812.

2d Regiment of Royal Carmarthen Fusileer Local Militia—Samuel Tardrew, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Evans, resigned. Dated January 14, 1813.

Royal Cheshire Militia—Lawrence Armitstead, Esq. to be Captain, vice Asheton, resigned. Dated January 9, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *Jan.* 26, *to* SATURDAY, *Jan.* 30, 1813.

Colonial and War-Department, January 30, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Lieutenant-General Frederick Maitland to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Loveden Regiment of Local Militia—Edward Bromhead, Esq. to be Capt. Dated November 26, 1812.—Robert Lichford, Esq. to be do. Dated as above.

Lindsey Regiment—Thomas Grant, Esq. to be Captain. Dated December 18, 1812.—John Stephen Laughton, Esq. to be do. Dated as above.

1st North York Local Militia—Thomas Wright, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated December 27, 1812.

4th North York Local Militia—John Tinley, jun. Gent. to be Ensign. Dated January 8, 1813.

Northumberland Regiment of Militia—Rowland Bell, Gent. to be Ensign.—Dated September 22, 1812.—Mathew Coulson, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—William Walker, Gent. to be do. Dated November 16, 1812.—George Chambers, Gent. to be do. Dated December 8, 1812.—Mathew Charles Pierpoint, Gent. to be do. Dated January 7, 1813.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Lyttleton Lyster, Esq. to be Captain, vice Norton, resigned. Dated December 23, 1812.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *Jan.* 30, *to* TUESDAY, *February* 2, 1813.

War-Office, Feb. 2, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet H. E. Boates to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blencowe, who retires.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—General Sir David Dundas, K.B. from the 2d Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Lord Heathfield, deceased.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—General W. Marquis of Lothian, K.T. from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Sir David Dundas, appointed to the command of the 1st Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant William Burn to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Rose, who retires.

10th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Cornet A. F. Berkley to be Lieut. without purchase.

11th do.—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, from the 20th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Marquis of Lothian, appointed to the command of the 2d Dragoons.

18th do.—Lieut. H. E. Lynch, from the 17th Lt. Dr., to be Lieut. without purchase.

19th do.—William Long Wrey, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Eustace, promoted.—Thomas Walker, Gent. to be do. by purchase, vice Floyd, promoted.

20th do.—Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, Bart. K.B. from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Lord William Bentinck, appointed to the command of the 11th Light Dragoons.—John James Pomeroy, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Eaton, promoted.

22d do.—Captain John Newton, from the Staffordshire Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Hutchinson, deceased.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign E. S. C. Pole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clutterbuck, who retires.—Quarter-Master Robert Colquhoun, from the Half-Pay of the late Flank Battalion of the Guards, to be Quarter-Master, vice Smith, placed on the Retired List.

1st Regiment of Foot—Captain John M'Ra, from the 27th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Donovan, who exchanges.

To be Lieutenants.

6th do.—Lieutenant James Brock, from the 85th Foot, vice Burnell, who exchanges.—Lieutenant James Gell, from do. vice Bennett, who exchanges.

To be Ensigns.

Ensign W. Swiney, from the 85th Foot, vice Urquhart, who exchanges.—Ensign Charles Kelson, from do. vice Belstead, who exchanges.

8th do.—Samuel Garner, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hill, promoted.

10th do.—Serjeant-Major Philip Ryan to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign) vice Foaker, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

12th do.—Lieutenant Henry C. Cash, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Forster, who exchanges.

15th do.—Ensign Thomas Haigh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hifferman, who retires.—Ensign Samuel B. Drayton, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Haigh.—Surgeon Christopher Gill, from the York Light Infantry Volunteers, to be Surgeon, vice Freeman, promoted.—Assistant Surgeon John Waterson, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Purvis, deceased.

18th do.—Ensign Frederick Maunsell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Clintock, who retires.

21st do.—Lieutenant John Spooner, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Watts, who exchanges.

24th do.—Captain James Soden, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Gubbins, who exchanges.

25th do.—Ensign Samuel Brown to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hall, who resigns.—Daniel Blackwood, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Brown.

26th do.—Captain Simon Hehl, from the 41st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Hope, promoted in the 90th Foot.

27th do.—Captain Charles Donovan, from the Royal Scots, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Ra, who exchanges.—Ensign Edward Forde to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chitty, promoted. Ensign R. S. Ruddach to be do. by purchase, vice Bakewell, who retires.—Assistant-Surgeon W. Forrester Bow, from the Lanerk Militia, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wray, promoted.

34th do.—Assistant-Surgeon Robert Shean, from the Sussex Militia, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mooney, deceased.

36th do.—Lieutenant Richard Perham, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

37th do.—Captain Brinsley Nixon, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Ball, who exchanges.

40th do.—Captain G. W. White, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Knox, who exchanges.

41st do.—Capt. J. B. Glew, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hehl, appointed to the 26th Foot.—Robert Edward Cary, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Vignole, whose appointment has not taken place.

43d do.—Major N. A. Mein, from the 85th Foot, to be Major, vice Deshon, who exchanges.

45th do.—Lieutenant Francis Andrews to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Richardson, who retires.—Ensign George Morgan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Andrews.

46th do.—Colonel Henry Cuyler, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brown, appointed to the Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry.—Ensign J. Maxwell, from the 85th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hickson, who exchanges.

49th do.—Lieutenant Harcourt Morton, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Walker, who exchanges.

53d do.—Captain B. A. Watson, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Dougall, who exchanges.

54th do.—Ensign James Pellett, from the Meath Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

57th do.—Lieutenant Edward Powell, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wellings, who exchanges.

60th do.—Lieutenant J. Franchini to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Smith, placed upon half-pay.

62d do.—Hospital-Mate John Horne to be Assistant-Surgeon.

69th do.—Paymaster Edward Mundell, from the 2d Battalion, to be Paymaster of the 1st Battalion, vice Baldock, deceased.—Philip Vyvyan, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Mundell.

71st do.—Lieutenant Thomas John Golding, from the Royal Waggon Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Drew, who exchanges.

77th do.—Ensign Edward Thorp to be Lieutenant, vice M'Veagh, dismissed the service.—Augustus Faulknor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thorp.

79th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Æneas M'Intosh, from the 85th Foot, to be Major, vice Fergusson, who exchanges.

84th do.—Captain Richard Stannard from the 85th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Cockburn, promoted in the 87th Foot.

85th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Thornton, from the Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Cuyler, appointed to the 46th Foot.

To be Majors.

Major Peter Deshon, from the 43d Foot, vice Mein, who exchanges.—Major James Fergusson, from the 79th Foot, vice M'Intosh, who exchanges.

To be Captains of Companies.

Captain Richard Gubbins, from the 24th Foot, vice Soden, who exchanges.—Capt. W. C. Ball, from the 37th Foot, vice Nixon, who exchanges.—Captain D. M'Dougall, from the 53d Foot, vice Watson, who exchanges.—Captain Charles Schaw, from the 60th Foot, vice Stannard, appointed to the 84th Foot.—Captain William De Bathe, from the 94th Foot, vice Campbell, who exchanges.—Capt. James Knox, from the 40th Foot, vice White, who exchanges.—Lieutenant D. J. Hamilton, from the 52d Foot, vice Meredith, discharged from the service.—Lieutenant Charles Grey, from the 52d Foot, vice Hylton, cashiered.—Lieut. Edward Cottingham, from the 28th Foot, vice Glew, appointed to the 41st Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Fairfax, from the 95th Foot, vice Gammell, who exchanges.—Lieutenant William Walker, from the 49th Foot, vice Morton, who exchanges.—Lieutenant George Wellings, from the 57th Foot, vice Powell, who exchanges.—Lieutenant Charles Fisher, from the 60th Foot, vice Perham, appointed to the 38th Foot.—Lieut. John Burrell, from the 6th Foot, vice Brock, who exchanges.—Lieutenant Valentine Bennett, from the 6th Foot, vice Gell, who exchanges.

—Lieutenant A. R. Charleton, from the 89th Foot, vice Orr, who exchanges.—Lieutenant John Watts, from the 21st Foot, vice Spooner, who exchanges.—Lieutenant Matthew Forster, from the 12th Foot, vice Cash, who exchanges.

To be Ensigns.

Ensign B. C. Urquhart, from the 6th Foot, vice Swiney, who exchanges.—Ensign Henry Belstead, from the 6th Foot, vice Kelson, who exchanges.—Ensign John Green, from the 90th Foot, vice Rothwell, who exchanges.—Ensign G. R. Gleig, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, vice Dutton, who exchanges.—Ensign W. Hickson, from the 46th Foot, vice Maxwell, who exchanges.—Joseph Blake, Gent. without purchase, vice Busteed, promoted.

87th do.—Captain N. Cockburn, from the 84th Foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Maclaine, promoted in the 7th West India Regiment.

89th do.—Lieutenant John Orr, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charleton, who exchanges.

90th do.—Ensign William Rothwell, from the 85th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Green, who exchanges.

91st do.—Alexander Sword, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Burcham, who retires.

94th do.—Captain F. Campbell, from the 85th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice De Bathe, who exchanges.

95th do.—Lieutenant William Gammell, from the 85th Foot, to be First Lieut. vice Fairfax, who exchanges.—Second Lieutenant George Drummond to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Beckwith, who retires.—Volunteer . . . . Baird, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Drummond.

97th do.—Captain Matthew Sutton to be Major, without purchase, vice Young, promoted in the 3d West India Regiment.—Lieutenant M. De Courcy to be Captain of a Company, vice Sutton.

102d do.—Ensign Thomas Mills, from the Edinburgh Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

103d do.—Lieutenant John Conner, from the 85th Foot.—Lieutenant C. Blanckenburg, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment.

1st West India Regiment.—Assistant-Surgeon P. Keane, from the 64th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Hurtle, promoted.

3d do.—Major A. W. Young, from the 97th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.—Hospital-Mate D. Leahy to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Waterson, appointed to the 15th Foot.

5th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Henry, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

7th do.—Major A. Maclaine, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

8th do.—Lieutenant S. Holmes, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Harriot, deceased.

Royal York Rangers—Hospital-Mate J. M'Cabe to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Shelton, deceased.

1st Ceylon Regiment—Captain S. Moffatt to be Major, without purchase, vice Henry, promoted in the 5th West India Regiment.—Lieutenant John Fraser, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Moffatt.

3d do.—Lieutenant F. Hamilton, from the 91st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Eyre, who retires.

York Light Infantry Volunteers—Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Gowan, from the 64th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Gill, appointed to the 15th Foot.

3d Garrison Battalion—Ensign Robert Dutton, from the 85th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gleig, who exchanges.

4th do.—Lieutenant Tristram Cary, from the half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards, who exchanges.

The Royal Waggon Train—Lieutenant Matthew Drew, from the 71st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Golding, who exchanges.

The Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brown, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Thornton, appointed to the 85th Foot.

BREVET.

Captain C. F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

STAFF.

The Reverend J. C. Moore, B.A. to be Chaplain to the Forces.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

James Thompson, Gent.—Robert Allsopp, Gent.—Samuel F. Fleming, Gent.—William Henry Robinson, Gent.—Alexander Schaumann, Gent.—Patrick Calder, Gent.—Charles Ragueneau, Gent.—Alexander Young Spearman, Gent.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.

Surgeon John Freeman, from the 15th Foot.—Surgeon John Hartle, from the 1st West India Regiment.

To be Surgeon of a Recruiting District.

Staff-Surgeon R. J. Brown, vice Salmond, placed upon half-pay.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

John Horne, Gent.—Alexander M'Queen, Gent.—Samuel Barry, Gent.—Warrant Hospital-Mate Temple Pearson.

BARRACKS.

Sampson Gideon Kemble, Gent. to be a Barrack-Master to the Forces in Great Britain.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Mr. James Perrin to be Ensign, without purchase, in the 67th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 16th of June, 1812, has not taken place.

Whitehall, January 30, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Thomas Reade, Esq. a Major in the Army, Captain in the 27th (or Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot, and Assistant-Quarter-Master-General of the Forces in Sicily, His Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of Knight of the Third Class of the Royal Sicilian Order of Saint Ferdinand and of Merit, conferred upon him by His Majesty, Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, in testimony of his approbation of the distinguished conduct of the said Major Thomas Reade, on divers occasions, whilst in the command of a flotilla of gun-boats, in the service of the British Army, in and near the Straits of Messina, during the attempted invasion of the Kingdom of Sicily by the French forces, in the year 1810: and also to order that this, His Majesty's concession, and especial mark of his royal favour, may, together with the relative documents, be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *Feb.* 2, *to* SATURDAY, *Feb.* 6, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, January 30, 1813.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—Second Lieutenant William Weaver to be First Lieutenant, vice Moore Jordan, appointed Adjutant. Dated Jan. 1, 1813.—John Kirsopp, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Weaver. Dated Jan. 20, 1813. John Gibbons, Gent. to be Adjutant in the Royal Perthshire Militia, vice Browne, resigned. Dated Jan. 16, 1813.

2d or East Norfolk Regiment of Militia—Charles Smith Boulter, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Beckwith, promoted. Dated Jan. 9, 1813.

Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia—Ralph Bates, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Dated January 8, 1813.—Robert Bell, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.—Robert Smart, Esq. to be Major. Dated as above.—William Ogle Wallis Ogle, jun. Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Robert De Lisle, Esq. to be Captain. Dated January 13, 1813.—Peregrine George Ellison, Esq. to be ditto. Dated January 14, 1813.—William Smith, jun. Esq. to be ditto. Dated January 15, 1813.—Job James Bulman, Esq. to be ditto. Dated January 16, 1813.—Ralph Errington, Esq. to be ditto. Dated January 17, 1813.—Thomas Brown, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated January 14, 1813.—Peter Paxton, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Ralph Laters, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Robert Marshall, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—Newbigin Kent, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—William Whittaker Spence, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Ralph Casely, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated January 8, 1813.

ERRATUM in the List of Promotions, inserted in the Gazette of Tuesday last.

For Lieutenant William Burn to be Captain of a Troop in the 2d *Regiment of Dra-*

goons, by purchase, vice Rose, who retires, read Lieutenant William Burn to be Captain of a Troop in the 3*d Regiment of Dragoons*, by purchase, vice Rose, who retires.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *Feb.* 6, *to* TUESDAY, *Feb.* 9, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, February 6, 1813.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—For Second Lieutenant William Weaver to be First Lieutenant, vice Jordan, promoted. Dated *January* 1, 1813,—read Second Lieutenant William Weaver, &c. Dated *January* 7, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, February 8, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Major Francis Rey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Spicer, deceased. Dated January 23, 1813.—Brevet Major Nathaniel Foy to be Major, vice Rey, dated as above.—Second Captain Saumaurez Dubourdieu to be Captain, vice Foy. Dated as above.—First Lieutenant Edward Barlow to be Second Captain, vice Dubourdieu. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant John M. Weatherall to be First Lieutenant, vice Barlow. Dated as above.

North Hants Militia—Ensign Christopher Morris to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson, resigned. Dated January 16, 1813.

Royal Pembroke Fuzileers Militia—John Edmund Phillips Laugharne, Esq. to be Captain. Dated July 1, 1812.—John B. Jessop, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated June 26, 1812.—Charles Blake, Gent. to be ditto. Dated Aug. 10, 1812.

Royal Carmarthen Regiment of Fuzileers—Henry Jones, Gent. to be First Lieutenant, vice Bowen, promoted to the 7th Regiment of Foot. Dated Jan. 23, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *Feb.* 9, *to* SATURDAY, *Feb.* 13, 1813.

Office of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, February 11th, 1813.

COPY of a dispatch from Colonel Gillespie, commander of the Forces in Java, to the Honourable T. S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of that island, dated Djocjocarta, June 25th, 1812.

HONOURABLE SIR,—Without entering upon any of the political points on which you did me the honour to consult with me, previous to the adoption of hostilities against the Sultan of Djocjocarta, I shall proceed to report to you the various operations of our small force, and the measures adopted under my authority for bringing this insolent and refractory Sovereign to a sense of what was due to the supremacy of the British Government upon Java.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant, you did me the honour to acquaint me, that the Sultan of Djocjocarta, had refused his acquiescence to those terms, which in your wisdom you had been pleased to offer; that confident of the strength of his fortified position, he had determined to brave the consequences our power might inflict, and that he had assembled his army from all parts of the kingdom, who were prepared and determined on resistance. The troops I had collected at this period of the service, though few in numbers, were formidable in gallantry; they consisted altogether of about six hundred firelocks, a proportion of artillery, and two troops of His Majesty's 22d dragoons. The remainder of our force, with our principal supply of ordnance, were coming forward under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, and were expected to join my head-quarters during the course of that night. Hostilities had in some measure commenced upon the previous evening. On our arrival at Djocjocarta, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson reported, that a considerable body of the Sultan's troops had left the Krattan, through the east gate, and had proceeded upon some offensive or predatory excursion, which I thought it my duty immediately to prevent. I accordingly desired a detachment of fifty dragoons to escort me on a reconnoitering party, and I proceeded with my Staff along the east wall of the Krattan, and pursued them on the road to the eastward, which

the people of the country reported they had taken; after a very circuitous route, we arrived again upon the environs of the town, where we found large bodies of the enemy collected, who were well armed, and evidently prepared for resistance. At this period, you had not communicated to me any final determination with respect to the Sultan of Djocjocarta, and I was therefore withheld by sentiments of honour from dispersing those people by force of arms, which I had afterwards reason to regret. Mr. Crawfurd, the resident, who accompanied me on the excursion, endeavoured, by every possible means in his power, to induce them to return. His solicitations and threats were equally unavailing, and we were at length so insulted by stones from the houses, and one of our dragoons was so severely wounded by a spear in the side, that we were compelled to act upon the defensive, and in a short time they were dispersed. In this affair I regret to say, that one serjeant and four dragoons were wounded, the serjeant and one of the privates dangerously; and in another part of the town, a serjeant's patrole of twenty-five dragoons, was fiercely attacked by a considerable number of the Sultan's troops, whom they cut their way through, with the loss of one man killed and one wounded.

I shall now return to the afternoon of the 18th, where every thing was prepared for offensive operations, as well as our scanty supply of ammunition would admit. I am always an advocate for promptness and decision, and I am aware, that any measure of a contrary nature, would not only weaken the confidence of our troops, but increase the insolence of the enemy. I therefore directed Major Butler to open a fire from our fort, which was immediately returned by the Sultan, but with inconsiderable effect. Captain Teesdale, of the royal navy, was wounded, and a magazine in the battery having accidentally blown up, I lost the services of two active officers, Captain Young and Lieutenant Hunter, who were severely burnt by the explosion. Light parties were detached to scour the villages on the right and left, and a body of the Sultan's troops kept Major Dalton, and part of his battalion, on the alert during the night; they were attacked four successive times with great spirit, but they repulsed the enemy with steadiness and good conduct.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon, I became exceedingly anxious for the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod and his party. I had received no report whatever of his progress, and I was apprehensive that he had encountered some difficulty upon the road, which might retard the service. I therefore detached Lieutenant Hale with twenty-five dragoons, to obtain some information respecting him, and I afterwards supported him with a further reinforcement of forty men, under the command of Lieutenant Keir, of the same regiment. The first detachment, under Lieutenant Hale, was repeatedly attacked by large bodies of the Sultan's infantry, in situations where cavalry were unable to act. The promptitude and celerity of this officer's advance, excited my warmest approbation; he was severely wounded himself, and lost five of his dragoons in the conflict; but notwithstanding his perilous and hampered situation, he executed his important trust by joining Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod. On the following forenoon, the whole of this party arrived, consisting of a detachment of the royal artillery, the grenadiers of His Majesty's fifty-ninth regiment, and the flank companies and rifle company of His Majesty's 78th. This reinforcement determined me upon my plan of operations.

The palace, or Krattan of the Sultan, is surrounded by regular works about three miles in circumference; at each corner there is a formidable bastion, enfilading the curtain, and the principal entrance in front is strongly defended by cannon. The whole of the fortification is surrounded by a wet ditch, and the gate-ways are all provided with draw-bridges, to prevent the passage across. With all these obstacles to our success, I relied upon the gallantry of my troops, and determined upon the assault on the morning of the 20th instant. In all the preparation necessary, I experienced much assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, who procured every information that could possibly be obtained, and with whom in concert I arranged the plan of attack.

The principal part of the force was divided into two columns; the leading one commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, of His Majesty's 14th foot, and the other by Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, of His Majesty's 59th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar, of the 3d Bengal Native Infantry, commanded a smaller party, and made a detour towards the rear of the Krattan. Major Grant conducted a central attack in front. At half an hour before day, the columns under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, moved forward to the east curtain, under cover of the fire from our fort. They were, however, discovered by the enemy, before the scaling ladders were planted. The alarm was

instantly given along the works, which only increased the activity and emulation of our troops. Lieutenant-Colonel Watson advanced in the most gallant style, and soon obtained possession of the rampart. Part of Major Dalton's battalion crossed the ditch at the N. E. bastion, under Captain Leys, and running along the berm, admitted Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod with the second column, who blew open the Prince's gate and entered. The action then became general. Major Dalton, with part of the light infantry battalion, led in a spirited style to the south gate, where they admitted Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar, and saved the life of the Prince Regent. The gallant 14th proceeded to scour the ramparts, and the capture of the Sultan rendered the victory complete. I have the honor to report to you, that during this arduous conflict, the Toomogong Semood Deningrat was killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar had the good fortune to encounter his party, and as he was known to be the most powerful Chieftain in the interest of the Sultan, and his instigator in every hostile proceeding against the British Government, I consider this event as of the greatest political importance.

About the conclusion of the assault, I was myself severely wounded in the arm.

Thus, with less than one thousand firelocks actually engaged, we have defeated upwards of seventeen thousand men, and afforded a lasting proof of our superiority and power. I shall refrain from entering into further particulars, as you were present upon the spot, and our cordial communications with each other have rendered them unnecessary.

I have the honour to inclose you the copy of a General Order, issued upon the occasion, together with returns of killed and wounded, and ordnance captured.

I have the honour to solicit your particular attention to the valuable services of Mr. Crawfurd, resident. It is impossible I can convey to you, how deeply I am impressed with a sense of his talents and exertions. From the period of my arrival, until the conquest of the Krattan, he was uniformly active and assiduous, and his personal exposure in the assault of the works, merit equally my thanks and commendation.

Mr. Robinson, of the civil service, and Mr. Hardie, were also volunteers upon the occasion. I cannot speak too highly of their eagerness and zeal. Mr. Deans, assistant to the resident, was essentially useful in conducting Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar's party to the south gate.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. GILLESPIE, Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Djocjocarta, June 21, 1812.—THE Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops he had the honour personally to command, upon the late glorious result of their arduous and honourable enterprize. It confirms him in the opinion he had so justly entertained of their discipline, firmness, and gallantry, and it affords a memorable proof to the enemies of the English Government, that British soldiers, when united by these valuable qualities, must not only conquer, but be irresistible. It was the conviction of their super-eminence that determined him in a measure where nothing but bravery could succeed, and it was the assurance of their intrepidity, that urged him to an assault where multitudes of men were prepared for resistance. The event has proved, that his confidence was by no means misplaced. The enemy has been routed from a regularly fortified position, and seventeen thousand armed men have been conquered and dispersed. The person of the Sultan has been safely secured, and the circumstances attending his seizure, reflect so much credit upon the troops in general, that the Commander of the Forces cannot sufficiently express his admiration and applause. In the heat of the storm his person was respected, his family was placed in security and protection, and no part of the property was either pillaged or molested.

This remarkable instance of steadiness and discipline shall be brought to the notice of higher authority, and it will be the duty of Colonel Gillespie, to obtain for this force the approbation they have so justly earned.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, who commanded the leading column, the Commander of the Forces cannot convey the sense he entertains of his distinguished bravery, and of the quickness and celerity with which he conceived and executed the attack.

The animated style in which Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Hunter crossed the ditch, and, at the head of the 14th grenadiers, escaladed the rampart, under the fire of the east bastion, could only be equalled by the ardour and zeal of their gallant followers.

The prompt and decisive movement of Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, to force his

passage by the Prince's Gate, and support the leading column, was equally daring and meritorious. The long detour of Lieutenant-Colonel Dewar and his battalion, towards the Southern Gate, and his well-timed entrance through that passage, contributed materially to the success of the day, and indeed the whole of the officers and soldiers employed upon this spirited assault, have distinguished themselves so equally, that it will difficult for the Commander of the Forces to discover what part was more conspicuous than another. It is right, however, to specify Captain Leys, and part of the Light Infantry Battalion, who crossed the ditch at a fordable part, and climbed to an embrazure upon each other's shoulders.

It is also just to mention the conduct of Major Forbes, who attacked the right of the Sultan's Square, and detached Lieutenant Douglas, with a small party of His Majesty's 78th regiment, to cover the guns that were directed, with so much spirit and effect, by Lieutenant Cameron, of the Bengal Artillery. It would also be wrong to omit mentioning the spirited conduct of Major Dalton, and his battalion, who scoured the ramparts to the left, and admitted Lieutenant Colonel Dewar at the South Gate, after preserving the life of the Prince Regent. He, therefore, requests that these officers will accept his best thanks for their valuable services, and communicate them to the troops under their several commands. It appears that Lieutenant Douglas had the honour of capturing the person of the Sultan, with his small detachment of the 78th Light Company.

Major Butler and the Foot Artillery, Captain Byers and the Royal Artillery, Captain Rudyard and the Horse Artillery, and Lieutenant Dudley and the Hussars, were all conspicuous for the same gallantry and zeal, and the Commander of the Forces communicates his thanks to Captain Byers, for his active exertions in joining Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod's detachment, with the ordnance stores; and the same approbation is also due to Captain Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery, whose activity has more than once been noticed. Captain Byers and Lieutenant Black rendered effectual assistance to Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Leod, in blowing open the Prince's Gate, with one of the Horse Artillery guns:—this valuable corps is always conspicuous when its services are required.

It now remains for the Commander of the Forces to particularize instances of personal intrepidity; and amongst these may be classed the conduct of Lieutenant Hill, of His Majesty's 14th regiment, who with a Havildar of the 4th Vol. Batt. reconnoitred the Fort, before the advance of the troops, ascertained the depth of the water in the ditch; and furnished a most correct report for the guidance of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson. The behaviour of this officer will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India, where just claims to distinction are never disregarded.

It is also reported to the Commander of the Forces, that the conduct of private John O'Brien, of the Horse Artillery, was particularly conspicuous, in having performed an important point of duty, under circumstances of the greatest personal hazard, and he therefore merits public approbation.

The conduct of Lieutenant Hale, and his party, has already been mentioned in terms of just applause, but the Commander of the Forces cannot refrain from again testifying his sense of the activity and exertion that has been manifested by Captain Dawes, and the officers and men of His Majesty's 22d dragoons during the progress of the service.

The central attack was conducted by Major Grant, of the 4th Vol. Batt. whose well established gallantry is acknowledged and recorded. He therefore requests that this officer will receive his warmest thanks for his active exertions, and communicate the same to the officers and men placed under his immediate command.

The Commander of the Forces performs a pleasing task in recognizing the valuable services of Major Butler, commanding the artillery, who has uniformly displayed the same unwearied zeal and indefatigable exertion. The Commander of the Forces is therefore happy in the opportunity of bearing public testimony to the professional superiority, and valuable acquirements of this excellent officer.

Major Butler, Deputy-Adjutant-General, Major Thorne, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, Captain Hanson, Military Secretary, Captains Parsons and Tailor, who were acting as Aides-de-Camp, and all of the Staff, with the troops, continue to deserve the approbation and praise already bestowed upon former occasions; he therefore requests that these officers will accept of his warmest acknowledgments for their assiduity, activity, and attention. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie, of the Engineers, and Major Thorne, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, whose gallantry and conduct have always been conspicuous, were exceedingly serviceable in arranging the plan of attack. The former of these officers having been detained upon the

island, on professional duties, the Commander of the Forces was particularly fortunate in the opportunity of benefitting by his valuable talents and exertions.

Lieutenants Harris and Baker of the Bengal Army, have manifested great anxiety to forward the benefit of the service.

Majors Johnson and Campbell, Captains Jones, Bethune, and the Officers of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor's Staff, attended the Commander of the Forces during the action, and he is much indebted to these, as well as to many others, for their active assistance and exertion.

It would be injustice to omit the name of Captain Teesdale, of the Royal Navy, who accompanied the Commander of the Forces, and acted as an Aide-de-Camp, in which situation he displayed all the energy and zeal so common to those of his honourable profession, and the Commander of the Forces regrets that he was wounded so early in the service.

The conduct of Lieutenant M'Lean, of His Majesty's 14th Rifle Company, of Lieutenant Robinson, of His Majesty's 78th, and of Lieutenant Paul, of the Bengal Native Infantry, has also been reported zealous and meritorious.

They were wounded in the assault, and although the Commander of the Forces cannot help deploring the loss, however small, that we have sustained during the progress of the service, he cannot help reverting to the ardour and rapidity of the attack, which ensured to the gallant troops a most complete victory, and lessened those bitter feelings of regret which the loss of a brother soldier must always produce.

Russan Khan, Havildar, of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, and Marwan Sing, Sepoy in the Light Infantry Battalion, are promoted to the rank of Jemidars; and Roop Narain Sing, of the Light Infantry Battalion, is promoted to the rank of Havildar, for their distinguished and conspicuous gallantry. These appointments to be considered as having taken place during the action, and they will also be liable to the confirmation of Government.

The exertions and assistance that were afforded by Mr. Crawfurd, resident, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Deans, and Mr. Hardy, shall be brought to the attention of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Signed) RICHARD BUTLER, Deputy-Adj.-Gen.

(A true copy.)

THO. OTHO. TRAVERS, Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Return of Killed and Wounded.

Killed, 23. Wounded, 76.—Total, 99.

War-Office, February 13, 1813.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet R. Crookshank to be Lieutenant, vice Frost, deceased.

To be Cornets.

Ensign William Ramsay, from the 28th Foot, by purchase, vice King, promoted.—Tanfield Beridge, Gent. vice Crookshanks.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Edward James Peters, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice O'Grady, promoted.

8th do.—Hugh Cochrane, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Reed, who retires.

9th do.—Donald M'Duffie, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice French, promoted.

24th do.—Cornet and Adjutant Charles Pellichoddy to have the rank of Lieutenant.

To be Lieutenant, without purchase.

Cornet James Richmond.—Cornet William Hickman.—Cornet Arthur Macartney.

To be Cornet, without purchase.

Henry Sharpin, Gent. vice Richmond.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign William Barton, from the 87th Foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crossman, who retires.

4th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant J. A. Copley, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Renney, promoted in the 3d Garrison Battalion.

15th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Sibbald, who retires.—Captain John Moore to be Major, by purchase, vice Davidson.—Lieutenant Peter Grant to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Moore.

18th do.—Lieutenant Edward Bayntun, from the 85th, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Graves, promoted.—Assistant-Surgeon William Spence, from the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Surgeon, vice Cory, placed upon half-pay.

24th do.—Lieutenant James Mitchell, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Holmes, promoted in the 8th West India Regiment.

26th do.—Serjeant-Major . . . . . Miller to be Quarter-Master, vice Connell, dec.

27th do.—Hospital-Mate Thomas Proudfoot to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice White, appointed on the Staff.

33d do.—Captain J. L. Harty to be Major, by purchase, vice Todd, who retires.—Lieutenant William Pagan to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Harty.

38th do.—Lieutenant James Martin, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Holburn, deceased.

43d do.—Lieutenant James Imlach, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges.

46th do.—Major W. G. M'Gregor, from the 11th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Cuyler, who retires.—Captain A. Ogilvie, to be Major, by purchase, vice Sorrell, who retires.—Lieutenant A. Clarke to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Ogilvie.—Ensign Thomas Carne, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarke.

48th do.—Ensign William Veitch, from the 85th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hall, promoted.

50th do.—Lieutenant J. E. C. M'Carthy to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice King, placed upon half-pay.—Lieutenant Samuel D. Grinsell, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Carthy, promoted.

82d do.—Gentleman Cadet George Ewing Scott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stewart, who resigns.

56th do.—Lieutenant J. G. Finn, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cairnes, promoted.

62d do.—Hospital-Mate Js. Fawcett to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Pherson, dec.

65th do.—Captain A. Campbell, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Bates, who exchanges.—William Barnes, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Browne, who retires.

67th do.—Ensign John Maillew to be Lieutenant, vice Moorsom, deceased.

69th do.—Lieutenant C. Busteed, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Nadould, deceased.

77th do.—John Hughes, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Farmer, who resigns.

79th do.—Lieutenant J. Cameron, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chetham, appointed to the 40th Foot.

82d do.—Lieutenant D. Robertson, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Read, deceased.

83d do.—Captain Thomas Fraser, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Laird, deceased.—Lieutenant Arthur Stevenson, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Strangeways, appointed to the 3d Garrison Battalion.

To be Lieutenants.

85th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Wilkinson, from the 43d Foot, vice Imlach, who exchanges.—Lieutenant William Williams, from the Royal African Corps, without purchase, vice Stevenson, appointed to the 83d Foot.—Lieutenant R. M. Hamilton, from the 101st Foot, vice Mitchell, appointed to the 24th Foot.

87th do.—Lieutenant P. Kelly, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cowell, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

89th do.—Lieutenant James Davidson, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Tyrrey, deceased.—Hospital-Mate William Dunlop to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gardner, who resigns.

91st do.—Hospital-Mate William H. Young to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Yeatman, superseded.

96th do.—Henry Leslie Prentice, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fitz Gerald, promoted.

102d do.—Captain Lord George William Russell, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase, vice Macklin, who retires.

4th West India Regiment—Lieutenant Robert C. Mansell, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Dale, who retires.

5th do.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Robert Bell, from the 54th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Smyth, deceased.

7th do.—Ensign William Nixon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wren, who resigns.—Cornelius Jones Dunn, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nixon.

2d Garrison Battalion—Francis Jack Needham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice D'Arcy, who resigns.

3d do.—Lieutenant Heney Dumaresq, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Fraser, appointed to the 83d Foot.

4th do.—Captain R. Bates, from the 65th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

To be Lieutenants.

6th Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, from the 42d Foot, vice Grant, placed on the Retired List.—Quarter-Master Thomas Taylor, from the 3d Ceylon Regiment, vice M'Leod, placed on the Retired List.

STAFF.

To be Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

George Lefebvre, Gent.—Charles Hopkins, Gent.—John Rendall, Gent.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service.

Richard H. Heurtley, Gent. vice Young, promoted in the 91st Foot.—John Morrison, Gent. vice Dunlop, promoted in the 89th Foot.

The King's German Legion.

1st Regiment Light Dragoons—Frederick Petersdorff, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Scharnhorst, promoted.

1st Battalion of the Line—Edward Leslie, Gent. to be Ensign.

5th do.—Serjeant-Major G. Wischmann, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Ensign.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Charles Groskopff, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon to the Forces for the service of the Legion, vice Hadwig, deceased.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

Cavalry—Serjeant-Major . . . . . Radant to be Cornet, vice Platz, promoted.

Dillon's Regiment.

Hospital-Mate James G. Playfair to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gilardini.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Hospital-Mate E. Dolphin to be Assistant-Surgeon in the 95th Foot, vice Ridgway, promoted, as stated in the Gazette of the 14th November last, has not taken place.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 15th December, 1812, and 2d instant.

81st Foot—For *D. Z.* Roberts, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wilson, read *Harry Harvey* Roberts, Gent. to be Ensign, &c.

25th do.—For Daniel *Blackwood*, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted, read Daniel *Blackwell*, Gent. to be Ensign, &c.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

For Surgeon *John* Hartle, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Surgeon to the Forces, read Surgeon *Robert* Hartle, from the, &c.

Office of Ordnance, February 11, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Justly Hill to be First Lieutenant, vice Small, superseded, being absent without leave. Dated February 1, 1813.

William Leaviss, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Southern Regiment of Northumberland Local Militia. Dated January 8, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *Feb.* 13, *to* TUESDAY, *Feb.* 16, 1813.

War Office, February 16, 1813.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—James Liddell, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Calderwood, promoted.

15th do.—Jn. Js. Douglas, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bellairs, promoted.

17th do.—Cornet J. M. Anderson, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lynch, appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons.

24th do.—Henry Dwyer, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Hickman, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign Edward Penruddock, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lautour, who retires.

9th Regiment of Foot—Hugh Moises, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Redhead, who retires.

18th do.—Ensign and Adjutant Henry Vereker to have the rank of Lieutenant.
28th do.—Ensign Robert Mitchell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cottingham, promoted in the 85th Foot.
41st do.—Ensign Charles Harrison, from the Shropshire Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.—William Jones Hall, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parker, appointed to the 21st Light Dragoons.
42d do.—John Latta, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farrar, who retires.
43d do.—Lieutenant Samuel Hobkirk, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Ferguson, promoted in the 79th Foot.
54th do.—Paymaster Henry Irwin, from the 65th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Colquhoun, who exchanges.
57th do.—John Spurrell Pode, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hobhouse, promoted.
60th do.—Lieutenant A. C. Bowers, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Rogers, who resigns.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

Ensign Cuthbert Fornerett, vice Franchini, promoted.—Ensign William Batteley.—Ensign Frederick Baring.—Ensign William Lupton.—Ensign J. Jones—Lieut. Hippolite du Bourblanc, from the half-pay of Du Dresney's late Regiment.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Edward John Bruce, Gent. vice Fornerett.—John Thomas Hislop, Gent. vice Batteley.—Thomas Lemmon, Gent. vice Baring.—Thomas Burton, Gent. vice Lupton.—William Donavan, Gent. vice Jones.
65th Regiment of Foot—Paymaster Archibald Colquhoun, from the 54th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Irwin, who exchanges.
83d do.—Lieutenant George Buchan to be Captain of a Company, vice Reynolds, deceased.—Ensign Thomas Lindsay to be Lieutenant, vice Buchan.—William Maxwell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lindsay.
84th do.—Captain Courtland Schuyler to be Major, by purchase, vice Vincent, who retires.—Lieutenant Stephen Prendergast to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Schuyler.
85th do.—Gentleman Cadet John Duthy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Carey, whose appointment has not taken place.
90th do.—Serjeant-Major Alexander Wilson to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice James, promoted.
95th do.—Mathew Cadoux, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Cadoux, deceased.
102d do.—Ensign R. T. Hume to be Lieutenant, vice Jamieson, deceased.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Samuel North, Gent. vice Sherlock, deceased.—Edward Croker, Gent. vice Hume.
Royal African Corps—Lieutenant Alexander Heddle, from the Royal York Rangers, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Williams, appointed to the 85th Foot.—Hospital-Mate Thomas Aitken to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Douglas, appointed to the Royal Veteran Battalion.
3d Garrison Battalion—Lieutenant Peter Rutledge, from half-pay of the 8th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis, appointed to the 5th Garrison Batt.
5th do.—Lieutenant Coakley Lewis, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieut. vice Macdonald, who retires upon half-pay of the late 8th Garrison Battalion.
6th Veteran Batt.—Assistant-Surgeon Henry Mostyn, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Spence, promoted in the 18th Foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon William Sibbald, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Dow, promoted in the 37th Foot.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regt. of Light Dragoons—. . . . . Schulze, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Prendergast, whose appointment has not taken place.
7th Batt. of the Line—John Henderson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ebell, promoted.
Royal Corsican Rangers—Paymaster-Serjeant William Hill, from the 29th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Mariotti, who retires.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Shiel, of the 7th Foot, is superseded, being absent without leave.

The appointment of Staff-Surgeon R. J. Brown to be Surgeon of a Recruiting District, vice Salmond, placed upon half-pay, as stated in the Gazette of the 2d instant, has not taken place.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 6th October 1812.

95th Foot—For George *Coney*, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Worsley, promoted, Read George *Carey*, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Worsley, promoted.

Royal Berkshire Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel . . . . . Ravenshaw to be Colonel. Dated December 9, 1812.—Right Honourable William Pleydell Bouverie, commonly called Viscount Folkestone, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.—Lieut. William Hallett to be Captain. Dated November 17, 1812.—Robt. Micklem, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated June 26, 1812.—Ensign George Crubb to be do. Dated August 25, 1812.—William Hallet, Gent. to be do. Dated Aug. 26, 1812.—Ensign Charles Atkinson to be do. Dated November 17, 1812.—Ensign Francis Nathaniel Newbolt to be do. Dated January 18, 1813.—Wm. Shackell, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated July 21, 1812.—Edw. Charwell, Gent. to be do. Dated Sept. 12, 1812.—John Norris, Gent. to be do. Dated Nov. 17, 1812.—Immanuel John Davenport, Gent. to be do. Dated December 9, 1812.—Thomas Weadon Dodwell, Gent. to be do. Dated January 18, 1813.—William Stratton, Gent. to be do. Dated January 19, 1813.

2d Regiment of Local Militia—Lieutenant James Smith to be Captain. Dated January 20, 1813.—Ensign Samuel Butler, to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Richard Goolden to be Surgeon. Dated May 8, 1812.

Vale of Whit Horse Volunteers—John Francis Spenlove, Esq. to be Major. Dated November 26, 1812.—Lieutenant Benjamin Smith to be Captain. Dated May 22, 1811.—Charles Baster, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated Nov. 26, 1812.

Farringdon and Shrivenham Volunteers—Ensign J. Mayow to be Lieutenant. Dated June 16, 1812.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—Charles Blissett, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated January 27, 1813.

Royal Pembroke Fuzileers Militia—William Butler, Esq. to be Captain by Brevet. Dated December 25, 1812.—Charles Blake, Gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John B. Jessop, Gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated January 30, 1813.—Howell Powell Clough, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated as above.

Eastern Battalion of Essex Militia—Ensign Charles Rush to be Lieutenant, vice Marsh, resigned. Dated January 19, 1813.

1st Regiment of Royal Carmarthen Fuzileer Local Militia—William Williams, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Morgan, resigned. Dated February 5, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *Feb.* 16, *to* SATURDAY, *Feb.* 20, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, February 18, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Henry Forster to be First Lieutenant, vice Trotter, deceased. Dated February 2, 1813.

Medical Establishment for the Military Department of the Ordnance.

Temporary Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Seaton to be Second Assistant-Surgeon, vice Moises, retired on half-pay. Dated February 8, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *Feb.* 20, *to* TUESDAY, *Feb.* 23, 1813.

War-Office, February 23, 1813.

4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cornet John Scaranche to be Lieut. by purchase, vice King, promoted. Commission dated February 18, 1813.

1st Regt. of Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon G. J. Burroughs, from the 24th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Langman, deceased. Dated as above.

6th do.—Cornet Frederick Johnstone to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hibbert, who retires. Dated as above.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Thomas Wildman to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Crauford, who retires. Dated as above.

9th do.—Cornet Richard Beasley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shaw, promoted. Dated as above.

16th do.—Major James Hay to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain George H. Murray to be Major, vice Hay. Dated as above.—Lieut. Charles King, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Murray. Dated as above.

23d do.—Lieutenant John Martin to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Lord William Russell, promoted in the 102d Foot. Dated as above.

24th do.—Cornet Richard J. Shaw, from the half-pay of the late 24th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice M'Cartney, promoted. Dated as above.

25th do.—Thomas Perry, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Kennah, deceased. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Gordon, from the Bourbon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Patton, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Eleazar Jenkins, from the Donegal Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

11th do.—Captain John Hamilton to be Major, by purchase, vice M'Gregor, promoted in the 46th Foot. Dated as above.

13th do.—Lieutenant-General Edward Morrison, from the 60th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Campbell, appointed to the command of the 32d Regt. Dated Feb. 15, 1813.—John Hart Rawlins, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gason, promoted. Dated February 13, 1813.—Serjeant Edward Sheridan to be Quarter-Master, vice Murray, superseded. Dated as above.

24th Regt. of Foot—Hospital-Mate Mathew Bentley to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burrough, appointed to the 1st Dragoons. Dated as above.

32d do.—Gen. Alex. Campbell, from the 13th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Ogilvie, deceased. Dated February 15, 1813.

33d do.—Ensign George Gahagan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pagan, promoted. Dated February 11, 1813.

38th do.—Hospital-Mate Samuel Cottnam to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Todd, promoted in the 52d Foot. Dated February 18, 1813.

41st do.—Herman Lott, Esq. to be Paymaster. Dated as above.

42d do.—Ensign John Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White, who retires. Dated as above.

48d do.—Lieutenant Samuel Pollock to be Captain of a Company, vice Mackenzie, deceased. Dated as above.

52d do.—Assistant-Surgeon Robert Todd, from the 38th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Walker, promoted. Dated as above.

60th do.—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Hope, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion, vice Lieutenant-General Morrison, appointed to the command of the 13th Regt. Dated February 15, 1813.—Lieutenant Thomas Penrice, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Shaw, appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated February 18, 1813.

64th do.—Lieut. Samuel H. Chambers, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Halfhide, who exchanges. Dated as above.

68th do.—Thomas Sheddon, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Perry, promoted in the 3d Garrison Battalion. Dated as above.

85th do.—Serjeant-Major James M'Gillewrie to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Connor, appointed to the 103d Foot. Dated as above.

100th do.—Ensign Patrick Carter to be Lieut. without purchase. Dated as above.

102d do.—Ensign Westrop Watkins, from the City of Cork Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

3d West India Regiment—Lieutenant A. Halfhide, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Chambers, who exchanges. Dated as above.

Royal African Corps—Lieutenant William Gray to be Adjutant, vice Hodder, deceased. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants.

3d Garrison Battalion—Lieutenant James Stuart, from the 71st Foot. Dated February 17, 1813.—Ensign ..... Perry, from the 68th Foot. Dated Feb. 18, 1813.

13th Royal Veteran Battalion—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Archibald M'Donnell, from the 92d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. Dated January 25, 1813.—Brevet Major George Langlands, from the 74th Foot, to be Major. Dated as above.

To be Captains of Companies.

Captain William Sherston, from the 32d Foot. Dated as above.—Captain William

Gibson, from the 32d Foot. Dated as above.—Captain J. Hitchin, from the 30th Foot. Dated as above.—Captain William M'Leod, from the 61st Foot. Dated as above.—Captain James M'Intyre, from the 71st Foot. Dated as above.—Captain James Porter, from the 11th Foot. Dated as above.—Captain William Baird, from the 11th Foot. Dated as above.—Captain B. Purefoy, from the 45th Foot. Dated as above. Captain A. Gourlay, from the 23d Foot. Dated as above.—Captain B. Hickey, from the 51st Foot. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant F. Eberstein, from the 60th Foot. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Donald Ross, from the 71st Foot. Dated as above.—Lieutenant John Munton, from the 32d Foot. Dated as above.—Lieutenant H. Richardson, from the 83d Foot. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Hill Phillips, from the 45th Foot. Dated as above.—Lieutenant James Edgar, from the 30th Foot. Dated as above.—Lieut. Peter Broetz, from the 60th Foot. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master John Hagger, from the 47th Foot. Dated as above.—Ensign Thomas Clark, from the 31st Foot. Dated as above.—Ensign ..... Scott, from the 11th Foot. Dated as above.—Ensign J. Yates, from the 45th Foot. Dated as above.—Ensign A. Veitch, from the 38th Foot. Dated as above.—Ensign W. Harris, from the 27th Foot. Dated as above.—Ensign John Harford, from the 48th Foot. Dated as above.—Troop Quarter-Master D. Wood, from the 3d Dragoon Guards. Dated as above.—Troop Quarter-Master Little, from the 14th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.—Troop Quarter-Master ..... Williams, from the 14th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

Serjeant-Major ..... Wood, from the 7th Foot. Dated as above.—Serjeant-Major ..... Fawcett, from the 4th Foot. Dated as above.—Serjeant-Major ..... Gordon, from the 23d Foot. Dated January 25, 1813.—Serjeant-Major J. Barnes, from the 48th Foot. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant ..... Knight, from the 61st Foot. Dated as above.—Serjeant-Major ..... Garret, from the 95th Foot. Dated as above.—Serjeant R. Smith, from the Coldstream Guards. Dated as above.—Serjeant ..... Coxson, from the 3d Foot Guards. Dated as above.—Serjeant G. Boreham, from the 9th Foot. Dated as above.—Serjeant T. Thomas, from the 43d Foot. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant Wm. Perry, from the 28th Foot. Dated as above.

STAFF.

Captain Wm. Willermin, of the Royal Staff Corps, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving in the Island of Ceylon, with the rank of Major in the Army, vice Lieut.-Col. Edwards, who resigns.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Inspector of Hospital William Ferguson, from the Portuguese Establishment, to be Inspector of Hospitals for General Service. Dated February 18, 1813.—Deputy Inspector Francis Burrowes to be Inspector of Hospitals in Portugal only, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Carr Beresford, vice Ferguson. Dated as above.—Doctor Charles Forbes, Physician to the Forces, to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Burrowes. Dated as above.—Assistant-Surgeon Dwyer, M.D. from the 6th Foot, to be Physician to the Forces, vice Forbes. Dated as above.—Surgeon Thomas Walker, M.D. from the 52d Foot, to be Physician to the Forces, vice Wright, deceased. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

5th Battalion of the Line—Serjeant Bernard Croon to be Ensign. Dated February 10, 1813.—Serjeant Charles Weis to be Ensign, vice Korseham, promoted. Dated February 11, 1813.

4th do.—Serjeant Frederick Heimuller to be Ensign, vice Langworth, promoted. Dated February 14, 1813.

7th do.—Serjeant August Steffens, from the 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, to be Ensign, vice Ruden, promoted. Dated Feb. 15, 1813.

Veteran Battalion—Lieut.-Col. Charles Belleville, from the 2d Batt. of the Line, to be Lieut.-Col. Dated Feb. 11, 1813.

To be Captains of Companies.

Captain Ferdinand Baron Marschalk, from the 1st Battalion of the Line. Dated as above.—Captain Frederick Bothe, from the Independent Garrison Company. Dated Feb. 12, 1813.—Captain Charles Ebell, from the 7th Battalion of the Line. Dated Feb. 13, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick Schneering from the 2d Light Dragoons. Dated February 11,

1813.—Lieutenant Theo. Thalmann, from the Independent Garrison Company. Dated Feb. 12, 1813.—Lieutenant John Tatter, from the 1st Battalion of the Line. Dated Feb. 13, 1813.—Lieutenant Lewis Weyhe, from the 5th Batt. of the Line. Dated Feb. 14, 1813.

To be Ensign.

Ensign George Rumann, from the Independent Garrison Company. Dated Feb. 11, 1813.

To be Adjutant.

Ensign Henry Schaefer, from the 7th Batt. of the Line, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dated February 15, 1813.

To be Quarter-Master.

Ensign Henry Behnsen, from the Depôt Company. Dated Feb. 16, 1813.

Meuron's Regiment.

Lieutenant Hypolite Du Bourblanc, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Meuron, who retires. Dated Feb. 18, 1813.

Bourbon Regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas Patton, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon, who exchanges. Dated as above.

MEMORANDUM.

Veterinary Surgeon Feron, of the 15th Light Dragoons, is superseded, being absent without leave.

The appointments of . . . . . Dicenta, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. in Dillon's Regiment, as stated in the Gazettes of the 16th Feb. and 21st May 1811, have not taken place.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 13th instant.

5th West India Regiment.—For Quarter-Master-Serjeant Robert Bell, from the *54th Foot*, to be Quarter-Master, vice Smyth, deceased, Read Quarter-Master-Serjeant Robert Bell, from the *55th Foot*, to be Quarter-Master, vice Smyth, deceased.

The LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *Feb.* 23, *to* SATURDAY, *Feb.* 27, 1813.

Foreign-Office, February 27, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 8, 1813.—MY LORD, I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that Count Heller arrived here last night from his uncle Count Wittgenstein, with accounts of the surrender of the Prussian corps which served in Courland under General York. And this officer states, that the French Marshal, Macdonald, has written to Count Wittgenstein to treat for capitulation, apparently not aware how completely he was surrounded.

Count Wittgenstein had sent Prince Repnin to settle this business.

Accounts were received last Sunday of the capitulation of the garrison of Memel; and I saw, in the hands of Field-Marshal Count Soltykoff, the copy of the capitulation. The Prussian Commandant was a Major, and the garrison consisted of two Prussian battalions, but there was no return of their strength, or of the ordnance and stores in the place.

Your Lordship will observe, that Gumbinnen and Insterburg are occupied, and that detachments are sent to Allanberg, Kreutzberg, and Braunsberg, between Dantzic and Konigsberg, so that I have no doubt but that the latter place is occupied by the Russian troops. CATHCART.

Journal of Military Operations from the 25th to the 30th December.

December 25.—General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 24th, that parties of the detachment of Colonel Gerngross have discovered the enemy between Schawle and Kelma, proceeding in the greatest haste towards Nemockstam.

Major-General Tutchkoff writes, under date of the 22d, that, on the 26th instant, he hopes to be with his corps at Slonim. The enemy, on their precipitate retreat, have left there convoys of provisions.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff was, on the 22d, with the vanguard at Malor Brestovitzé,

December 26.—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 24th, that Major-General Landskoy, in pursuing the enemy into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, had, on the 18th, taken prisoners two generals, sixty-one officers of the état-major and others, two thousand one hundred and seventy-six soldiers, and twelve surgeons; and that besides, different parties of the vanguard have taken sixty officers of all ranks, and seven hundred soldiers. Lieutenant-General Sacken informs him also, that Lieutenant-General Mussin-Pushkin, in marching with his detachment to Rubeshoft, had, in the night of the 3d Dec. vigorously attacked the enemy, had beaten him, and taken prisoners one colonel, three officers, and two hundred soldiers.

General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 24th, that when Tilsit was taken possession of by the detachment of Adjutant-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff, they found there in the hospitals thirty-three officers and eight hundred and thirty-five men, among whom three officers and thirty-seven soldiers belonged to our army. In the magazines were found two thousand bushels of rye and wheat, from eight to ten thousand bushels of oats, about five hundred quintals of hay, two hundred barrels of flour, thirteen boats laden with cannon shot and various implements of pioneers; fifty-eight head of cattle, eighty barrels of brandy, and two hundred quintals of gunpowder. Another party of this detachment had also made prisoners two officers and a hundred men, and had taken thirty-five waggons laden with gunpowder.

Adjutant-General the Marquis of Paulucci reports, that he, at the head of his troops, entered Mitau on the 21st.

Lieutenant-General Rath passed, on the 24th inst. with eight battalions, from Minsk to Novoswerschenno.

December 27.—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 26th, that when Major-General Laskin, on passing by the city of Wilna with his detachment, attacked the enemy's cavalry, Palamarenko, a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of Mariopol Hussars, took the standard of honour belonging to the 9th regiment of cuirassiers.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff writes, under date of the 25th December, that on that day he had detached three regiments of Cossacks, under the command of Col. Andrianovitch, to Tikoczin, and that likewise on that day the Austrian corps under Prince Schwartzenberg had left the government of Bialistock, which was to be entered by our troops on the 27th.

December 28.—The partisan Colonel Davidoff reports, under date of the 26th, that on the taking of Grodno he rescued the following Russians, who had been wounded and taken prisoners, viz. fourteen officers and 467 men, and that 661 men were taken prisoners from the enemy; that there were also taken very considerable magazines full of corn of different kinds, as well as of brandy, all which he had delivered to Adjt.-Gen. Korf, who was just then arriving there with his detachment.

General Count Platoff reports, under date of the 27th, that he is proceeding with his regiments to Insterberg, after detaching considerable parties to Braunsberg, by the way of Allenburg and Kreutzburg, in order to prevent the enemy from having any communication between Elbing and Konigsberg.

December 29.—General Count Wittgenstein writes, under date of the 27th, that, on the 26th, the towns of Insterburg and Gumbinnen were occupied by parties from the detachment of Adjutant-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff. In the former of these places, forty-two of our prisoners were rescued, and the enemy lost two hundred and twenty men in prisoners. There were also taken from him, four stands of colours. In the hospitals were found one colonel, twenty officers, and twelve hundred men; and in the magazines, twelve hundred bushels of oats, two thousand do. of flour, three hundred quintals of buck wheat, thirty bushels of peeled barley, two thousand do. of rye, two hundred do. of wheat, fifteen barrels of salt, thirty do. of brandy, and four hundred and fifty muskets. At Gumbinnen they took prisoners the French Commandant, a commissary of war, one colonel, forty-two officers, and fifteen hundred men. The infantry of this detachment and the artillery are at Randibren, while the cavalry is observing the enemy's movements in the direction of Tauroggen.

Adjutant-General Wasilchikoff writes, that on the 27th the whole principality of Bialystock was occupied by our troops.

Thus then the frontiers of the Russian Empire are entirely cleared of the enemy's troops, with the exception of a few remains of Macdonald's corps, which are likewise making their escape beyond our frontiers.

The head-quarters of the Field-Marshal are at Wilna.

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 16, 1813.—My Lord, In a former dispatch I had the honour to enclose a journal of reports, received at head-quarters, to the 30th ult. with the addition of the important news of the capitulation of Memel, and convention of the Prussian part of the corps under Marshal Macdonald. The particulars of this transaction have not been published, but nothing can exceed the joy manifested by the Prussians on finding themselves at liberty to embrace the Russians, and to renew their former habits as companions in arms; of this there is the most certain evidence. The terms granted to the Prussians are extremely liberal. A detached corps, under General Massenbach, was included, in the event that orders could reach him: these orders were in time, and, with the addition of the corps in question, the Prussian troops included in the convention, it is stated to me, amount to fifteen thousand men.

Marshal Macdonald, however, availed himself successfully of stratagem, and, while treating for conference, had made progress in removing the remainder of his force in the direction of Labiau. He was closely pursued during the night from the 1st to the 2d inst. and lost six hundred prisoners; but reports being received of a French corps in force at Wehlau, it became necessary to direct the attention of the principal part of the pursuers to an attack upon that post.

The occupation of Konigsberg by the Russian army is detailed in two short bulletins, which have been published, and which I have the honour herewith to enclose.

His Imperial Majesty has been occupied in forming a new distribution of his army, which is divided into several corps, which are advancing in different columns.

I learn with satisfaction, though not officially, that a very considerable corps is entrusted to Baron Wintzingerode, and that he has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

The Emperor moved in the night of the 7th January from Wilna, to join the division which comprehends the guards, and the head-quarters of the whole army were at Mereez on the 10th January: it was thought they would continue there for a day or two.

The Austrians under Prince Schwartzenberg had retired from Bielestock, and were near Warsaw; but not in force to render it probable that they would contend with the superiority that might be opposed to them.

Zamborow is said to be fortified and garrisoned; but I do not conceive that any disposable force upon the Vistula can be adequate to the defence of the têtes-du-pont and fortresses on that river, especially where active operations can take place upon both banks.

The Emperor remained sixteen or seventeen days at Wilna, where His Imperial Majesty issued many regulations and decrees for the restoration of order in various provinces which have suffered, and for prevention of disease from the infection of prisoners, and from the number of dead bodies and quantity of carrion still above ground. In the neighbourhood of Wilna sixteen thousand corpses are piled up in heaps, for the purpose of being consumed by fire, when sufficient wood can be procured; but numbers still remain uncollected in the roads and villages; and the mortality in the hospitals at Wilna continued to be very great.

The Emperor himself repeatedly visited all the hospitals.

Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral, in presence of the Court, on New Year's Day, in thanksgiving for the expulsion of the French from the Russian territory, on which occasion the proclamation, of which the inclosed is a translation, was read; to which I have also added, the General Order given out to the army at Wilna the 2d of January, by Prince Kutusoff Smolensko.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

P. S. I add the states, found at Wilna, of two regiments of the French guard, by which the condition of the others may be inferred. C.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, has reported as follows to His Imperial Majesty from his head-quarters at Orano, January 9:

KONIGSBERG, the ancient capital of Prussia, is subject to your Imperial Majesty. This city was occupied on the 6th of January by Count Wittgenstein's advanced guard, under the orders of M.-General Schepeleff. Marshal Macdonald occupied the town with a corps d'armeé, composed of the old French guards, and some troops who had escaped the general destruction of the enemy's grand army.

The wreck of his particular corps, constituting part of this total, was reduced to two thousand five hundred men; after the Prussians separated from them, there remained to him in all but about seven thousand men.

At the approach of the advanced guard, which briskly pursued the enemy without halting, he passed by Konigsberg, and abandoned it to Major-General Schepeleff, who entered it without meeting any resistance.

This astonishing facility in giving up the possession of this city is a consequence of the victories with which the arms of your Imperial Majesty have been crowned during the last two months. Macdonald's corps is pursued by Wittgenstein's, and Admiral Tchichagoff's army, by diagonal routes.

Report of the Marshal Prince Kutusoff, from the Town of Mereleh, dated January 10, 1813.

I HAVE the happiness to announce to your Imperial Majesty, that, previous to the occupation of Konigsberg, the General Schepeleff, commanding the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein, continued to follow the enemy from Tilsit, and came up with him on the 23d, near Labiau; notwithstanding the favourable position which the enemy had taken, he was beaten at all points, with the loss of three cannon and three hundred soldiers. The General Schepeleff profited by his advantage to follow the enemy with vigour to the distance of thirty miles, and to enter Konigsberg along with them. Our troops entered the town two hours after midnight.

We have made thirteen hundred prisoners in the town itself, and eight thousand in the environs, who fell into our hands exhausted from fatigue.

We have found a considerable quantity of provisions and forage in Konigsberg. The inhabitants are recovering thirty pieces of cannon which the enemy have thrown into the river.

The General Count Wittgenstein renders justice to the courage and wise dispositions of General Schepeleff.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

GOD and all the world are witness with what objects, and what forces the enemy has entered our dear country. Nothing could avert his malevolent and obstinate intentions. Proudly calculating on his own forces, and on those which he had embodied against us from almost all the European powers, and hurried on by desire of conquest and thirst for blood, he hastened to penetrate even into the bosom of our great empire, to spread amongst us the horrors and all the misery of a war of devastation, and to come upon us by surprise, but for which he had long been preparing. Having foreseen, by former proofs of his unmeasured ambition and the violence of his proceedings, what bitter sufferings he was about to inflict upon us, and seeing him already pass our frontiers with a fury which nothing could arrest, we have been compelled, though with a sorrowful and wounded heart in invoking the aid of God, to draw the sword; and to promise to our empire, that we will not return it to the scabbard so long as a single enemy remains in arms on our territory. We fixed firmly in our hearts this determination, relying on the valour of the people whom God has confided to us; and we have not been deceived. What proofs of courage, of bravery, of piety, of patience, and of fortitude, has not Russia shewn? The enemy who penetrated into her bosom with his characteristic ferocity and rage, has not been able to draw from her a single sigh by the severe wounds he has inflicted. It would seem that with the blood which flowed, her spirit of bravery increased; that the burning villages animated her patriotism, and the destruction and profanation of the temples of God strengthened her faith, and nourished in her the sentiment of implacable revenge. The army, the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, the merchants, the people, in a word, all classes, all estates of the empire, neither sparing their property nor their lives, have breathed the same spirit—a spirit of courage and of piety, a love equally ardent for their God and for their country. This unanimity, this universal zeal, have produced effects hardly credible, such as have scarcely existed in any age. Let us contemplate the enormous force collected from twenty kingdoms and nations, united under the same standard, with an ambitious and atrocious enemy, flushed with success, which entered our country; half a million of soldiers, infantry and cavalry, accompanied by fifteen hundred pieces of cannon. With forces so powerful he pierces into the heart of Russia, extends himself, and begins to spread fire and devastation. But six months have scarcely elapsed since he passed our frontiers, and what is become of him? Let us here cite the words of the Holy Psalmist—

"I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay-tree.

"Yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not: yea, I sought him, but he could not be found." PSALM xxxvii. v. 35, 36.

This sublime sentence is accomplished in all its force, on our arrogant and impious enemy. Where are his armies, like a mass of black clouds, which the wind has drawn together? They are dispersed as rain. A great part wetting the earth with their blood, cover the fields of the Governments of Moscow, Kalouga, Smolensko, White Russia, and Lithuania. Another part equally great has been taken in the frequent battles, with many Generals and Commanders. In fine, after numerous bloody combats, in the end whole regiments, imploring the magnanimity of their conquerors, have laid down their arms before them. The rest, composing a number equally great, pursued in their precipitate flight by our victorious troops, overtaken by cold and hunger, have strewed the road from Moscow to the frontiers of Russia with carcasses, cannons, waggons, and baggage; so that, of those numerous forces, a very inconsiderable part of the soldiers, exhausted and without arms, can with difficulty, and almost lifeless, return to their country, to serve as a terrible example to their countrymen of the dreadful sufferings which must overtake those rash men, who dare to carry their hostile designs into the bosom of powerful Russia. To-day we inform our well-beloved and faithful subjects, with a lively joy, and grateful acknowledgments towards God, that the reality has surpassed even our hopes, and that what we announced at the commencement of this war, is accomplished beyond all measure; there is no longer a single enemy on the face of our territory, or, rather, there they all remain, but in what state? Dead, wounded, and prisoners. Even their proud Chief himself, has, with the utmost difficulty, escaped, with his principal officers, leaving his army dispersed, and abandoning his cannon, of which there are more than a thousand pieces, exclusive of those buried or thrown into the water, which have been recovered, and are now in our hands: the scene of the destruction of his armies surpasses all belief. One almost imagines that our eyes deceive us. Who has been able to effect this? Without derogating from the merited glory of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, this distinguished General, who has rendered to his country services for ever memorable, and without detracting from the merits of other valiant and able commanders who have distinguished themselves by their zeal and ardour, nor from the general bravery of the troops, we must confess that what they have accomplished surpasses human power. Acknowledge then Divine Providence in this wonderful event. Let us prostrate ourselves before His sacred throne, and evidently seeing His hand chastising pride and impiety, instead of boasting and glorying in our victories, learn from this great and terrible example to be modest and peaceable executors of His law and His will; to resemble not those impious profanators of the temples of God, whose carcasses, without number, now serve as food for dogs and crows. God is mighty in His kindness and in His anger. Let us be guided by the justice of our actions, and the purity of our sentiments, as the only path which leads to Him. Let us proceed to the temple of His sanctity, and there, crowned with His hand, thank Him for the benefits which He has bestowed upon us; addressing to Him our ardent supplications, that He will continue to extend to us His favour, and to put an end to the war; granting us victory on victory, and the wished-for peace and tranquillity.

Given at Wilna, the 6th January, in the year of our Lord 1813, and the 12th of our reign. ALEXANDER.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, &c.

THE deliverance of Russia from its numerous enemies, equally savage and atrocious in intentions and actions, their destruction complete in six months, so that notwithstanding their precipitate flight, only a very small part has been able to repass our frontiers, is evidently a divine favour especially bestowed on Russia; is an event so remarkable, that no time will efface it from the annals of the world. In eternal remembrance of the unexampled zeal, of the fidelity, patriotism, and love for religion, by which the Russian nation has distinguished itself in the time of calamity, and to witness our gratitude towards Divine Providence, who has preserved Russia from the ruin which menaced her, we propose to build in our first capital a church, under the name of the Saviour Jesus Christ, of which the particulars shall be published in due time. May God bless our enterprise! May God permit it to be accomplished. May this temple exist for many ages, and may there be burnt before the holy altar of God, the incense of gratitude of the most distant ages, at the same time with the love and imitation of the actions of their ancestors.

Wilna, the 6th of January 1813. ALEXANDER.

Order of the Day, issued by the Marshal General Kutusoff Smolensko to the Troops.

BRAVE and victorious troops! you are at last upon the frontier of the empire. Each of you have been the preserver of the country: Russia has bestowed upon you this title. The rapid pursuit of the enemy, and the extraordinary difficulties that you have supported in this campaign, astonish all nations, and have acquired for you immortal glory. Such brilliant victories are without example. During two whole months your hand has daily punished the miscreants. The road that they have pursued is strewed with dead bodies. Their Chief, in his flight, sought for his personal safety alone. Death has raged in their ranks; thousands fell together and perished. Thus has the wrath of the Almighty burst over them, and thus hath He protected His people.

Not resting ourselves in the midst of our heroic actions—we must still proceed farther: we must pass our frontiers, and endeavour to accomplish the defeat of the enemy in the face of their allies. But we will not follow the example of their rage and frenzy, which disgrace the soldier. They have burnt our habitations—have violated our sanctuaries; but you have beheld in what manner the arm of the Almighty has punished their impiety! Let us be liberal, and make a distinction between the enemy and the peaceable inhabitants! Justice and clemency towards the latter will manifest most certainly, that we do not seek to enslave them, nor aspire to a vain glory; but that our object is to free from misery and destruction even those who have taken arms against Russia. The constant desire of His Majesty the Emperor is, that the tranquillity of the inhabitants be not disturbed, and that their property may remain in perfect safety. At the same time that he makes known this his sacred desire, he firmly relies that each soldier will pay the utmost attention thereto, and that not one of them will dare to forget it; and I call upon the Commanders of Corps and Divisions, in the name of His Imperial Majesty, in order that they may accordingly strictly adhere to this instruction.

Wilna, January 2.

Imperial Guards.—4th Regiment of Voltigeurs.

State of the said Regiment on the 16th of December, 1812.

Present under arms at the departure from Smolensko—32 officers, 427 privates.

Loss since the departure from Smolensko.

Killed on the field of battle—3 officers, 26 privates.

Wounded, and who being unable to follow, fell into the hands of the enemy—2 officers, 69 privates.

Dead of cold and misery—103 privates.

Remained behind, either frozen or from sickness and fatigue, supposed to have fallen into the enemy's hands—1 officer, 204 privates.

Total loss—6 officers, 398 privates.

Remained under arms—10 officers, 29 privates.

Certified authentic.

(Signed)

The Lieut.-Col. commanding the Regiment, Chevalier FALTE.

Imperial Guard.—6th Regiment of Tirailleurs.

State of the said Regiment on the 31st of December, 1812.

Present under arms at the departure from Smolensko—31 officers, 300 privates.

Loss since the departure from Smolensko.

Remained on the field of battle—11 officers, 13 privates.

Wounded, and who being unable to follow, fell into the hands of the enemy—4 officers, 52 privates.

Dead of cold and misery—11 officers, 24 privates.

Remained behind, either frozen or from sickness, supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy—13 officers, 201 privates.

Total loss—17 officers, 290 privates.

Remained under arms—14 officers, 10 privates.

(Signed)

The Col.-Major Commandant of the said Regiment, CARY (or CAREE.)

The other regiments are more or less in the same state.

St. Petersburgh, January 29, 1813.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a journal of the movements made by the several corps of His Imperial Majesty's army, from the 4th of January to the 20th of January.

Your Lordship will observe that, by the rapid advance of the corps on the right, the enemy has been driven beyond the Vistula, the Russian troops being in possession of Elbing, Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Neuenberg.

The corps from Elbing and Marienberg, being drawn from the Nogat, attempted to make a stand at the tête-du-pont at Derschag, but were soon compelled to abandon it, and retired, part upon Dantzic and the remainder upon Stargardt, still pursued by the Russians.

It appears that the troops stationed in Dantzic, advanced to the Pregel, to favour Marshal Macdonald's retreat, and that they made no resistance at Elbing, having abandoned their artillery before their arrival at that place.

The attack upon Marienwerder seems to have been nearly a surprise; and Beauharnois is said narrowly to have escaped being made prisoner.

There is no report of the surrender of Pillau.

On the 13th of January, the Emperor crossed the Niemen near Moretz, amid the acclamations of his brave troops, and has continued to march with a division of his army, in a western direction, through Berjniki, Krasnople, and Subalki, to Lique, from whence the last dispatches are dated.

Generals Millaradovitch and Dokteroff, with the troops which crossed the frontier at Grodno, moved in a line parallel to that of the Emperor on his left, and General Sachen's column is still farther to the left. There are also intermediate corps to keep up the communication between each of these columns.

The Austrians remained upon the Bug, probably with a view to create a diversion in favour of the army retiring upon Dantzic, as long as their own line of retreat may remain open.

Graudentz has a Prusian garrison.

The Russians have uniformly been received by the inhabitants of the Prussian dominions as friends and deliverers, of which there is ample testimony in all private letters from the army, as well as in public reports.

The retreat of the French through Prussia, has, like that from Moscow, been marked by the abandonment of magazines, tumbrils, and other stores.

Berthier, Victor, Macdonald, Daru, and Beauharnois, are named among the Generals who are gone to Dantzic. The precise force in that place does not appear to be clearly ascertained; but cannot easily be estimated at more than half the number of an adequate garrison.

The intercepted courier from Buonaparte to Berthier, is said to have carried orders to complete the provisions of Dantzic for a long seige.

The service upon the Vistula appears to have been very ably performed, and I have enclosed a copy of the thanks that have been given to General Count Platoff, and the officers and troops under his command, in general orders.

The intense cold has continued, and the marches of all the columns have been long and severe. I have, &c. (Signed) CATHCART.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, Field-Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, has presented to His Imperial Majesty the continuation of the journal of military operations from the 4th to the 20th of January, containing what follows:

January 4.—General Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 31st ultimo, that, in the direction which he had taken towards Prussia, to act against the corps of Marshal Macdonald, he had overcome all the difficulties occasioned by cross-roads, so as to come up with the enemy already at Tilsit. His cavalry immediately surrounded the most advanced troops of Macdonald, and separated him from the Prussian troops, under the command of General D'York, by the detachment of Major-General Diebitsch, whom he at the same time directed to enter into a negociation with that General.

On the 30th of December, Lieutenant-General D'York signed a convention, by which he engaged to continue neuter with his troops, composed of thirty battalions of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry, with thirty pieces of artillery.

Aide-de-Camp-General Golenistcheff Kutusoff, under date of the 31st, informed General Count Wittgenstein, that, in consequence of a similar agreement, the remainder of the Prussian troops had also separated themselves from Macdonald.

Thus the latter has only remaining with him 5,000 men, with 20 pieces of artillery.

Aide-de-Camp-General Wassiltschikoff reports, under date of the 31st, that the Austrian troops were pursuing their retreat, in three columns, upon Warsaw, and that he, with his detachment, is at Mengenine.

General Count Platoff marches with his troops from the Don upon Intersbourg.

Admiral Tchichagoff has sent in three reports. In the first he states, that he has detached from his van Major-General Lanskoi with the regiments of hussars, from Alexandria and White Russia, the dragoons of Livonia, and the third regiment of Ural, directing him to march upon Augustor. In the second he announces his arrival on the 3d of January at Verbalin, from whence he intends pursuing his route to Intersbourg, in three marches, preceded by General Count Platoff, with his regiments.

The third report mentions, that the inhabitants of Prussia testify every where much joy at the approach of the Russian troops, and give them the best reception.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Sachen reports, under date of the 2d, that he has pursued the corps of General Regnier as far as the river Bug; and that the enemy have lost, during their retreat, upwards of a thousand men in prisoners, and almost as great a number of sick, whom they have been obliged to abandon in different places.

General Baron de Sachen is at present with his corps between Grammy and Turno, his left being in the latter place.

Jan. 5.—General Count Wittgenstein reports, under date of the 3d, that after the Prusian troops, to the number of 18,000 men, with 60 pieces of cannon, had been compelled to conclude an agreement of remaining neutral, Macdonald, finding himself separated from the Prussians, resolved on a precipitate retreat with the remainder of his troops. Our cavalry is in pursuit of him; on the very first day they took some officers and 800 men prisoners.

Count Wittgenstein having in the mean time learnt, that the enemy's troops, which had been in Dantzic, were marching to Taplaken and Welau, probably with a view of reinforcing Macdonald, or covering his retreat, took himself that direction with his troops, and Lieutenant-General Count Steinheil was, on January 3, already in Taplaken and Welau. In order to deprive the enemy of the means of subsistence, he detached a strong party of horse towards the low country behind Konigsberg and Elbing, where intelligence had been received that the enemy were collecting various kinds of corn.

Admiral Tchichagoff writes, that his headmost troops took possession of Intersbourg on the 3d, and that Lieutenant-General Tchaplitz was at Gumbinnen, and Major-General Count Woronzow at Nemersdorf.

Lieutenant-General Tchaplitz observes, that when Major-General Count Orurk entered Stalupenen, he was received by the inhabitants with undissembled joy and enthusiasm: every one exclaimed, "May the Emperor Alexander be the protector of an innocently suffering people!" and immediately the inhabitants busied themselves in providing our troops with food and forage.

Jan. 6.—Aide-de-Camp-General Wassiltchikoff reports, under date of the 2d, that the Austrian troops are posted at Ostrolenka, Ostrow, and Broki, and that their outposts were extending to Kour.

Jan. 7.—Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of the 5th, that, according to credible accounts of the inhabitants, the whole French army has passed, on its retreat, through Intersbourg; and that the French Guards amounted, at that time, to no more than 1,500 men.

Jan. 8.—General Count Wittgenstein states, in a report dated the 6th, that his vanguard, under the command of Major-General Schepeleff, on the 4th, came up with the enemy near Labiau, where the latter had taken an advantageous position, which he obstinately defended. The battle continued till noon; and the enemy being driven from their position, retreated towards Konigsberg, into which city Major-General Schepeleff's vanguard was carried on their shoulders. During this engagement, the enemy lost 8 pieces of cannon and 300 prisoners, some of whom were officers. Major-General Schepeleff took possession of Konigsberg, with the vanguard of the army, on the night of the 4th.

His Majesty the Emperor's head quarters, and those of the Marshal, were on that day in the village of Orany.

January 9.—General Count Wittgenstein reports, in completion of his former statement concerning the taking of the city of Konigsberg, that the enemy were driven out of that city by the four regiments of Cossacks, viz. that of Major-General Radionoff (2), of Lieut.-Colonels Tschernosouboff (8) and Lostchiline, and of Major Seliwanoff, all under the command of Colonel Rudiger, who had observed the enemy's movements from the commencement of the evening, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, had taken advantage of every step they made for their retreat. On the 6th, at two o'clock after midnight, Colonel Rudiger, with the Cossacks before mentioned, pushed vigorously forward, and, after an obstinate fire of musketry, entered on the enemy's shoulders into the city, in which about thirteen

hundred men were made prisoners. The rapidity with which our troops forced their way into the city, obliged the enemy, besides this, to leave about eight thousand of his exhausted troops behind him, and to sink about thirty pieces of artillery, with the cartridge boxes, which belonged to the besieging train that was in Courland, and which the inhabitants are now employed in getting out. Besides this, several Russian Staff and other officers and privates, who had at different times been made prisoners, were again restored to liberty; and a considerable quantity of provisions and forage were likewise found in the magazines. After taking possession of the city, Colonel Rudiger again set out with the aforesaid cavalry, without making the least delay, in pursuit of the enemy. In the course of our pursuit of the enemy from Tilsit to Konigsberg, and after taking possession of the city, he has lost fifty-one pieces of cannon in the whole.

Aide-de-Camp General Wassiltschikoff states, under date of the 5th instant, that the Austrian troops, after strengthening their advanced posts, had drawn themselves towards Warsaw. The head-quarters of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Field-Marshal, arrived this day in the village of Meritsch.

Extracts from the Journal of Military Operations of the Russian Armies.

General Platoff informs, under date of the 6th January, that the Prussians receive our troops in a friendly and open manner, and provide them willingly with provisions, and their horses with forage, for which we give receipts. In return for their good conduct, the most rigorous discipline and subordination are observed, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

January 12.—The head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty, and of the General Field-Marshal, are at Meritsch.

January 13.—This day his Imperial Majesty, after having caused the Te Deum to be sung, entered the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and repaired together with the whole of the head-quarters of his Highness the Field-Marshal, from Meritsch to Leypoussi.

January 14.—The head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty are at Posowgé.

January 16.—Head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty at Souwalky.

January 17.—Baron Winzingerode reports, that a part of the detachment of Colonel Davidoff has taken an Hungarian hussar, going with dispatches to Kolno.

Admiral Tchichagoff reports, under date of January 14, that the right bank of the Nogat is entirely freed from the enemy, and that the towns of Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Elbing, are occupied by our troops, in the latter of which there were found considerable magazines of provisions.

General Platoff pursues the enemy on the road of Marienberg to Dantzic, while Major-General Schepeleff has crossed the Nogat at Sommeran, in order to harass his retreat by that road.

General Platoff entered Marienberg on the 13th. The enemy were vigorously pursued as far as Dirschan, where they made a stand at the tête-du-pont, but were repulsed, upon which they retreated by two roads; one party took that of Dantzic, the other went off towards Stargard. General Doctoroff pursues the latter.

When General Chernicheff entered Marienwerder, on the 12th January, the Viceroy of Italy and Marshal Victor were scarcely able to escape from the Cossacks. General La Pierre, four officers, and 200 men, were made prisoners; likewise a courier, expedited by Napoleon to the Prince of Newfchatel, with dispatches.

On the road of Neuenberg Lieut.-Col. Adrianoff, in pursuing the enemy, met a squadron of Baden, destroyed it almost entirely, and took 47 prisoners.

The Emperor's head-quarters are at Souwalki (no date); on the 18th of Jan. at Ratschky.

Head-quarters on the 19th January at Lyck.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE ARMIES.

Head-Quarters, Town of Lyck, Jan. 19, 1813.—I have uncommon satisfaction in returning to the General of Cavalry, Count Platoff, as well as to the Generals, the Officers of the Staff, and others, and to the soldiers of his corps, my best thanks for the rapidity with which they have occupied the towns of Marienberg, Marienwerder, and Elbing, and for the military discipline and order which on this occasion has been observed throughout. It is particularly agreeable to me to be able to carry this testimony of so distinguished and laudable a conduct, on the part of the Russian troops, to the throne of our august monarch, who, with the tenderness of a father, interests himself in the happiness of the inhabitants of this country.

PRINCE KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

DEATHS.

At Gibraltar, Jan. 26, Maria, wife of Major Aylmer, of the 9th regt. of foot.

At St. Croix, on the 19th of Dec. 1812, Gov.-General Harcourt. He was buried under the communion, with military honours.

Generals.—Ogilvie, 32 F.—Lord Heathfield, 1st Dr. G.

Major-General.—Harcourt, 12 F. 19th Dec. 1812.

Colonel.—Wilson, 39 F.

Lieut.-Colonel.—Stewart, 50 F.

Majors.—Paget, East London Militia.

Captains.—Crawford, 66 F. 12 Dec. 1812.—Laird, 83 F.—Reynolds, do.—Balfour, Forfar Militia, 26 Jan. 1813.

Lieutenants.—Frost, 4 Dr. G.—Bernard, 9 Dr. 24 Jan. 1813.—Croker, 5 F. 31 Dec. 1812.—Haggarty, do. 2 Jan. 1813.—Holburn, 38 F.—Jamieson, 102 F. M'Donald, 4 W. I. R.—Woodyear, 6 W. I. R.—Hodder, Royal African Corps.—Leacroft, 27 F. 30 Dec. 1812.—Huddleston, 28 F. 13 do.

Ensigns.—Howard, 82 F.—Sherlock, 102 F. 30 Oct. 1812.—Long, R. W. India Rangers.—Cameron, Aberdeen Militia.—Banks, 71 F. 23 Sept. 1812.

Paymaster.—Rogers, 88 F. 14 Dec. 1812.

Quarter-Masters.—Connell, 26 F.—Sutherland, 21 F.

Physician to the Forces.—Dr. Cabbell.

Surgeon.—Yeates, R. Berks Mil. 17 Feb. 1813.

Assistant-Surgeons.—Morgan, 2 F. 15 Jan. 1813.—Morgan, 50 F. 31 Dec. 1812.—Donaldson, 71 F.

At Thurles, the 18th Feb. the second son of Capt. O'Beirne, of the 6th Garrison Battalion.

At Edinburgh, on the 1st of Feb. Mrs. Jacobina Hamilton, relict of Major Charles Hamilton, of Fairholm.

In Portugal, on the 23d of January, of a fever, Robert Gilchrist, Esq. Surgeon of the 11th Light Dragoons.

At St. Simon's Island, Georgia, in October last, Lieut.-Colonel W. Wardrobe, formerly of the 47th regt.

At Bath, on the 26th February, in her 13th year, Marcella, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. England.

In Charles Street, Berkeley-Square, on the 28th of February, Colonel J. A. Stuart, late of the 32d regiment, and son of General James Stuart.

On the 24th of February, aged 27, Capt. Howell Jones Price, of the Brecon Local Militia.

At Dumfries, on the 26th of February, Mr. Miller, Quarter-Master in the 26th regiment.

MARRIAGES.

At Bath, on the 22d of February, Job Ede, Esq. late of the island of Nevis, to Catharine Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Williams, of Falmouth.

At Glasgow, on the 15th of February, Capt. George Dods, of the 1st regt. of foot, to Douglas, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Pattison.

At Newton Stewart, on the 4th Feb. Capt. A. Bennett, of Kirkcudbright, to Miss Mary Spears, of Newton Stewart.

At Cork, on the 25th Feb. John Kent, Esq. of the 95th Rifle regiment, to Miss Catharine Ingram, daughter of the late James Ingram, Esq. of Cork.

At Kildare, on the 24th Feb. Thomas Griffiths, Esq. Merioneth Regt. to Catharine, daughter to the late W. Bond, Esq. of Edgworthstown.

At Dawlish, on the 2d of March, Lieut.-Col. G. J. Scott, of the Artillery in the East India Company Madras Establishment, to Miss C. I. Grant, daughter of the late A. Grant, Esq.

At Horsham, on the 1st of March, W. A. Draper, Esq. to Catharine, widow of the late Capt. W. Thompson, of the 32d regt.

At East Dalry, near Edinburgh, Major Tho. Robinson, of the East India Company's Engineers, Bengal, to Janet Wilhelmina, daughter of Rd. Shirriff, Esq.

BIRTHS.

At Nottingham, on the 25th of Feb. Mrs. Hawker, wife of General Hawker, of a son.

At Manchester, on the 19th of February, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Inglis, of the Edinburgh Militia, of a daughter.

Mrs. Capt. David Meldrum, St. Andrews, of two sons.